

INTERVIEWS WITH LORD IRWIN

1926-1931

Class No.....

[illegible]

[Confidential.]

INFORMATION AS TO EUROPEAN AND INDIAN GENTLEMEN
WHO HAVE HAD THE HONOUR OF INTERVIEWS WITH HIS
EXCELLENCY LORD IRWIN, 1926—1931.

Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Mian, C. B. E.—Is Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur.

Note by His Excellency.—Would like to go to Round Table Conference again if anybody of his sort is required.

[27-3-31.]

Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan of Zaida.—In Peshawar District, North-West Frontier Province. A retired District Judge of the Punjab, well educated, and probably has views on reforms in North-West Frontier Province.

Note by His Excellency.—Position of Khans. Desirability of reforms. Khan position to be recognised by seats. District Boards, &c.

Possibly separate settled Districts from trans-border—for finance. Young men of Khans to be given jobs in Government of India.

[7-1-30.]

Note by His Excellency.*—The Khan of Zaida came to see me today and had nothing very new to say, except a suggestion that our Civilians in the North-West Frontier ought to be more interchangeable than they are with Punjab Civilians. His main point was that, for the settled district work, they had not got enough training.

I rather believe we discussed this before and that you were inclined to think there was something in it. It strikes me as the sort of thing that might be usefully considered.

[5-8-30.]

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Diwan, C. I. E., O. B. E., Chief Minister, Kapurthala State.—He has a distinguished record, having served the Kapurthala State in various capacities for a period extending over 23 years. For the last 11 years he has been holding the highly responsible post of Chief Minister, and has administered the State during the Maharaja's frequent travels abroad successfully. During his term of the post of Chief Minister, he has done exceptionally meritorious work in maintaining the loyal traditions of the State, and co-operating promptly and whole-heartedly with Government on all occasions. The traditional loyalty of the Durbar was strikingly displayed in connection with the suppression of the Akali movement.

In recommending him for an interview with Lord Reading in 1921, the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab said—"His Excellency the Governor considers that if the Viceroy has time, Abdul Hamid should have an interview. Apart from being Chief Minister of Kapurthala State, he is a very well-informed man and his views on the Punjab situation generally are always of interest".

He does not wish to talk about Kapurthala State so much as about questions of general Indian interest.

Note by His Excellency.—He began about Lahore and had a good deal to say about the gravity of situation created by "Rangila Rasul" judgment. On communal question, he thought that a conference would show honesty and goodwill on part of Government, but would not yield much practical result.

The politicians would be likely to stick Government as much as they could.

He thought (1) firm policy when riots took place, and (2) exclusion of communal "agitators" from appointments were more promising.

He said that a good many persons used the feeling as a means of bringing themselves with prominence much as in non-co-operation days, you became famous by either being a strong non-co-operator or by strongly denouncing it.

[6-7-26, 27-6-27, 28-6-28, 14-6-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Spoke about his desire to succeed Fazl-i-Husain in the Punjab Council in the event of his replacing Habibullah temporarily or permanently. I told him that this was a matter primarily within the responsibility of the Governor of the Punjab, to whom he should address himself.

We had some talk about League of Nations matters and about the general political situation, which he thought showed definite signs of improvement. He also volunteered criticism of Patel, and commended my address to the Legislature in April and my action in extending the Assembly.

[31-5-29.]

Note by His Excellency.*—1. Thought the general line of my speech about Congress, &c., was right.

2. Date of Conference should not be later than November 1st, 1930. If Indians wanted it later, let them say so. But it was important to get going before the next Congress.

3. Composition should be by invitation, reconciling Provinces
Interests } as far
communal }
as possible in the person of individuals.

4. Total numbers he thought about—

33 B. I.

7 States.

40

[9-1-30.]

Abdullah Haroon, Seth Haji.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Sind Muhammadan rural constituency.

[10-4-31.]

Abdul Haye, Mian.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents the East Punjab Muhammadan constituency. Was a Member of the last Assembly. He is a leading Pleader of Ludhiana who did good recruiting work during the war and was made an M. B. E., which, however, he renounced in 1922 during the Khilafat agitation. He agreed, however, to be loyal and constitutional in order to hold the post of President of the local Municipality. The undertaking has so far been observed. When last elected to the Assembly he intended to follow an independent line. The keynote of his character is ambition. He is of fair ability and not well off financially.

Note by His Excellency.—Struck me as rather above the average for independence and vigour of judgment. He told me that he had been greatly disillusioned since he had been in the Assembly, and now realised that the politicians who were claiming great advances of self-government and so on were not practical men, and that it was the communal situation that dominated everything. Though Nationalist in his own outlook, he was definitely of opinion that the Mussalman case could not be merged in Nationalist development, except by the consent of the community, that is to say, as the community came to feel that their position was secure. He said that he thought his countrymen had much to learn before they were ready for great constitutional advances.

[17-9-27.]

Abdul Karim, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State representing the East Bengal Muhammadan constituency.

[17-7-30.]

Abdul Latif Farookhi, Muhammad.—Is an elected Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents the North Madras Muhammadan constituency.

Is a son of the late Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahib Sahib, a Carnatic stipendiary. He was getting a perpetual stipend of Rs. 30 a month, but on

his joining the Khilafat movement three years ago his pension was stopped. He is the Editor of the (Urdu daily) *Azad Hind*.

Note by His Excellency.—Generally friendly and expressed the opinion that politics were in a smoother atmosphere than they had been hitherto. He is taking part in inter-communal conversations, but does not feel able confidently to predict great results. Thinks it probable that at some stage the communities will approach me. Seemed generally friendly, though not I should suppose possessing any great personal influence.

[9-9-27.]

Abdul Qadir, Khan Bahadur Sir, Kt., M. L. C.—Was Minister for Education to the Governor of the Punjab. Was the President of the Punjab Legislative Council.

He had an interview with Lord Reading. He is a Barrister-at-Law.

Note by His Excellency.—He spoke at some length, in connexion with the general political situation, on the iniquities of the Associated Press, in the way of suppression of news that was antagonistic to their general view. As a remedy he said that he and some of his friends were contemplating trying to start some kind of a rival news agency. I advised him to speak to Coatman about this.

He concluded by stressing the importance of Government not letting down their friends to placate their enemies; the first notable instance of which had been the reversion of the Partition of Bengal.

[16-7-26, 21-2-28.]

Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K. C. I. E.—Retired Assistant Political Agent, Khyber. Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

The Nawab is a Saiyid and is the grandson of the celebrated Mulla Sahib of Kotah in Yusufzai (Peshawar District) who declared himself on the British side in the Ambeyla Campaign of 1863 and lost thereby his trans-frontier possessions. The Nawab was born in 1866 and entered Government service in 1887. In 1888 he accompanied Colonel Ommaney on the Black Mountain Expedition, receiving a medal and the thanks of the Punjab Government. In 1892 he was on special duty with the Miranzai Expedition. In 1893 he was selected to make the first settlement of Kurram, a difficult and delicate task in which he was most successful. In 1894 he accompanied Sir John Donald on the Afghan Boundary Commission, receiving from the Punjab Government a *khillat* and a gold watch. He was then with Sir Richard Udny, British Commissioner on the Asmar Boundary Commission, and in 1896 assisted Mr. Merk in the Mohmand settlement, receiving from the Punjab Government a *khillat* and a sword. He was appointed Mir Munshi to the Punjab Government in 1897, but was detained on account of the frontier risings of that year, and was on Sir William Lockhart's staff in the Tirah Expedition, receiving at its close a medal with two clasps and the title of Khan Bahadur. In 1898 he joined his appointment as Mir Munshi to the Punjab Government, but was shortly after selected as Assistant Political Agent, Khyber, and deputed to the Afridi settlement. He was selected by the Government of India as British Agent to Kabul, but was objected to by Abdur Rahman, who always preferred non-entities in that post. His services and influence in the Khyber from 1897 to 1908 were invaluable, and during the Bazar Valley Expedition of 1908 he succeeded in isolating the Zakka Khel section and in keeping all the other Afridi clans on Government side. At the close of the expedition he made a remarkable settlement with the Zakka Khel. For his services he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire and granted a special political jagir of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

He was made a K. C. I. E. in 1917.

Note by His Excellency.—General conversation, principally about Roos-Keppel for whom he had great admiration and with whom he spent three weeks at Harrogate.

[3-9-26, 2-4-30, 10-3-31.]

Abdullah Haji Kasim, Khan Bahadur Haji.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents West Coast and Nilgiris Muhammadan Constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice fellow, but says he is for 1s. 4d on the ground that he exports coffee and wants to get as many rupees as possible. I rubbed into him the general dislocation, extra taxation and internal charges.

[5-3-27.]

Abdullah Khan, Khan.—Is a Zamindar of Mardan, and a retired District Judge, North-West Frontier Province.

[5-5-30.]

Abdur Rahim, Sir, Kt., K. C. S. I.—Was a Judge of the Madras High Court and officiated there as Chief Justice. Was Knighted in 1920. Was Vice-President of the Bengal Governor's Executive Council. Received K. C. S. I. in 1925. Now a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council and represents Calcutta North Muhammadan Constituency.

He had interviews with Lord Reading.

[24-2-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—[I had an embarrassing interview with Sir Abdur Rahim, who came to protest, on the strength of confidential information that he had, against his name, though recommended by the Nizam for the post of President of Council, being turned down by the Government of India. He was eloquent and pathetic by turns in pleading his own virtues and claims for consideration. He was wholly at a loss therefore to know why Government could have conceived him unfitted for the post.

I told him that I was not familiar with the details of the case, as it was some time since I had seen any reference to it on papers. I did recollect having seen his name suggested in connection with the post of President, but did not know at what precise stage the matter might now be. I certainly had no recollection of it having been asserted against him that any particular incident had unfitted him for consideration. But he would recognise that the responsibility of the Government of India in such a matter was limited to endeavouring to assist the Nizam to secure the most capable service that was possible. I was under the impression that the conversation was premature, inasmuch as Sir Kishen Pershad had not, so far as my knowledge went, yet resigned.

(I should like to speak to Political Secretary about this next time I see him.)]

As he was going out, he asked me whether I still took an interest in the affairs of Bengal. I replied, certainly; but that the affairs of Bengal seemed to be in a rather distressful state everywhere at the moment. In reply to this he said that the Governor could get a Ministry whenever he liked by inviting Abdur Rahim to join it.

*P. S. V.—You might draft me a line to the Governor of Bengal telling him of this information.

(It'd) I.,—22-3-29.

[22-3-29.]

Abul Kasem, Maulvi, M. L. A.—

[27-3-26.]

Acharya, Mr. M. K.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents South Arcot *cum* Chingleput non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

His father was a Diwan Peishkar in the Venkatagiri estate and later on the Diwan of Jatprole estate in Hyderabad. Was for many years headmaster

of the Hindu Theological High School in Madras which he left to become the headmaster of the High School at Ottapalam. Here he fell out with the management and returned to Madras. For a short time he was the editor of the short-lived weekly at Delhi called the *Indraprastha*. His son is a High Court Vakil in Madras. He owns about 25 acres of land.

[15-2-28, 14-3-29, 25-2-30.]

Acland, The Right Revd. R. D.—Is the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Succeeded Dr. Palmer and was consecrated in 1929.

Was a member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (Church of England), and was stationed in Kolhapur before his appointment to the bishopric of Bombay.

[14-1-30.]

Advani, Mr. D. G.—Is Honorary Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, Sind Provincial Centre.

[25-6-30.]

Aftab Ahmad Khan, Sahibzada, Bar.-at-Law.—Was a Fellow of the Allahabad University and a Trustee and Member of the Syndicate of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. Was a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces for three years from 20th December 1909.

Was a Member of the Secretary of State's Council. Is the Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh.

Wishes to speak to His Excellency about the Muslim University.

Note by His Excellency.—Narrated the history of the foundation and purpose of Aligarh. Said it was not now working wholly satisfactorily which was in great measure attributable to their constitution which they were coming up to get changed.

[29-11-26.]

Ahmed, Mr. K.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Rajshahi Division Muhammadan (Rural) Constituency, Bengal.

A Barrister-at-Law, is a well-known Member of the Assembly, being the self-constituted humourist of the House in debate with his interjections and asides. Actually his own speeches are long, dull and rambling. He generally supports Government, and most likely will produce a long-winded scheme about agricultural improvement. Accused of having no local influence, succeeded in being re-elected by his constituency with a thumping majority over a Swarajist opponent. His complexion being of a particularly dark hue, he is commonly known as "Snowball".

He had an interview with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Friendly, humorous creature, with a good deal of personal vanity!

Thinks Moslems are not fairly treated in the matter of Public Service appointments by Bengal Government. I advised him to discuss the matter with the new Governor when he arrived.

[28-2-27.]

Note by His Excellency.*—Produced letters to show that Muddiman had held out hopes to him of securing a permanent or acting appointment as Judge of the High Court in Calcutta or Madras.

Home Member would perhaps speak to me.

I said I would look into matter, but that I could clearly give no sort of undertaking.

[26-9-28.]

Ainscough, Mr. T. M., C. B. E.—Is His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon.

Wishes to place before His Excellency certain questions affecting British economic interests.

[2-6-27, 28-6-28, 30-5-30.]

Aiyangar, Mr. K. Rama.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Madura and Ramnad *cum* Tinnevely non-Muhammadan Rural constituency.

Is a Vakil of over 20 years' standing. Is Secretary of the Madura College Board, President of the Madura-Ramnad Co-operative Bank and Director of the Madras Central Urban Bank. Trustee of the Rameswaram Devasthanam.

Sat in the Legislative Council of pre-Reform days and was elected for the Legislative Assembly at a bye-election consequent upon the resignation of Mr. Mukundaraja Ayyangar. Moderate in politics and does not seem to hold extremist opinions.

Note by His Excellency.—Very talkative and well-meaning, though he strikes me as a type of mind which fails to appreciate the full force of facts.

He discussed—

- (1) Madras Religious Endowments Bill, to which he felt strongly opposed;
- (2) Release of Bengal détenus from point of view of its political value in assisting moderates of all parties to fight Swaraj;
- (3) Army and Railway budget in each of which he thought great savings ought to be possible for the relief of taxation.

A nice fellow.

[27-8-26.]

Aiyar, Mr. N. Subramhanya.—Was Senior Dewan Peishkar of Travancore State. Is Editor of the *Indian Thinker*, Madras.

Will probably speak to His Excellency about the Bill to restrain the solemnisation of early marriages.

[24-9-29.]

Aiyar, The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Ramaswami, K. C. I. E.—Is a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras. Was a substitute-delegate to League of Nations Assembly.

Has come up to Delhi in response to an invitation to attend and address the meeting of the League of Nations Union.

He is Provincial Commissioner of the Madras Boy Scouts Provincial Association, and a very keen Scouter. He was mainly responsible for a successful Jamboree held in Madras a year ago. His name has been suggested as the Chief Commissioner for the Boy Scouts in India, if one is appointed.

Note by His Excellency.*—

1. Keen on two things in regard to League of Nations—

(i) some continuity of *personnel*, time wasted making acquaintances, &c., and new people don't know the ropes.

(ii) Delegates should be better "documented" before they go. Someone in the Legislative Department should keep close track of all League of Nations proceedings and supply delegates with all documents relevant to agenda.

Both these points are I think sound and I should like them brought to attention of Hon'ble Law Member.

2. He would like to go to Assembly again this year, and if selected, would like as much notice as possible.

[11-3-27, 2-8-27, 30-3-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long talk with C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar today*. I began by telling him that I was not concerned any more than I expected he was with whether, as he might think, the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission had been a mistake, or whether as I thought the boycott had been a mistake. What was of much greater importance to us all was the future. It seemed to me that the Indian nationalist, using the word in its widest and best sense, had three principal nuts to crack—

- (1) Muslims (and other minorities),
- (2) Princes,
- (3) British Parliament.

Leaving aside (1) and (2), I was very gravely concerned with the effect of the present proceedings on the mind of Parliament. From this point of view it seemed to me very unfortunate that even those of his friends, who proclaimed their adherence to Dominion Status, should for the sake of an artificial unity speak in such equivocal terms about the policy of independence. From their own point of view, this was very foolish; and, from a wider point of view, suicidal.

He replied by saying that personally he had never much believed in the boycott, but on return to non-official life had not thought it an important enough issue to break with his party on. He himself and a good many of his friends proposed to go to England next year, and would there have the opportunity of, and no objection to, meeting Simon. But he could assure me that there could be no compromise between Liberals and those who wanted Independence and they would make this plain at a very early date.

I said I was pleased to hear this, although I thought events might easily prove that such eleventh hour intervention was less effective than it might have been earlier.

I then led him on to the question of their (Liberal) policy in regard to the next stage before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I said that, if they thought it necessary to boycott that, I should lose any hope of getting things back into smoother waters. He at once said that, if his friends did follow such a course, he and many others would resign from the Liberal Federation, and break it up. But he could safely say this because he knew the situation would never arise. They would not wish on principle to challenge the authority of Parliament at that stage, nor would there be any sense in doing so.

He hoped that the same procedure would be followed on that occasion as last time; *i. e.*, that representative bodies (Muslims, Liberals, &c., &c.), would be invited to send delegations over. He did not like the idea of the Central Legislature trying to elect a team from outside its own ranks—

- (a) they would not wish to do it;
- (b) any such composite team would spell compromise in one way of the other;
- (c) the Legislature would be sure to insist on giving it hampering instructions.

He would much sooner let Liberals speak Liberal things; Moslems and everybody else in the same way stating their own views undiluted. He expressed the view that, if representative organisations were by that time, as he thought they would be, willing to go before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Legislature would probably agree to send a team of its own too.

He concluded by saying rather cryptically, in reply to an observation of mine that I was glad to have a chance of a talk and often wished it was easier to get similar opportunities, that it was possible in the course of the next few months some of them might wish to come to me for advice. This I assured him was always at his service.

Our conversation was most friendly, and on the whole encouraging in regard to the point of view from which we have recently been considering the future. He thought a good deal obviously would turn upon proceedings of

different bodies in Calcutta. If the Congress went for Independence, there would be a strong move to break up the Congress as no longer national, and substitute the All-Parties' Convention for it.

He mentioned the possibility of an attempt being made to have conversations between British Indian politicians and certain of the Princes. Nothing was settled and the initiative was I understood being taken on the British Indian side.

I doubt the probability of any such idea maturing in very practical form at present, but, if it did, I should fancy it might be useful to the British Indian politicians to appreciate the difficulties in that quarter more clearly than they have yet done.

[26-12-28, 1-4-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—I told him of my projected statement and he was of course very pleased. I also gently intimated to him the probability that the time-table would work out more slowly than public opinion might expect. He said he realised this and would do what he could to allay any impatience. I explained to him that the Conference would be free to discuss anything and any policy. The Government would have formulated no conclusions of their own, though they must naturally have given consideration to the problem generally. He seemed to think this quite satisfactory.

[30-10-29, 5-7-30, 16-2-31.]

Aiyengar, The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State (Madras—Non-Muhammadan).

Note by His Excellency.—Wants Nabha to be reconciled and released and will write to Private Secretary to Viceroy. I said nothing.

Would like to be nominated to increased Round Table Conference again: I said nothing.

Ended with eulogy of Baldwin.

[16-3-31.]

Aiyer, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. Is a Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

He was Advocate-General of Madras; a Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and the Joint Editor of the Madras Law Journal.

He is an influential Member of the Assembly of moderate opinions, but his influence is waning. Makes long and dull speeches, often difficult to hear.

[14-8-26.]

Ajab Khan (Honorary Captain), Sardar Bahadur, O. B. E., I. O. M.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly, and a staunch supporter of Government. Enlisting as a sepoy, he rose to the rank of an Indian Officer before the Great War. During the War, he gained the I. O. M. for great gallantry.

He is an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar in Attock, and also Vice-President of the Central Co-operation Bank in which he has taken great practical interest.

Note by His Excellency.—"Mesopot. Allenby's staff in Palestine. Decoration of the Hedjaz. Very good fellow."

[23-8-26.]

Akalkot, Meherban Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatehsinh Raje Bhonsle, Raja Sahab of— The State has an area of 498 square miles with a population of 81,250 and a revenue of Rs. 8,81,000.

This State is one of the five Satara Jahagirs. The present Chief was born on 15th December 1915, and succeeded to the *gadi* in April 1923. On account of his minority, the administration of the State is conducted by a Council of Regency, headed by the Dowager Rani, who is assisted by a Government Karbhari and the Sar Nyayadhish of the State.

The Chief is a First-Class Sardar of the Deccan and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

[28-7-26.]

Alay Nabi, The Hon'ble Saiyid.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and the Chairman of the Agra Municipality. Although a Muhammadan, he has always managed by adroit manœuvring to secure the support of the Hindu element which predominates in Agra. Consequently he has maintained his position as Chairman of the Municipality for many years and exercises a predominant influence in Agra itself.

[1-5-26.]

Alexander Mr. Horace.—

Note by His Excellency.—Told me all about his interviews with Gandhi and Motilal: the former fairly friendly, but still unconvinced of Government's sincerity: the latter very stiff—"The iron had entered with his soul", Gandhi said that he was very conscious that his movement, though the manner in which people had stuck to non-violence surprised him, was breeding bitterness, and this he deplored.

Alexander had some proposals for further approach to peace, but then I told him were quite impossible. I also said that the last public reply of the Congress made any further efforts on my side, at present at all events, impossible. Moreover, apart from all other consideration, the time for private explanations, &c., had gone by; our despatch had gone to the Secretary of State; and I was not unhopful that when it saw the light people would recognise that we had made a genuine attempt to assist India to further advance, reconciling this with the interests that Great Britain was bound to safeguard. He wanted to see Gandhi, but I dissuaded him.

He realised the force of what I had said and left sad, but not I think without accepting a good deal of my estimate of the difficulties.

[4-10-30.]

Ali Baksh Mohammad Hussain, The Hon'ble Mr.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and represents Sind Muhammadan Constituency.

Is Vice-President of the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality.

He cannot speak English. He is a member of one of the leading Muhammadan families in Upper Sind, a considerable land-owner. His support of Government in the Council is rather intermittent, or at any rate it was in the last Council.

Note by His Excellency.—Conversation limited to generalities and to his hoping that I should visit "Shikarpur" close to Sukkur when I went to Sind. He had one or two other subjects on which he was content to address me through P. S. V. Let M. S. V. note*.

[23-3-27, 10-11-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Friendly but colourless conversation to begin with. I encouraged him to use his influence with his friends in the Bombay Council to get them to co-operate with the Commission when the vote was invited. He asked that I should attend a party some time which he would give, but I while thanking him said I feared I could not make definite commitments for indefinite dates.

[16-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Nothing particular to say. He warmly favoured separation of Sind from Bombay: and all Sind Muslims thought the Nehru report on this subject was eye-wash, as it was too much hedged round with conditions.

[2-10-28.]

Allen, Mr. C. T.—Wishes to place before His Excellency certain problem connected with the prosecution of Country League Scheme.

Note by His Excellency.—1. Began by talking about the *Pioneer*, of which he says the revenue has fallen considerably during last six months. He is trying to buy it, and I encouraged him warmly in the idea.

2. Wished Government to consider definitely treating the Country League as a Government party. I told him that while naturally sympathetic I thought that the tide of vocal anti-Government feeling was so strong that at this stage his League would inevitably suffer by identification with Government. Private encouragement was another matter and all to the good.

3. Spoke very strongly about the harm that A. P. M.'s appointment of an erstwhile enemy of Government as Minister had done. The position in the U. P. at the moment was very far from good. Chhitari was a gentleman simple, modest but weak.

4. Asked if there was any chance of the ratio being reconsidered. I told him I could imagine no subject Government would be more loth to reopen, but that in any case his obvious course was to hold his hand till he was able to discuss with Schuster.

[19-7-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—I had a talk to C. T. Allen afterwards, who raised two concrete points.—

(1) The Country League.

He did not wish myself or any Governor to take any steps, by way of public speech or such like, to recognize formally the Country League as a pro-Government party, or identify Government formally with it. But what he did wish was that, in Provinces, officers concerned with administration—either in districts or at headquarters—should, if they were asked by those whom the Country League had approached, be prepared to say that, as far as they knew, it was a sound organisation and stood in the main for sound fundamental principles of administration and was, therefore, deserving of their support. I told him I should have no difficulty in writing to Governors on these lines, and he undertook to let me have a note of his views which I could either forward or frame in a letter of my own.

(2) He told me of various projects that he had for securing some direction under good influence of the Press operating in India, and in this connection asked me specifically whether, without making any direct bargain, he could give any assurance to the Maharaja of Darbhanga or Sir Victor Sassoon that, if they supported the scheme, their work would receive recognition at the hands of Government. I told him that I was afraid on this point I must be entirely unhelpful, as it was quite impossible for Government or myself to give any sort of hypothetical undertaking of the kind suggested. Such things had a way of reacting and leading to charges of broken faith and worse. He recognised the force of this position and seemed to drop the request. I told him that, if I were in his position, I should approach the individuals concerned on the ground of public duty and, if he thought well, public and private interest; and that there would be no objection, so far as I was concerned, to his saying that, if they helped him in the way suggested, he would, if they so desired, represent what they had done to Government in due course, so long as he made it entirely plain that he could in no way, direct or indirect, give any assurance of the result of such representations.

He further suggested that I might tell the Secretary of State in confidence of what he was trying to do, and, while telling him of the general line I had felt compelled to take, say at the same time that, if the project developed, we might desire later on to examine means of affording some recognition to those who had helped it.

[17-8-28, 24-1-29, 15-5-29.]

Alwar, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Jey Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of—. The State is in the Eastern Rajputana States Agency. It was founded by Rao Partap Singh of Macheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the 14th century. The Alwar family are, therefore, Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 15 permanent guns and 17 personal. The State has an area of 3,221 square miles with a population of 701,154. Average annual revenue is Rs. 33,00,000.

The present Chief was invested with ruling powers on the 10th December, 1903. The exercise of these powers was subject to certain restrictions which however, were removed in January 1909.

His Highness has been twice married—first to the sister of the Maharaja of Kishengarh, and, secondly, to a daughter of the Thakur of Khirsara in Kathiawar.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government, and much to the gratification of the Durbar 700 of the Infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914, the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service.

His Highness represented India in the Imperial Conference held in the year 1923.

His Highness takes every opportunity to assert his superiority over his brother Princes, and though he has considerable ability he is correspondingly unpopular. This was reflected in his unsuccessful attempt to succeed the Maharaja of Bikaner as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, when, although he had taken a very prominent part in the discussions of the Chamber since its inauguration, he only gained three votes. He is most anxious to be one of the Indian representatives at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

It is just possible that His Highness will raise a question of administration; the creation of a separate States Agency in Rajputana. He was very anxious to bring this about, but Lord Reading, with the approval of the Secretary of State, let the matter drop, as the Princes concerned were unable to agree over the details of the scheme.

[7-4-26, 22-9-27, 25-2-28, 23-2-30.]

Amawan, Raja Harihar Prasad Narayan Sinha Bahadur, O. B. E., of—. Represents Landholders (Patna Division) on the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred on him in 1923 as a personal distinction and that of "O. B. E." in June 1918.

Has come up to Simla as a nominated representative of the Bihar and Orissa Government in connection with the annual meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Raja had an interview with Lord Reading.

The Raja is an elected member of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Committee to co-operate with the Statutory Commission. He is also a member of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Amendment Bill.

[10-9-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Friendly; but not much to say, though a free talker.

[28-6-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Very anxious to get material for his Simon Commission work—and I talked generally to him on these lines; and suggested that he might like, while up here, to talk to some of the Punjab Ministers.

He ended up by reference to the work of the Country League of which he is a foundation member. I said the same kind of thing to him that I had recently written to Governors.

Very friendly and sane.

He begged me to speak to the Governor on the subject of Bihar and Orissa Tenancy Legislation on which he hoped Governor would either reach a compromise with Landowner or go slow.

P. S. V. please remind*.

[10-9-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Said he was in doubt as to what safeguards for law and order were best—

(i) a Commission of 3; an official, a non-official Hindu and non-official Muslim to advise about Police;

(ii) an official in the Cabinet.

[3-4-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—He had three points he wished to mention—

- (1) Land-holders' representation on the proposed Conference ;
- (2) The Sarda Act ; and
- (3) The Bihar Land Tenancy Legislation.

(1) As to the first he enquired whether it would be possible, if they so desired, for land-holders to bring a deputation to me in January. I replied that I should certainly have no objection if they thought it necessary, but that it would certainly be my desire to secure representation for the landed interest, although I could not suppose that it would be easy to secure such representation from every Province without making the Conference impossibly cumbersome. He will write in if he wishes to bring such a deputation as he suggested.

In connection with the Conference he also asked whether there would be any possibility of adding one from each Provincial Simon Committee. He thought it would be definitely helpful to have some persons on the Conference who could explain and defend their own recommendations, and it would also preserve their prestige. I told him that I would note the point and said that I appreciated his point of view, but that I did not think he or his Committee, or other Committees, would have any complaints if, as I thought probable, the members of the Statutory Commission themselves were not members of the Conference. He agreed ; but it may perhaps be worth considering whether one could get Provincial Chairmen so worked in.

(2) On the Sarda Act he said he was very much impressed by the opposition and feeling that had been aroused among the masses and he was rather afraid of it. He wondered whether it would be possible to attach the penalties to the actual consummation of marriage rather than to the religious marriage or betrothal. He would have preferred the age to be lower, but recognised the difficulty of altering this.

(3) The points to which he attached principal importance in the Tenancy Legislation were pre-emption and the provisions made for the land in which tenants cannot acquire tenancy rights. He repeated what he had said to me before, that it would be very regrettable if Government joined forces with Swarajists and spurious representatives of tenants to force legislation on land-owners that they disliked, and again suggested that, after the Select Committee stage was over, they should appeal to me and agree to abide by my arbitral award. I told him that I thought this was a little difficult, and that he should communicate with Sir Hugh Stephenson. He said he would do this, but also said that the real trouble was Sifton, who I gathered was not very sympathetic to the land-owners' claims. There is nothing that I can see to be done till their Select Committee is over, though I propose to write* privately to Sir Hugh Stephenson.

[12 11-29.]

Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr.—Is a Mill-owner. Was a nominal supporter and friend of Gandhi, but much too good a business-man and too well-educated to follow him. Has just started an independent party in the Municipality which supports the President if he acts on non-party lines to which he is pledged.

[9-12-27.]

Amod, Nawab Naharsingji Ishwarsingji, Thakor of —. Is an elected member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Bombay Northern Division Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

[30-1-31.]

Anderson, Sir George, Kt., C. I. E.—

[25-1-29.]

Andrews, Mr. C. F.—Born in 1871 ; he had a brilliant academic career at Cambridge in Classics and Divinity ; he was made a Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Pembroke, in 1899. Coming out to India he became a Professor of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, in the Cambridge Delhi Mission. He was a Fellow of the Punjab University from 1904—13. In that year 1913 he was made Professor in Rabindranath Tagore's University at Santiniketan, Bengal, which has remained his home when not travelling around India or

* Done (13-11-29).

abroad on some political or social mission. He was in Holy Orders, but relinquished orders some years ago.

Mr. Andrews occupies a unique position in India by his enjoyment, despite his nationality, of the confidence of the leaders of all shades of Indian opinion. Actuated mainly by a laudable desire to improve social conditions in India and to insist on equality of treatment for Indians of all classes *vis-à-vis* Europeans in all matters, he has nevertheless been unable to refrain from dabbling at times very unwisely in political and labour questions. Through his acquaintance with Gandhi, he has also taken a leading part in attempting to improve the position of Indians in Kenya, Fiji and South Africa, and has only just returned from South Africa where he supplemented the efforts of the South African deputation to postpone the Areas Reservation Bill. He has great knowledge of the position of Indians in the Dominions and Colonies and has visited almost all those areas more than once.

Opinions differ as to the benefit India has gained from Mr. Andrews' labours in the past. There can however be no question of denying his courage, attractive personality and the sincerity of his motives. He is an ardent sentimentalist; and it only requires the recital of a moving story of wrong to make him set out on a crusade. He is a great friend of Gandhi's and like the Mahatma, his keenness for what he feels to be the righteousness underlying a cause often blunts his sense of perception for the intrinsic untruths on which its exposition is based and for the falseness of the colours with which it is elaborated. The same intensity of feelings often leads him into indiscretions in public utterances. Latterly he has entirely eschewed politics and devoted himself to (1) the improvement of the position of Indians abroad; and (2) the amelioration of social evils in India, *e.g.*, regulation of opium and liquor consumption. He has also generally steadied down and seems more inclined to take the initial trouble of those investigations which will make the punishment fit the crime and the facts fit the theory, before he launches a philippic.

Has come up to Delhi in connection with the Trades Union Congress Meeting.

Wishes to speak to His Excellency about East Africa.

[21-5-26, 8-6-26, 7-7-26, 12-9-27, 25-2-28.]

Anklesaria, Mr. N. N., Bar.-at-Law—Is an elected non-official member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Bombay Northern Division Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

Note by His Excellency.*—I saw Mr. N. N. Anklesaria this afternoon†. Among other things he spoke of the readiness with which he and a good many of his friends would assist Government if they wished to use their services. He said that he thought local officers might have invited their co-operation more than had been done in the past.

[†2-2-31.]

Ansari, Dr. M. A. and Gandhi, Mr. M. K.—

Note by His Excellency.—On November 2nd at 11-30 I saw Ansari and Gandhi, Patel also being present. Gandhi was the principal spokesman. He listened attentively. He began by saying he did not think he could contribute much, and then proceeded to develop his general political philosophy. He saw no need for British tutelage. He was quite prepared to wait indefinitely, rather than ask India to impair the self-respect she ought to have. Parliament should give India what India desired. Therefore he felt remote from all these things. Congress was trying to serve an idea—the idea of non-co-operation, which would ultimately impress itself upon the mind of Parliament. Communalism would pass; the communities had been trying to absorb India. India would absorb them.

All that Gandhi said was a bit vague, and remote. But he showed no trace of bitterness, and in conversation was entirely and pleasantly reasonable.

Ansari said very little, but struck me as able and a cut above the average Indian politician.

We then discussed communal affairs, on which Gandhi said that he had been converted by Patel into thinking that I should call a Conference, and

*Copy sent to P. S. G., Bombay, with d.o. from P. S. V., dated 3rd February 1931.

say that Government would adopt whatever policy they reached. Ansari thought this premature, and that the Congress ought to press forward with their propaganda on the lines of the Calcutta agreement. All our talk was very friendly, and I think it will have softened the rough edge of controversy a bit.

Gandhi said he would like to discuss *Khaddar* with me and would convert me. But not at Delhi—preferably next year at Simla. He would come any time.

[2-11-27.]

Ansari, Dr. M. A., and Patel, The Hon'ble Mr. V. J.—Dr. Ansari is a renowned Physician in Delhi, having received his medical education in England. Takes a great part in Muhammadan politics and is an ardent Congressman. Was elected President of the last Indian National Congress held in Madras.

Mr. Patel and Dr. Ansari will bring up the question of His Excellency subscribing to a memorial to Hakim Ajmal Khan. Sir Malcolm Hailey is against this proposal if the memorial is associated in any way with politics, *e.g.*, Jamia University. He suggests there will be no harm in it if it is devoted to, *e.g.*, the Tibbia College.

Note by His Excellency.—I put my difficulties to Ansari about subscribing to the Jamia, but he assured me that they changed both the plan and the constitution of the University two or three years ago, so as to
 A { make it definitely non-political, with a Foundation Committee of men of
 B { all political views. The appeal on its behalf was also supported by men of all shades of opinion.

He promised to send me the names of both A and B and agreed that if after reflection I felt I could subscribe, I might appropriately write a letter to him for publication explaining my doubts, and how they had been removed.

[31-1-28.]

Appaji Rao Sitole, Sirdar Sir, K. B. E., C. I. E., and Sultan Ahmad Khan, Sirdar Sahibzada, C. I. E.—Members of the Gwalior State Council.

Will represent to His Excellency the views of Her Highness the Senior Maharani of Gwalior in connection with the retention of services of Mr. Crump as Resident, Gwalior.

[8-2-28.]

Arcot, Khan Bahadur Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Ali Sahib Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Prince of— The Prince is descended from Anwaruddin who was appointed Nawab of the Carnatic by the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1744. After the capture of Madras by the French in 1746 the Nawab sent an army to recapture Madras, but his army was defeated. He was defeated and slain by the Mahrattas at Ambur in 1749. The English supported his son Muhammad Ali, while Dupleix supported his rival for the Nawabship, Chanda Sahib. The result was war occurred between the French and the English, in the course of which occurred the famous capture and defence of Arcot by Clive (1751). Muhammad Ali was known as the Wallajah Nawab of the Carnatic. His grandson was Nawab Azimuddin, titular Nawab of the Carnatic, whose son, Prince Azim Jah, was the first Prince of Arcot having been granted the title by Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Letters Patent in 1870. The present Prince is the fourth Prince of Arcot and great-grandson of Azim Jah.

The Prince was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1904 to 1906 and from 1916 to 1919 and was also a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council from 1910—13.

He was created a K. C. I. E. in 1909 and promoted to G. C. I. E. in 1917.

He is looked to as the leader of the Muhammadan community in Madras and his example of abstention from any share in Pan-Islamic or other agitation has been followed by many other Muhammadan in Madras.

He had interviews with Lord Chelmsford and Lord Reading.

He is a scion of the Carnatic Nawabs and a political pensioner. He made representations to Lord Reading about a title and an increased allowance from Government, who decided that the case cannot be re-opened except as regards losses from previous income on account of Income-Tax and Super-Tax.

Note by His Excellency.—He appealed very strongly for the title of Highness. He does not attach importance to guns, and in the course of conversation dropped that part of what I had understood to be his original suggestion.

He had a lot to say about what he had done for the British Government with Muslim opinion and I feel a good deal of sympathy for him.

I should like Political Secretary to speak to me on the point of according to him the title. He never mentioned money.

[17-1-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—There is clearly nothing doing, so we can wait till somebody returns to the charge.

[22-2-27.]

Note by His Excellency.*—The Prince reverted to the subject on which he had previously made representations and on which he had submitted the memorandum† attached. I told him that I had not been able to refresh my mind again by the papers, but that my recollection of the conclusions I had reached after his earlier interview was that they had been—

(1) that his case for the title of "His Highness" and for gun salutes had been before the Government of India on a great many occasions, and I thought also referred to the Secretary of State and had been turned down, and that I did not think I could hold out any hopes to him in this regard;

(2) that so far as his financial position went, my recollection was that I had told Lord Goschen some time ago that if on reflection the Government of Madras desired to put the case up officially to the Government of India, it would be carefully considered.

He professed great disappointment at this and said that in these circumstances he should wish to abandon the title of "Prince of Arcot". I advised him not to exaggerate his feelings or to do anything precipitate without speaking again to Lord Goschen. I have since had some further talk with Lord Goschen on the matter and, while not desiring to press it unduly, he would be glad if it was possible to act on the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of the Prince's memorandum, namely, to give him the compliment of a salute within the Presidency of Madras. I should be glad if Political Secretary would consider this possibility, which I rather think we had not hitherto examined and which may not be open to the same objections that have been taken.

[3-8-27.]

Ardaman Singh Bhai, and his father Sardar Bahadur Bhai Arjan Singh, O. B. E.—Please see Arjan Singh.

[28-9-28.]

Arias, Mr. A. F.—Is the Spécial Correspondent in India of the Associated Press of America.

Note by His Excellency.—Permission to see Gandhi, in order to be able to convince America that it was not true, as widely believed, that Government were going to kill him in prison. I told him if he heard nothing from me before he left, he might conclude that, as I told him in conversation, such interview was impossible.

[19-7-30.]

Arjan Singh, Sardar Bahadur Bhai, O. B. E., and his son Ardaman Singh Bhai.—The Sardar Bahadur is a resident of Bagrian in Ludhiana District, Punjab. Much respected by the Sikh Community as a religious leader and known for his loyalty to Government.

The title of O. B. E. was conferred on other Sardar Bahadur in June 1919.

Note by His Excellency.—Arjan Singh told me that he baptised all the Phulkian Princes and begged me to visit him as Lord Chelmsford had done when in the Neighbourhood. Villages not at all affected by politics.

[28-9-28.]

* Copy sent to Political Secretary.

† Not reprinted. Original sent to Political Secretary.

Asghar Ali, Khan Bahadur Colonel Sardar, C. I. E.—Late Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. In 1919 he organised a Vernacular Literary Book Bureau for the supply of literature to troops in the field and in hospitals on the North-West Frontier. Subsequently he started the Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau to which he devotes most of his time. The Bureau has done excellent work in providing healthy literature to Indian troops whether on service or in their normal stations. His work has always been greatly appreciated by the Military Officers and he was recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for the honour of "C. I. E."

[18-8-26.]

Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Nawabzada Sayid, C. I. E.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Was Mutwali of the Hooghly Imambara. Now lives chiefly at Patna.

The title of C. I. E. was conferred on him on 3rd June 1925. In recommending him for the grant of the C. I. E., His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa made the following remarks:—

"Nawabzada Sayid Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, is an old man of 69, the son of the late Nawab Ameer Ali, C. I. E. He comes, therefore, of an old Muhammadan family of repute and is esteemed on that account. He was made a Khan Bahadur in 1893, and would very likely have been further honoured before, only his services have been divided between Bengal and this Province. His life-work was as Mutwali of the important Imambara at Hooghly, a post which he held from 1875 to 1916, when he retired on pension. He possesses many letters testifying to his good and loyal service, and he served in the usual local capacities of Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner and Member of the District Board. He was also recognised as a leading and representative Muhammadan in such matters as a Fellow of the Calcutta and Patna Universities (1891 and 1918) as Trustee at Aligarh (1898), President of the fourth National Muhammadan Congress at Calcutta (1908).

He is, in fact, a Muhammadan gentleman of the old school who has always staunchly stood by Government. He has served two terms as a nominated Member of the Legislative Council here and has consistently given his support to Government. The honour of a C. I. E., following the precedent of his father, would be a suitable recognition of a long career. His late brother (Ahsanuddin Ahmad) was a Statutory Civilian who died in service."

Note by His Excellency.—A very loyal and devoted supporter of Government and by no means devoid of a certain natural shrewdness.

Four points—

- (i) Does not want British Army reduced.
- (ii) Very doubtful about Indianisation of the Army.
- (iii) Thinks the Members of the Executive Council have done very well in Assembly.
- (iv) Wants a jagir or political pension.

Private Secretary* to the Viceroy might examine the last point some time.
[11-2-27, 27-3-27.]

Wishes to speak to His Excellency on some important subjects pending before the Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—He treated me to earnest asseverations of his affection for, and loyalty to, Government, earnestly warned me against Indianising the Army and said that the only chance of Indian peace was for the British to retain very firm control. He uttered many laudable sentiments on the subject of communal understanding, and promised all the support to Government that it was in his power to give. He suggested that he would like another interview with me before he left Simla on the 23rd. This I told him might be difficult to arrange. I think he would greatly prefer to be asked to luncheon, in order to make the acquaintance of Lady Irwin. I told him this also might be difficult; but I think it would be a good thing to do. Please ask† M. S. V. to speak.

[9-9-27, 15-9-28, 27-9-28, 2-4-29.]

* Point (iv) was examined and it was decided not to re-open the case.

† Done.

Atkinson, Dr. Henry A.—Is General Secretary of the Universal Religious Peace Conference.

[25-1-29.]

Attlee, Major Clement Richard, M. P.—

[29-12-28.]

Aundh, Meherban Bhavanrao alias Bala Sahib Pant Pratinidhi, of— The State has an area of 501 square miles with a population of 64,560 souls, revenue Rs. 4,14,000.

Is one of the Satara Jahagirs.

On the deposition of Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nana Saheb, Government selected for the rulership Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Saheb who was installed in 1909 after the State had been administered for two years by the Political Agent. Bala Saheb, who was born in 1868, is a graduate of the Bombay University and had a son Trimbakrao *alias* Raje Saheb by his first deceased wife. Has also a son by his second deceased wife, and a son by his third wife. Raje Saheb, who was born in 1893 and was a graduate of the Bombay University, died in December 1923, leaving behind two sons.

The Chief is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan and holds a Sanad from Government permitting adoption. He has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The Chief is very interested in art, and paints himself in a self-taught manner. He has a collection of old Indian pictures, some of which are said to be good. He runs his small State excellently on paternal and at times unconventional lines.

[28-7-26.]

Ayyangar, Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. Swarajist. A Madras Landholder. Is son of the late Vasedeva Ayyangar, a public-spirited gentleman and one of those to whom the National College at Trichinopoly owes its existence. Belongs to a hereditary well-to-do and influential family and is one of the foremost citizens of Trichinopoly District. As landholder he pays a revenue of Rs. 7,000. Prior to the reforms he was an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and subsequently of the Council of State. Belongs to the Congress Party.

Had an interview with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Rather deaf and very friendly. Hope that the atmosphere would improve in regard to the Simon Commission and made no secret of his own desire to co-operate. Criticised very sharply the tone of Lajpat Rai's speech in the Assembly and said that the Congress Party wasn't nearly so cross as the Liberals. He thought all the Councils would elect Committees. Was just going off to the Roads Committee at Bombay.

[30-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Principally interested in the future of Zamindars which I told him lay largely in their own hands, and that, unless they took steps to organise themselves, they would probably go to the wall in favour of other more active and more articulate. He did not seem at all enamoured by the Congress party.

[1-10-28, 25-9-29.]

Ayyar, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami.—Is Advocate-General to the Government of Madras.

Note by His Excellency.—Some general talk about politics, in which the most interesting thing he said was that there was a noticeable growth of opinion throughout Madras Province in favour of constructive action in the Councils, which was impelling the Congress party to reconsider their attitude about acceptance of office.

As regards the Madras High Court he pleaded that the best men should be brought from England to fill Barrister vacancies. The Chief Justice was shortly to retire and he hoped a good appointment would be made.

[9-5-29.]

Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Seturatnam.—Is a rich landholder in Trichinopoly District.

He was for a long time connected with the administration of local boards and became an elected President of Trichinopoly District Board and of the District Educational Council. He was also an Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and President of Co-operative Union.

He originally belonged to the Congress Party, but joined the Independent Party later. He has been Minister of Development since March 1928.

[13-12-29.]

Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Kazi, C. I. E., O. B. E., I. S. O.—Is Diwan of Datia State.

[30-5-30.]

Baghat, Raja Durga Singh of.—Baghat is a small Native State in Simla District and lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Sabathu and Kasauli. Baghat ranks seventh among the Simla Hill States. The State has an area of 36 square miles with a population of 9,595 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,10,000.

The House of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest.

Raja Durga Singh, the present Chief, was formally installed on the 23rd May 1913. He is not entitled to a salute of guns.

The Raja of Baghat is a representative Member of the Chamber of Princes. He speaks English.

The Rana offered the services of the State on the outbreak of war in 1914. The title of Raja was conferred on him in June 1928.

Note by His Excellency.—Wants to have the opportunity of more than one *interview* in five years with Viceroy, which he says is rule at present. He will write to Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

[1-10-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—I liked him and found him intelligent in conversation. According to his own account, he is a very progressive ruler—Education, Medical, &c.

He had prohibited house-owners in Solon from letting houses to any persons engaged in anti-Government movements—and therefore Lajpat Rai for example who used to visit Solon, comes no more!

[23-9-28.]

Bagla, Lala Rameshwar Prasad.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents the United Provinces non-Muhammadan Urban constituency.

[17-3-31.]

Bajpai, Mr. R. S., O. B. E.—Is Assistant Director of Public Information and Secretary of the Indian Public School Society. Will probably speak to His Excellency about the successor to the late Mr. S. R. Das as Chairman of the Society.

[18-1-29.]

Bajpai, Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad.—Is Chief Justice of Jaipur High Court. Is father of Mr. G. S. Bajpai.

[17-6-30.]

Banerji, Sir Albion, Kt., C. S. I., C. I. E—Born at Bristol on 10th October 1871. Educated at Calcutta University and Balliol College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 1895; served as District Officer in the Madras Presidency; sent on Foreign service as Diwan (Prime Minister) to His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907—14; reverted to British service 1915, and appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in 1916. Officiated Diwan of Mysore in 1919 and retiring from Indian Civil Service was appointed Diwan in 1922. Retired from Diwanship last year after a successful period of administration. Has just been offered an important Ministership by Maharaja of Kashmir.

Note by His Excellency.—Apparently proposes to stand for Parliament in England at the next election.

Professes great desire to assist in the improvement of general level of State administration. In that connection discussed Mysore; and referred to question of subsidy remission.

I said that personally I was not other than sympathetic to the idea, but the difficulty always seemed to be that of differentiating between Mysore and other tribute-paying States. He thought that it would be possible to devise a formula, improving on the present 15 per cent. one, by which the present inequality in operation could be remedied. I do not know whether this in act is so or not, but I told him if he ever liked to make a communication, I should be very glad to consider it.

[5-3-27.]

Bannerjee, The Hon'ble Babu Jagadish Chandra.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State (East Bengal non-Muhammadan).

[17-3-31.]

Baqar Mirza, Mirza.—Is the grandson of the eldest son of King Mohamed Ali Shah, the third King of Oudh. Owing to the death of Mirza Baqar Mirza's grandfather in the life-time of King Mohamed Ali Shah, the throne went to the younger son of the King named Amjad Ali Shah, who was the father of the last King Wajid Ali Shah.

Mirza Baqar Mirza's father known as Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah was one of the first trustees of the Husainabad Trust, together with his cousin Sir Mohsan-ud-Dowlah. Both these gentlemen were great supporters of the British Government in their days.

Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah left a large amount of cash, but it has all been spent, as also the landed property to which Mirza Baqar Mirza had succeeded. Mirza Baqar Mirza was appointed a trustee of the Husainabad Trust in 1912, and became the senior trustee in 1927, on the death of Mirza Shamsuddin Hyder. He is a gentleman of the old school, and is always willing to help the authorities to the best of his power.

[8-2-30.]

Baru, Rao Bahadur Raja Ram Singh of.—A very loyal and worthy old gentleman; aged 77. A Baghel Rajput connected with the Ruling Chiefs of Rewa, Kotah. Income of Rs. 1,50,000 derived from land south of the Jumna. His father, Raja Banspati Singh, was given the title of Raja for his loyal services in the Mutiny. The present Raja is much worried by litigation on the question whether his estate is or is not partible. Speaks English.

[8-12-26.]

Baroda, His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of.—Is a 21-gun Chief. The State has an area of 8,182 square miles with a population of 2,121,875 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2½ crores. In November 1875 His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, honoured Baroda with a visit in the course of his Indian tour and was the guest of the Gaekwar. On the 1st January 1877 the Maharaja was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi, and on that occasion was invested with the title of "Farjand-i-Khas-Daulat-Inglishia" or "Favoured Son of the British Empire". He was created a G. C. S. I. in 1887 and G. C. I. E. in 1919. His Highness has had the honour of being received in England by Their Majesties Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and the present King-Emperor, and of being visited at Baroda by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Elgin, Minto, Chelmsford and Reading during their Viceroyalties. Education is the popular movement in the State. In 1893 compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Durbar and since August 1906 has been made universal. The educational institutions of the State in addition to the Baroda College consist of 16 High Schools, 37 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and 12 other institutions where English is taught and 2,796 Vernacular Schools with an attendance of 2,02,034. There is a well-equipped Technical School at Baroda and various Industrial Schools.

His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of railways in his territory; the State owns over 595 miles of open lines. Commercial

enterprise receives every encouragement from the Durbar. There are 22 Joint-Stock Companies in the State including the Bank of Baroda, founded in 1908 with a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs. A distillery has been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has secured the contract for the supply of liquor under the central distillery system which is in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work; and attention is being devoted to the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies which number more than 300. There are 1 Central, 3 Prant, 39 Town and 535 Village Libraries in the State and the experiment of sending travelling Libraries into the District has been started.

The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe, America and the Far East. Also paid a visit to Japan in 1910. In addition to the grant of State scholarships for study in Europe and America, His Highness has inaugurated a system of educational tours for selected officials and students.

The Maharaja may raise one or all of four cases which are pending with the Political Department. He may refer to the claim of the Baroda Durbar to sovereignty over Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha. The claim was made in 1922, but the Bombay Government have not yet given their views. Political Secretary has been discussing with them in Bombay this week and decision may be hoped for soon.

Another claim of the Durbar, made in 1923, is to commence salt works in those parts of Gujerat under the Baroda jurisdiction and to open sea ports there. The Resident reported that the claim to open sea ports anywhere in Baroda territory, except in certain areas where the British would have a right to take the customs, was good, also to manufacture salt, but that the Durbar have not proved in full their claim to import salt free of British India excise duty through Gujerat. The matter is still pending the views of the Bombay Government on the Resident's report.

The Baroda Durbar have made a request that the rights of the British Government to administer the ports of Billimora and Navsari in Baroda territory, secured by the Treaty of Bassein, 1802, may be renounced in favour of the Durbar. The Bombay Government and Government of India are strongly opposed to the request, as experience has shown that without full British control of customs, trade in articles bearing a high duty is liable to diversion from British ports involving considerable loss of customs revenue. The Resident in Baroda, however, made a report on papers recently discovered bearing on the sovereign rights of the British Government over the Gaekwar, and this report awaits comment of the Bombay Government. The Political Department consider it would be difficult to refuse the request on the ground that no reliance can be placed on the Durbar's customs control, but that the refusal should be based on the nature of our sovereign rights over the ports. The matter is thus pending the general decision regarding those rights.

Another pending claim is that made in connection with the Subsidiary Force and the Baroda Contingent which had been brought into being by the Treaties of 1805 and 1817 with the East India Company. The Durbar now represent that there has been a breach of the Treaty, because the Subsidiary Force has not been maintained within Baroda at full strength and because the Contingent has been used for collecting tribute in the tributary Mahals. The case is a complicated one, as in actual practice the Contingent has been used for many years for a purpose other than that for which it was originally intended. Should the matter be raised, His Excellency may reply that it is being examined and that he will give it his careful consideration.

[1-12-26, 24-2-28, 25-2-30.]

Bashahr, Raja Padam Singh, of—. Has a personal salute of nine guns and ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and ninth among Indian States in the Punjab.

The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations.

Is 55 years of age. Succeeded in 1914. His State which marches with Tibet and has valuable forests is the largest of the States administered for the Government of India by the Governor of the Punjab. It has an area of 3,820 square miles, with a population of 334,287 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,23,086. He is not a Member of the Chamber of Princes. His State is 70 miles from Simla on the Hindustan-Tibet Road.

The Raja had interviews with Lord Reading and Lord Lytton, while officiating as Viceroy.

[19-7-27, 23-9-30.]

Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad, His Holiness Mirza, Khalifatul-Masih.—Is the head of the Ahmadiyya Community, a sect of Muhammadans who venerate his late father, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the founder of the movement. A prominent feature of the teachings of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad was that his followers should worship religious leaders of all denominations, not only the Christian and Jewish prophets but also Hindus and Buddhists.

The Ahmadiyya Community have always been very loyal to Government, but their attitude over the "Rangila Rasul" case was very provocative, their object probably being to ingratiate themselves with orthodox Muhammadans. Mirza Mahmud Ahmad has been active in publishing posters, and it was one of these that originally led to the prosecution of the *Risala Vartman* magazine; he controls several newspapers and is an ardent advocate of the Tabligh (preaching Muhammadanism, *i. e.*, to preach for conversion of others to Muhammadanism) and Tanzim, to organise unity among different sects of Islam movements, and of the movement for the economic boycott of Hindus by Muslims.

Note by His Excellency.—Talked mainly, but not venomously, about Hindu Shuddhi activities and the steps which he takes to counteract them.

According to him, Hindu money-lenders are often active "converters" by means of economic pressure; and that the movement is pressed in several other very reprehensible ways.

He sends missionaries to counteract it. In Agra District and Etawah very large number of converts to Hinduism, now active in Eastern Bengal.

He favoured peace with his lips, but I am not so sure about his heart.

He does not think very much will come out of present inter-community negotiations.

[1-9-27.]

Basu, Mr. B. K., M. A., B. L.—*Ex-Mayor* of Calcutta and a leading Solicitor there. While he was the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation he arranged to give a Garden Party in honour of His Excellency's visit in 1927 (later postponed) in the teeth of opposition from the Swarajist Councillors.

[24-12-30.]

Basu, Mr. J. N.—Is a Solicitor. Is an elected non-official Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and a man of moderate views. He took the chair at a big meeting of Hindus in Calcutta recently to protest against the Bengal Government order regarding music before mosques.

[14-7-26.]

Basu, The Hon'ble Mr. Bijoy Kumar.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Council of State. Is a Solicitor.

[25-3-31.]

Benares, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of— Is a Ruling Chief and has the hereditary titles of Raja Bahadur and Maharaja and the personal title of Maharaja Bahadur. The title of Raja Bahadur was recognised and the other two titles conferred by the British Government. On the 1st January 1891 he was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, and on the 1st January 1898 he was raised to the dignity of Knight Grand Commander of the same Order; the title of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India was

conferred on him on the 1st January 1921. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 1st April 1911. The present Chief was born on the 26th November 1855, and succeeded to the State on the 30th June 1889.

The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April 1911. It consists of the districts of Bhadohi and Chakia (formerly known as *parganas* Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur respectively of the Family Domains in the Mirzapur District) and Ramnagar (comprising the Ramnagar town and a few adjoining villages). His Highness the Maharaja has one son, the Maharaj-Kumar Aditya Narayan Singh, born on the 17th November 1874. His Highness retains the Supreme Executive authority in his own hands. He is assisted by his son. His Highness was appointed a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th November 1909, and held office up to the 23rd November 1921. His son Maharaj-Kumar Aditya Narayan Singh was appointed a Member of the Council and held office from the 4th January 1913 to 1920. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-06 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales, the Maharaja visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of an informal return visit. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war His Highness was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction. He entertained His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Benares in 1921.

The Maharaja commands the respect and affection not only of his own subjects but also of the City of Benares where he is known as Kashi Naresh. He lives a simple life and is something of a scholar. He is also a good sportsman and remarkably active for a man of his years.

He had an interview with Lord Reading.

The Maharaja may raise the question of his dynastic salute. The dynastic salute of Benares is 13 guns. In 1918 he was granted a *personal* salute of 15 guns. In 1921 he was granted a *permanent local* salute of 15 guns as a final reward for war services. The Maharaja has more than once asked for a dynastic salute of 15 guns. The Local Government supported this, but the Government of India felt it would lead to a general demand from 13-gun States for a similar concession and the request was, therefore, refused. The Maharaja is jealous of the Nawab of Rampur whose dynastic salute was increased from 13 to 15 in 1921.

Note by His Excellency.—His Highness raised only two points—

(1) His salute. He emphasised that “permanent local” was not much good to him—as his State was so small—and said that Benares had always previously been on a parity with Rampur. I should like to know why Rampur was more favourably treated? I said I would consider his request, but I could give no undertaking.

(2) His memorial. I told him Political Secretary was examining it and that when it reached me I would give it my best attention. He seemed keen on the appointment of some Committee and to have great confidence in this connexion with Sir Grimwood Mears.

Political Secretary * to see.

[2-6-26, 27-5-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Cession of districts. Private Estate in Bihar and Orissa.

[19-3-30.]

Beotra, Mr. B. R.—Is the Chief Secretary to Suket State. Suket is one of the Punjab States under the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. There is serious discontent among the Mians of Suket State against the Raja for his action in resuming their hereditary grants of land and for other reasons. The matter is still under consideration of the Government of India and in November last Mr. Fitzpatrick, Agent to the Governor-General, drew up a compromise with the approval of the Government of India and referred it to the Raja for acceptance. The Raja has so far refused to accept it, as certain proposals in this compromise appear to have been based on misunderstandings.

and Mr. Glancy (acting Agent to the Governor-General) visited Suket recently to discuss the question with the Raja. He reported that the Raja is still very unreasonable.

It seems quite clear that the Mians have genuine grievances and His Excellency might take the opportunity of telling the Chief Secretary that he has looked into the case and that he is strongly of opinion that the position at present taken up by the Raja is entirely unreasonable and likely to lead to serious unrest or even revolution in the State. He might also remind the Chief Secretary that the protection afforded by the British Government to the States implies that the internal administration of a State is properly carried out, and that, if the Raja through his unreasonable attitude brings trouble on himself, he will only have himself to blame.

[3-9-29.]

Bernays, Mr. R. H.—Is correspondent of *London News Chronicle*.

[1-3-31.]

Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Sir Gopal Das, Kt., C. I. E., M. B. E.—Pleader by profession, and still practises, but has been chiefly connected with the Municipal Committee of Amritsar, of which he is now the President. Has long record of good public service and was staunch supporter of Government in the Akali troubles. Is a Member of the Legislative Council, Punjab. The title of "M. B. E." was conferred on him in 1918, was made a C. I. E. in 1921 and Knighted in 1922.

Note by His Excellency.—Very anxious I should visit Amritsar. Very loyal.

[21-10-26.]

Bharatpur, Her Highness the Maharani of—.

Note by His Excellency.*—The Maharani of Bharatpur came to see me this afternoon to plead that the order recently issued to the Maharaja should be cancelled. She was very much distressed and begged that her husband might be given one more chance on the understanding that, if he failed again, he should be deposed. At times she became tearful, and I could not help being very sorry for her.

I told her, however, that I could hold out no hope of the order being cancelled, inasmuch as I had been doing nothing since June 1926, but give the Maharaja one chance after another, and that I had, with great regret but after prolonged deliberation, come to the conclusion that I was bound to act as I had done in the interests of the State, and, having reached that conclusion, I felt not less bound to adhere to it. She was very unhappy at this frank statement, and said, in that case, their lives were finished and they would have to live apart as he could not exist doing nothing and would have to work for his living. She also dropped a remark that they would not wish to take any allowance from the State and would desire to sever all connection with it. I advised her not to be precipitate in forming these kind of decisions but to carry on quietly, living at Simla in the summer and at such other place as they might decide in the cold weather. In reply to an implied query of hers as to the period during which the orders would remain effective, I said that this must entirely depend upon the progress that the Diwan might make in the rehabilitation of the State and on the behaviour of the Maharaja himself. It was possible, as time went on, if circumstances changed for the better in both these respects, that the situation might be reviewed in the light of such changed circumstances, but that, for the present, I feared that the deliberate decision that the Government of India had taken, that I had conveyed to the Maharaja, must stand.

[25-9-28.]

Bharatpur, Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Brajindra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of—. Bharatpur State is in the Eastern Rajputana States Agency. It has an area of 1,993 square miles with a population of 496,437 and an average annual revenue of about 34 lakhs.

*Copy sent to Political Secretary on 26th September 1928, with the remark that "A. G.-G. should see".

The rulers of Bharatpur are *Jats*. The State was founded about the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1803 the British Government concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. The State was twice besieged by the British Force under Lords Lake and Combermere.

In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration of the State out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

In June 1900 the Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, the present Maharaja Kishan Singh. During the minority of the Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council under the control of the Political Agent.

During 1908—10 His Highness visited Egypt, France and England; and again in 1914 he proceeded to England to join Wellington College and returned in 1915. The present Maharaja was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with full powers of administration of the State in 1918. He is now 27 years of age.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 17 (permanent) guns.

His Highness is still very boyish in his manners and thought, but gained much credit for the whole-hearted manner in which he set about restoring the damage done to his State by serious floods in 1924. The finances of the State have given rise to much anxiety during the last year, when the revenue suffered a serious diminution owing to the 1924 floods. His Highness was approached to cut down some unnecessary personal expenditure, and it was understood that he was making an effort in this direction. But the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana Agency, has just written a strong letter to the effect that the State finances are in such a bad way that His Highness must be warned officially to put his house in order by curbing personal extravagance for the benefit of his State. His Highness has a mechanical turn of mind, and his hobby is to invest in cars fitted with every new mechanical device that human genius can devise regardless of expense.

There is something very attractive about his character and he has no vices except this love of spending money on glittering toys. His father went mad and had to be removed from the *gaddi* of the State and shut up. He was brought up by his mother who was Regent of the State during his minority. He was threatened with pthisis a few years ago and is still delicate.

He is one of two of the only *Jat* rulers in Rajputana, the other Ruling Princes being Rajputs. He is an orthodox Hindu and does not eat with Europeans.

(a) *Note by His Excellency*.—An unsatisfactory interview of which I have made a separate note under date 27th November 1926.

[18-5-26, 22-5-26, 17-7-26, 27-11-26(a).]

The reports received show that His Highness' attitude has not been wholly satisfactory and the Political Department had to tell His Highness that if he is again obstructive, the Political Agent will be asked to take over the administration. If His Highness refers to these matters, Political Secretary suggests that His Highness may be reminded that His Excellency promised to safeguard his outward position as far as possible, it was on the clear understanding that real power would be exercised by the Dewan until the State has been extricated from its financial difficulties. It must take some time before Mr. Mackenzie can give a full report on the position to Government and put up a liquidation scheme; but in the meantime, as the State is only functioning with the help of loans from Government, the Dewan must be allowed to carry out at once whatever retrenchments he considers urgently necessary. His Excellency may encourage His Highness to stay in Simla for the summer, as there will then be fewer opportunities for any friction between himself and Mr. Mackenzie.

It is possible, however, that His Highness may deny any friction and assure His Excellency that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. If His Highness takes this line, the Political Secretary does not think that His Excellency need raise any controversial topics from his side.

Note by His Excellency.—His Highness never raised any controversial topic and our conversation was entirely on other-than-business topics. In these circumstances, I did not think it necessary to introduce controversy.

[31-5-28.]

Bhargava, Rai Bahadur Pandit, Trilok Nath.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Fyzabad Division non-Muhammadan Rural constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—In the course of conversation about the Finance Bill, on which I said that I had been in to expenditure, &c., and that he really could not do without the money, he said unofficial Members did not wish to place us in a difficulty, but had been told that Government were willing to surrender two crores.

[16-3-31.]

Bhavnagar, His Highness the Maharaja of—and his brother.—

[19-3-31.]

Bhonsle, The Hon'ble Raja Laxman Rao.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State (Central Provinces—General).

Note by His Excellency.—Wishes his name to be recorded for Lord Willingdon's favourable consideration.

[17-3-31.]

Bhopal, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Nawab Haji Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G. C. I. E., C. S. I., C. V. O., of—.

[19-1-29, 27-3-30.]

Bhor, Meherban Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao, Pant Sachiv of—. The State has an area of 925 square miles with a population of 130,420, and a revenue of Rs. 6,00,000. One of the Satara Jahagirs.

The present Chief *alias* Baba Saheb, Pant Sachiv, was born on 20th September 1878 and succeeded to the *gadi* in July 1922. Previous to his succession, he was in charge of a Taluka of the State, the administration of which was entrusted to him by his father, the late Chief, with the consent of Government. Like his father, who had a personal salute of 11 guns, he has assisted Government by surrendering land for the Nira Right Bank Canal Scheme. His claims in respect of the sacrifices the State has made on this account are at present under consideration. He is the elected representative of the Central States in the Chamber of Princes.

The Chief is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Note by His Excellency.—Asked for—

(1) Exchange of land in lieu of State lands taken for or submerged by irrigation.

(2) A gun salute. He left papers showing what the State had done, which I have placed in this file. I told him I would look into the case about which Sir Leslie Wilson had already spoken to me, but that in no case was I disposed to reach a decision on the gun question till I had been 12 months in India. I am disposed to think, if we cannot meet him on (1), that we might consider the possibility next year of meeting his wishes in regard to (2).

[-6-26, 27-11-26, 6-3-30, 6-2-31.]

Note by His Excellency.*—He expressed considerable anxiety at his claim to be a permanent member of the Chamber being submitted to the Standing Committee. I assured him that though this was our general practice the Viceroy retained full power of decision. He left attached papers† which may go to Political Secretary with a copy of this note.

[15-2-29.]

* Copy sent to Political Secretary on 16th February 1929.

† Sent in original to Political Secretary on 16th February 1929.

Bhuput Singh, Mr.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Bihar and Orissa Landholders constituency.

[4-2-31.]

Bhuto, Wadero Wahidbakhsh Illahibakhsh.—Mr. Bhuto is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents the Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders) Constituency. He is a young wealthy Zamindar of Larkana. Can be depended upon to support Government if properly handled. In his last interview with His Excellency Mr. Bhuto raised three points—

- (1) Ibn Saud's desecrations,
- (2) Communal riot and music,
- (3) Hindu shops selling Moslem Holy books and not treating them with reverence.

Note by His Excellency.—He expressed his strong desire to see Sind separated from the Bombay Presidency, or rather made, as I understood him a sub-Province with a Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor and local Legislature. This he based on economic considerations, and he argued that he would directly benefit by greater attention paid to his problems from such a course. He was also of opinion that Sind could support the burden of the charges on the Sukkur Barrage out of future receipts of land sale and revenue.

[15-9-27.]

Bijawar, His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of.—The State has an area of 973 square miles with a population of 111,723 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 3,34,000.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

Orchha has sent a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy which is still under examination of Political Department. Amongst other claims he wishes Bijawar, who is Orchha's second son, to succeed him to the *gaddi*. Orchha's desire is to disinherit the son of his eldest son (who has died) on the ground that the succession is confined to the issue of Bundela Ponwans or Dhandhara Chouhan Rajputs, and that his grandson is disqualified on these grounds. The Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, questions the historical accuracy of his contention. The opinion of the Political Department is in support of the Agent to the Governor-General, but the case is awaiting further investigation into the original documents. As regards Bijawar himself, Agent to the Governor-General contends that his succession should not be allowed, whatever the decision regarding the succession of Orchha's grandson may be, on the ground that when Bijawar was adopted into the Bijawar State, Orchha himself admitted that his son would have no claim to inherit after his death. The case will not be submitted to His Excellency by the Political Department until all the papers are completed, and the Political Department suggest that His Excellency informs Bijawar that the matter is still under consideration.

Note by His Excellency.—He mentioned no specific subject. After a little general conversation, I asked him what he was doing about Education in Bijawar—which (after he had replied that his people were wild people and had to be brought to school by force), induced what seemed to be a sudden and defensive departure.

[30-11-26.]

Bikaner, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. B. E., of.—The State is situated in Rajputana, having an area of 23,315 square miles with a population of 659,685. The revenue for 1922-23 amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs. The State Forces number 1,204 strong including the Bikaner Camel Corps.

His Highness has a personal salute of 19 guns and a permanent salute of 17 guns. Well educated, speaking English perfectly, with a close acquaintance with life in Europe, he has always been prominent among the Ruling Chiefs in the larger sphere of public life. His Highness was one of the Indian representatives at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, 1917, and at the Peace

Conference in 1919. Lately, he has been most notable as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes since its inauguration. His Highness took exceptional pains over his duties in this connection. He refused to stand for election again for the ensuing year (1926-27) as Chancellor, on the grounds that he wanted some rest and more time to devote himself to the affairs of his State.

His Highness is easily the most prominent Ruling Prince in India and to a large extent he has of recent years been the leading spirit as regards expression of a collective policy for the States as a whole. He urges his views with great persistence and power and has a clique of Rajput Princes behind him. Non-Rajput Princes, especially the more important of them, may not always agree with his opinions, but owing to the strength with which he presses his view and his powerful following, they remain silent.

[5-4-26, 21-11-26, 17-2-30, 8-7-30.]

Note by His Excellency—1. Discussed Bharatpur matters—money for Maharani's children. Leakages of money. Raja Kishen's sentence.

2. Bikaner Conversion Bill—His Highness had spoken to Watson.

3. Poona conversation.

[30-3-29, 28-6-29.]

Bilaspur, His Highness Raja Anand Chand of—The State is in the Punjab Himalayas. The hills of the State can be seen from Simla. There is no railway in the State, the land is poor and the people backward. The area of the State is 448 square miles. The population is 98,000 and the annual average revenue is Rs. 3,23,286. The present ruler succeeded his father, Raja Sir Bijie Chand, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., who, owing to infirmity, abdicated in his favour. The Raja has a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

[28-6-28, 27-5-30.]

Bilaspur, Major His Highness Raja Sir Bijie Chand, K. C. I. E., C. S. I. of (Hindu)—The State is in the Punjab Himalayas. The hills of the State can be seen from Simla. There is no railway in the State and land is poor and the people backward. The area of the State is 448 square miles. The population is 98,000 and the annual revenue about three lakhs of rupees. The Raja is 53 years of age and succeeded to the *gaddi* of his State in 1889. He has a dynastic salute of 11 guns. He is an undistinguished, rather dissipated little man. He misruled his State as a young man and was deprived of his powers for two years (1903-04). He belongs to the undeveloped school of Ruling Princes and does little for his people and his State. He is on bad terms with one of his Ranis. She left the State and came to live in Simla where she is under treatment for cancer. Though he has no medical facilities in his State to ease her sufferings, he cut down her allowances in Simla to starvation point so as to compel her to come back to Bilaspur and we had recently to interfere in this case and she was properly treated.

The Raja of Bilaspur was an independent Prince at the beginning of the 19th century. His State was conquered by the Gurkhas in their invasion of the Punjab, but they were driven out by the British in 1815 and the Raja was reinstated. The Raja of this State received his dynastic salute for the services of the State in the Mutiny, when he and his people did much useful work in keeping communications between Simla and Ambala open.

The Raja of Bilaspur has recently raised with Political Secretary the question of his getting powers at an early date. Political Secretary put him off and said that he thought His Excellency's general views were against assumption of powers before the age of 19½ at earliest. H. H. said he would not raise this question with His Excellency.

[14-4-26, 27-5-30.]

Birla, Mr. G. D.—Is a mill-owner and one of the leading Marwaris in Calcutta.

He had several interviews with Lord Reading.

He has been taking a prominent part in the communal dissensions in Calcutta on the side of the Hindus, and has worked hand in glove with Pandit Malaviya.

A very wealthy man ; he has given largely to charity and subscribed many lakhs to the Hindu University, Benares. He was recommended for an honour for the last Birthday Honours, but not in the New Year List.

Note by His Excellency.—A very intelligent person. Talked at length about the communal situation which he thinks is improving. Question is political and communal electorates maintain the animosity. He agreed these could not go except by consent, but thought that common electorates for reserved seats was worth considering.

The two fears of Hindus are—

- (1) The conversion of Hindus, through caste and other difficulties, to Muhammadanism. Hence *Suddhi*, and the importance of this is due to the population factor being the basis of representation.
- (2) Entrenchment of Muslims in North-West Frontier by grant of reforms, which he strongly opposes.

Very keen on uplift of untouchables, &c., and asked me whether I could show practical sympathy with work his friends are doing in this field, by opening a school for untouchables when in Calcutta. I told him if I could I should be very pleased !

[1-10-26, 1-1-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—After some preliminary discussion about the Public Safety Bill (on which he said that the opposition of the Nationalists and Independents might be modified if “some kind of trial” could be provided, and that a conference on the subject might be helpful), he turned rather obviously on to general politics.

Motilal and Malaviya were both very anxious to find a way out and Winterton’s answer in the House of Commons about the I. P. C., seemed to him hopeful. If such an invitation to Indian leaders could be addressed by His Majesty’s Government, it would be better than if it came from the I. P. C., for this would suggest “giving evidence” rather than “conferring”.

I told him whatever value there might be in this idea, the time-limit of a year made the position very difficult. He said that had been a great mistake and nobody liked it. But he hoped I would see Motilal and possibly Gandhi ; and he was confident he could find a solution for the present troubles which were causing them considerable disquiet. I thanked him and again said that I thought all this would have been easier if the other side had not bolted so many doors.

His manner and what he said left me much disposed to feel that he was not saying what he did without the knowledge and concurrence of persons more important than himself.

[7-2-29.]

Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Rai Bahadur Kunwar.—Is an *ex*-Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council—and Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K. O. I. E.—Is an *ex*-Member of the Council of State.—

Note by His Excellency.—They were mainly excited about three points—

- (1) Landholder Representation.
- (2) Second Chamber.
- (3) Fundamental clause in the constitution protecting them from confiscatory legislation. Their property had been guaranteed by Sanads. They thought little of the Governors’ special powers as enduring safeguards and attached great importance to a clause in the constitution on the point. They did not mean that they regained protection against diminution of their rights by tenancy legislation, or expropriation on payment of just compensation—but against *confiscation*. I told them I thought it would be difficult to draft—but their view on the slender value of Governors’ special powers was interesting.

As to the second Chamber, they said—establish one, and let the Lower House carry a motion for its abolition 10 or 15 years hence, by a three-fourths majority. If the Upper House accepts, well and good—if they differ, let the Governor-General, on the advice of the Governor, make a recommendation to be laid before Parliament Mr. Haig* should see.

[30-8-30, 1-4-31.]

Blowers, Commissioner A. R.—Has come out to India on an Inspection Tour of the Salvation Forces in India. Has a letter of introduction from Commissioner Unsworth of the International Headquarters of the Salvation Army, London. Is an Indian officer of very high standing in the Salvation Army, and although he is now at the International Headquarters in London, he has spent nearly the whole of his career in India and for his services was awarded a Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal.

The Commissioner would like to give his opinion on Indian matters in general and work of the Salvation Army in particular.

[8-3-27.]

Bombay, The Right Revd. the Bishop of—.

[4-4-26.]

Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, K. C. I. E.—Sir Bipin, a Bengali by origin, was the leader of the Nagpur Bar, but has now practically retired and devoted himself to the new Nagpur University, of which he is the first Vice-Chancellor. He is well over 70, but his mental and physical vigour is still remarkable. Nagpur owes much to him, and he is undoubtedly one of the most striking Indians of the day. He is a liberal in politics, but is not greatly interested any longer in such matters. Politics seem to him of little importance by the side of his beloved University. It is a regret to him that the new Convocation Hall is just not ready to be opened by His Excellency. His son, since deceased, married a French lady, and their son, Mr. Vivian Bose, Principal of the Law College, is the General Secretary of the Boy Scout Association, and an enthusiast over the movement. He was educated at Cambridge and will be presented to His Excellency on some suitable occasion. His grandfather is proud of him, and rightly.

[23-7-26.]

Bose, Sir Jagadish Chandra, Kt., C. S. I., C. I. E.—Director, Bose Institute of Science, Calcutta.

Note by His Excellency.—Left papers, the object of which is to get a permanent endowment for the Institute expansion.

[23-12-26.]

Bosshard, Mr. W.—Is a Journalist of Zurich.

[22-3-30.]

Braj Narain Rai, Raja Bahadur, of Padrauna; and his brother Rai Bahadur Jagdish Narain Rai.—In recommending the Raja Bahadur and his brother for grant of an interview Mr. J. R. T. Booth, I. C. S., Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, said—

“The Raja Bahadur is a gentleman of great influence and property in the Gorakhpur District; takes a personal practical interest in the management of his estates. For his services to Government he has received the title of “Raja Bahadur”.

[11-6-28.]

Buckley, Mr. B. W.—Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Calcutta Branch.

[27-12-26.]

Bugti, Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, C. S. I., C. B. E., of—. Is the son of the late Nawab Shahbaz Khan, K. C. I. E., whom he succeeded

*Copy sent to Mr. Haig on 1-9-30.

as Tumandar in January 1917. Is loyal, level-headed and shrewd; keeps his tribe under good control and takes pride in giving the political authorities as little cause for interference as possible. Has other estates in the Punjab and Sind. Kept his tribe steady in difficult circumstances during the Marri rising in 1918. Is said to suffer occasionally from mental affliction.

In recommending him for grant of a C. S. I., which was bestowed upon him in June 1922, the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, wrote as follows :—

The Nawab's father, Nawab Shahbaz Khan, K. C. I. E., died in January 1917. Since that time Nawab Mehrab Khan has most worthily upheld the traditions of exceptional loyalty and whole-hearted service to Government for which his father had so great a name. In spite of the greatest difficulties and temptations the Nawab kept his tribe from joining the Marris against Government in 1918. In so doing he brought odium on himself, since it is unfortunately true that the Bugtis as a whole thought that their Chief too had been treated with that lack of consideration, which, in their opinion, had been shown to the Chief of Marris. Again during the last two years of excessive scarcity, and with his tribe in the very extreme of want and famine, he has managed to keep them together and to suppress any combined hostility against the established order of things. The tribe is situated in the most difficult corner of Baluchistan and is, in fact, our outpost against sedition from India, whence every conceivable endeavour, supported even by intimidation from his own peers and encouraged by the religious leaders of Sind, has been brought to bear on the Nawab himself and on his lieutenants to join in the Khilafat and non-co-operation movements. His unswerving loyalty has been of inestimable value to the Province as a whole, keeping our frontier with Sind free from contamination.

[28-9-27.]

Bundi, His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., of— Bundi is a State in the Rajputana Agency with an area of 2,200 square miles, a population of 187,000, and a revenue of over 11 lakhs. The State was founded in the 13th century, and after the collapse of the Moghul Empire, was constantly ravaged by the Mahrattas until it came under the British protection in 1803. The administration is carried on in an old-fashioned manner, but is popular.

The present Chief was born in 1869, and invested with full powers in 1890. He is assisted in the administration by a State Council of eight. The Bundi family is closely connected with the Jodhpur family by marriage. The Chief has a salute of 17 guns. He has pressed for an increase in salute for War services (for which he was given a G. C. V. O.). His request was considered and turned down. If he raises it, His Excellency might say he will look into the papers. He cannot speak English.

In 1912 His Highness wanted to adopt a successor to exclude one Ishri Singh, his nearest male heir. The Government agreed to this on condition that an enquiry was first made into the charges alleged against Ishri Singh. His Highness refused the enquiry, and the matter was dropped. It is not likely that this will be brought up again.

The Government of India are at present considering the request of the Bundi Durbar to remit Rs. 80,000 paid annually to the British Government as quit rent of the $\frac{2}{3}$ rd portion of the Keshoria Patan. This is a small tract of territory in Bundi ceded to the Mahrattas and restored by the British in a treaty in exchange for which Rs. 80,000 was made an annual payment. The case is still under consideration, and if favourable to Bundi, a reference to the Secretary of State will be necessary. If this subject is mentioned to His Excellency, a reply may be made that the matter will receive His Excellency's sympathetic consideration.

Political Department have just suggested that His Highness may mention the proposed railway from Kotah to Bundi. The Durbar have just asked that the line be surveyed, and the matter is pending with the Railway Department. The State is badly in need of railway extension.

During the war His Highness offered his personal services and contributed Rs. 60,000 towards the Rajputana Aeroplane Fund.

[12-11-26.]

Burdwan, Maharaj Kumar Uday Chand Mahtab, of.—

[19-12-30.]

Burdwan, The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., I. O. M., of— Is a nominated non-official Member of the Council of State.

Was the Vice-President of the Bengal Governor's Executive Council, and a Member of the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

He has been nominated as a delegate to the Imperial Conference this year.

He is one of the biggest landlords in Bengal and among Bengal noblemen he ranks next after the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. The title of "Maharajadhiraja Bahadur" is hereditary.

Lord Curzon, of whom he was a devoted admirer, first interested the Maharaja in public affairs, and under Lord Ronaldshay the Maharaja made a good name for himself as an able administrator.

[18-8-26, 28-12-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Told me he had rather given up the idea of standing for Parliament, though this was still possible. But he was disposed now to think that he would like to be on the India Council, in succession to Mallick whom he expects to retire next June.

He might come and see me in Delhi and was going to let P. S. V. know when he was coming through. I expect I had better give him an hour *when he does*, if possible at 12-30 and ask him to luncheon. But await letter from him.

[28-12-28.]

Burrell, Mrs.—

[29-9-28.]

Byrt, Mr. A. H.—Is a Special Representative of the *Times of India*, Bombay, moving with the Government of India.

[24-5-27, 26-8-27, 17-9-27, 31-1-28, 28-9-28, 8-3-29.]

Carroll, Mr. T. H. J.—Deputy Director of Research and Propaganda in the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, and *Fowler, Mr. Percy.*—Chairman of Brunner Mond & Co. (China).

Note by His Excellency.*—I saw these gentlemen this afternoon†. They are concerned to develop the sale of chemical fertilisers in India. They appear to be in close touch with Provincial Governments and with Directors of Agriculture, and gave as an example of their propaganda what they were doing in Madras, which seemed good. I asked them whether they would be willing to put down any money to assist research in a matter which was of mutual benefit to them and to India. I understood from them that they had already made some such suggestion as this to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and they again intimated their willingness to do it. I told them that so far as the Central Government were concerned, I could safely assure them that we should be glad to do anything that we properly could to assist so desirable a development of Indian Agriculture, and that they could rest assured that, so far as we might be concerned, any proposals they might later make would be considered with attention and sympathy.

[+ 16-1-28.]

Cassels, Mr. G. C.—Is an Expert of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee.

[30-1-31.]

Catto, Sir Thomas, Bart., C. B. E.—

[28-12-26, 20-12-30.]

Chakra Dhar Jayal, Rai Bahadur.—Is a member of the Imperial Police Service; promoted from the Provincial Service. Is now on deputation as Home Member of Tehri-Garhwal State.

Note by His Excellency.—Wished to convey a message from His Highness inviting me to visit him in his winter headquarters from Dehra Dun when I am next there. I was polite, grateful, but non-committal. I think M. S. V. should bring up when we are within sight of going to Dehra Dun next year. M. S. V. should have a copy‡ of this note.

[17-8-28.]

Chandra Jung, Brigadier-Colonel, C. I. E.—Representative to the Nepal Government.

[2-12-27, 28-3-30.]

Note§ by His Excellency.—After compliments about the bomb and general good wishes, I asked him if he had any further news about Tibet. He hadn't; and said that Nepal was relying on Government of India (as the Maharaja had no doubt was already the case) doing everything in their power to get the Tibetans to be reasonable. I assured him that we had no greater interest than to see peace preserved between two friends and neighbours, and that all our influence would be constantly exercised in that direction.

[2-1-30.]

Chandra Jung, Commanding Colonel, C. I. E.—Representative to the Nepal Government, and *Sovag Jung, Captain.*—

Note by His Excellency.—The only matter of business that came up was the suggestion of attaching religious leaders to Gurkha military centres. I told him that I fully appreciated the importance and was at first sight disposed to think the suggestion might be valuable. I asked him to discuss it further with Foreign Secretary who should see||. I presume the Commander-in-Chief should also be consulted.

[30-7-30.]

Chaphal, Sardar Gangadhar Swami of.—This gentleman is a Rigvedh Deshasth Brahmin and is descended from Gangadhar, the eldest brother of Ramdas, Shivaji's preceptor. Ramdas' father was one Suryapant Kulkarni of Jamb near Rakshasabhavan in the Nizam's Dominions and Ramdas' real name was Narayan, but as he became a most devoted worshipper of Ram, he called himself Ram's slave (Ramdas). He first lived at Nasik, but afterwards moved to Chaphal in the Satara District. There Shivaji became his pupil and from

* Copy sent to Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Habibullah with H. E.'s letter dated 16th January 1928.

† Copy sent to M. S. V. on 18th August 1928.

§ Copy sent to Foreign Secretary on 3rd January 1930.

|| Copy sent to Foreign Secy. with P. S. V.'s compliments on 31st July 1930.

that moment seems to have given up in a great measure his former liking for Prabhus rather than Brahmins. One day Shivaji gave him the whole Mahratta Empire in gift which he returned on condition that Shivaji should carry into battle the yellow flag of Ram. This became afterwards the famous Bhagwa Jhenda (the yellow streamer), the national standard of the Mahrattas. Another interesting point in connection with Ramdas is that Shivaji in his honour introduced among Kunbis the custom of saying "Ram Ram" as we say, "How do you do?" The old practice was to say *Johar* which is still observed among Mhars and Ramoshis. Ramdas eventually lived at Parali about 16 miles from Satara. Ramdas did not marry and so Shivaji gave the town of Chaphal to his elder brother Gangadhar. Ramdas was a poet of no mean order and wrote the *Bhaktirahasya* (or *The Essence of Devotion*). The present Sardar has a revenue of about Rs. 11,000 and is loyal. He is immensely respected and he, with the common consent of Sardars and Chiefs alike, sits in the first place in the Agent's Durbar. He became Sardar in 1881.

[29-7-26.]

Charanjit Singh, The Hon'ble Sardar.—Is a non-official nominated Member of the Council of State.

Is a cousin of the Maharaja of Kapurthala. He received large allowances from the Kapurthala State under the orders of the Secretary of State.

His father, the late Kunwar Suchet Singh, rendered valuable services to Government during the Mutiny and received a *Khilat* from the Supreme Government.

Has the great merit of always attending the Council of State Meetings and invariably voting for Government.

Note by His Excellency.—Discussed in friendly fashion my speech on the communal situation, and was of opinion that much would have to be done by intensive propaganda in districts.

[25-6-26, 15-9-27, 30-3-31.]

Chari, The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. D.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State representing the Burma constituency.

Is an Advocate, but not very popular or successful and he has little influence. He gave notice of a resolution regarding self-government for Burma, but was absent when he was called on to move it on the 23rd August.

Note by His Excellency.—Struck me as a harmless, ineffective individual. He is very anxious to get rid of communal electorates and in favour of all voters being given the option of being placed on communal or common electoral roll.

Nothing much to say and not a very invigorating way of saying it. Friendly and greatly pleased with the South Africa agreement.

[26-8-26, 23-3-27.]

Charkhari, His Highness the Maharaja Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, of— Charkhari State is in the Bundelkhand Agency, Central India. One Bijai Bahadur was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a Sanad was granted to him in 1804.

The State has an area of 880 square miles with a population of 123,405 and an average annual revenue of rupees five lakhs. The Chief is entitled to a permanent salute of 11 guns.

The present Maharaja is 22½ years old. He succeeded by adoption in 1920 and was invested with Ruling Powers in 1924.

He was at the Mayo College, Ajmer, for two years.

The present Maharaja is reported to be extravagant.

[]

Chatterjee, Mr. B C., M. L. C.—A member of the Calcutta Bar; son-in-law of the late Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjee; educated at Cambridge; President of the Nationalist Party, comprising only about six Hindu members of the

present Legislative Council; mixes, however, a great deal with politicians of various parties and with the Swarajists; will probably lay before His Excellency a scheme for dealing with the communal question in Bengal.

He has lately been rather prominent in defending anarchists and persons accused of sedition before the courts.

Note by His Excellency.—Said he hoped to get Hindus and Moslems in Bengal to agree to asking me to arbitrate. I went a bit slow over this.

[30-12-30.]

Chatterjee, Reverend J. C.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Indian Christian Community.

Is the Principal of the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice little man. Had been much struck with seeing how near the communal issue was to the surface in the Assembly (*vide* debate today*). Thought that opinion would solidify between now and October in favour of co-operation with Commission; but that this would very possibly not be reflected in votes.

Pressed, if there was at any time question of Committees, that his community (the third largest) should not be overlooked. I said I would certainly remember what he had urged, but that I could evidently give no assurance on a matter which was both hypothetical, and intrinsically difficult.

[*12-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Very pleased with getting more money for Delhi.

[1-3-29.]

Note† by His Excellency.—Began by speaking about his Motion on education in the centrally administered districts in the Assembly. I told him that Government would certainly meet his Motion with sympathy, and I hoped it might be possible to appoint a Committee, on which no doubt women would find a place, to examine the whole problem. He suggested that he would be willing to withdraw his Resolution after debate if this were done, but, inasmuch as Committees worked slowly, he hoped that some money might be immediately made available for the training of women teachers in Delhi. I told him I could give him no undertaking as to this, but his proposal was obviously one which would command Government sympathy, and he would no doubt state it in debate when, as I hoped, he would withdraw his Resolution. He hoped that the Committee, if composed, would include practical men with personal knowledge of educational administration, and would no doubt much like to be on it himself, which might be quite a good thing to do.

He then spoke about the general social programme of Old Delhi, in regard to which I told him that my hope was that we might agree on a definite programme of improvement and undertake to finance this over a specified period of years. But I could make no definite promise in advance of the examination of other schemes and the relation of this and other interests to financial possibilities.

[7-9-28.]

Chenevix-Trench, Lieut.-Colonel R. H., C. I. E., O. B. E.—Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

[8-1-27.]

Chettiyar, The Hon'ble Sir S. R. M. Annamalai, Kt.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State. Represents Madras non-Muhammadan Constituency. Banker by profession, has been prominent in public life in Madras.

The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in March 1929.

Note by His Excellency.—A prosperous, fairly intelligent member of Society. Nothing very particular to say.

[5-3-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Sir Annamalai was principally concerned to express his gratitude for the honour recently conferred upon him. Having done this we had general conversation about politics and Communism on both of which his views were laudable and common-place.

He concluded by asking me for a photograph, in reply to which request I said that I was rather afraid it might be difficult to gratify his wish without hurting the feelings of others, but that if I was able to do it it would give me great pleasure.

[22-3-29.]

Chetty Garu, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami, C. I. E.—Is a Member of the Council of State. From Madras. Interested in prison reform.

Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State.

Wishes to speak to His Excellency in connection with his resolution regarding the release of prisoners convicted in the Moplah rebellion in the Madras Presidency.

[11-7-30, 9-3-31.]

Ohhitari, The Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K. C. I. E., M. B. E., of— Is the Home Member and Vice-President of the United Provinces Governor's Executive Council.

In 1921 in recommending him for the grant of a C. I. E., His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces wrote as follows:—

“He is well-known for his sterling loyalty and his constant support of Government in difficult times. He has recently organised a central party in the new Council, of which he is an elected member; on this party Government will generally be able to rely. The conferment of this title would have a most excellent effect on Mussalmans in general, and in the Council in particular.”

In recommending him for grant of an interview with His Excellency, the Governor of the United Provinces wrote as follows:—

“He is a Muhammadan-Rajput landlord of Bulandshahr; young, public-spirited and friendly; a man who has grown visibly in mental stature during the past five years and will grow further. His influence has been consistently used on the side of moderation. Everyone likes and trusts him. He was Minister for Agriculture and Industries in this Province before his appointment to the Membership.”

Note by His Excellency.—He fully justifies what the Governor says about him.

He deplored the short-sighted behaviour of the land-holders in the Agra Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills, but said that their salvation probably lay in the ignorance of the rural population! Communal feeling very strained. Economic at bottom, but communal electorates were an effect rather than a cause.

Shall see him again in Allahabad.

He thinks Swarajists will lose 10 or 12 seats in Local Council, and will also lose on Assembly seats.

[16-11-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—General conversation; he thought that of the United Provinces Council, only six or seven, and possibly only four Moslems would support boycott, and that they would be able to defeat any such hostile resolution by a narrow majority.

Moslem community was preponderantly for co-operation with Commission.

We discussed Aligarh a bit, on which he was well-intentioned, but seemed to me rather “tender”.

Chintamani he thought irreconcilable.

[20-1-28, 11-2-29.]

Chinubhai Madhavlal, Sir, Baronet.—A young man of about 21. Not long ago was under the influence of non-co-operators, but His Excellency the Governor has diverted his energies to cricket. Impressionable and easily led.

[9-12-27.]

Chitnavis, Sir Gangadhar, K. C. I. E.—The word Chitnavis means "letter writer" and the Chitnavises were the hereditary Chief Secretaries to the Nagpur Rajas. They have large landed estates, shared now by Sir Gangadhar and his half-brother Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis. Sir Gangadhar is well over 60, and recently has had a severe illness, which has shaken him greatly. He is full of political acumen and is the accepted friend of all parties. Government and the Swarajists both go to him in any difficulty. He has filled every position of trust under the old constitution, having been a member of the old Imperial Legislative Council, and when the reforms were introduced was nominated as the first President of the Central Provinces Legislative Council. In this capacity he refused to take any salary. He is Chairman of all public meetings and the "public orator" of the Central Provinces. If well enough he will read the Agricultural address and be chief host at the garden party and so on. If His Excellency desires to discuss the political situation, Sir Gangadhar will give a shrewd and honest account of it.

[23-7-26.]

Chitral, His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K. C. I. E., of—.

The State has an area of 4,000 square miles with a population of 80,000 souls and an annual average revenue of Rs. 80,000.

The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghal Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara district in the Punjab. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About 100 years later, the Rais line became extinct, and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar as he is locally styled.

In 1876 Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

The present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk visited Calcutta in 1899 as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, in April 1902 he attended the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and in January 1903 the Delhi Coronation Durbar, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire. He was permitted to visit India during the cold weather of 1904-05, and again in the following year when he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

One hundred and ten Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai pass, and are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these levies, there is a Corps, of Chitrali Scouts, numbering 989 men. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India. The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest.

At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests. A Geological Survey of country at the expense of the Government of India commenced in 1921.

In September 1907, the Mehtar paid an informal visit, for ten days, to Simla. During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto.

The Mehtar had the honour of attending His Majesty the King-Emperor's Durbar at Delhi in 1911 and received the medal.

He receives a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 per annum, Rs. 12,000 of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain. With effect from 1st April 1927, a sum of Rs. 15,000 a year has been granted to him as compensation for loss of revenue on account of establishment of a Charas Bonded Warehouse at Chitral, one-third of which is paid by the Punjab Government.

In 1914 the administration of Khushwakt district, which since 1896, the year of the transfer of the Chitral Agency from Gilgit, had been controlled by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, was transferred to the Mehtar with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The formal announcement was made by the Political Agent at a Durbar in Chitral on 19th May 1914. At the end of 1916 an agitation was started by some of the people of these tracts against the Mehtar's rule, but it was entirely factious and was very soon put down.

On the outbreak of the War in Europe the Mehtar of Chitral was most loyal in his offers of personal service and of the whole resources of his State to the Empire, but fortunately during 1915 all was quiet in and round Chitral State, so there was no need to call upon him.

The relations between the Mehtar and the Nawab of Dir, which has been strained for some time, improved considerably towards the end of the year. The Mehtar was made a K. C. I. E. in January 1919.

For his services in connection with the Afghan War of 1919 the Mehtar was granted the title of His Highness, with a salute of 11 guns, and received a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by the State.

His Highness maintains a force of about 2,500 men, called the "Bodyguard", for whom he was lent 2,000 rifles by the Government of India in 1921. A further 300 rifles were handed over to him in 1925 and 681 in 1927. The Bodyguard is called for training by companies, and has attained a good standard of efficiency.

In October 1921, His Highness paid a visit to India, and was introduced to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the latter's visit to Ajmere in November. Earlier in the same month His Highness spent two days in Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, as the guest of His Excellency Lord Reading. His Highness also visited Indore, Bombay, Jammu, and at the last-named place, was received in formal Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir. In October 1926, His Highness attended the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar.

In August 1923, His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Chitral *en route* to Gilgit from the Malakand.

In November 1923 His Highness left Chitral for the *Haj* visiting *en route* Peshawar, Delhi and Bombay. Embarking at Bombay he proceeded to Basrah, Baghdad, Jerusalem, El Jaddaj, El Mecca and El Medina where he was the guest of King Hussain. His Highness returned in August 1924.

Sir William Birdwood *Bart.*, visited Chitral as a State guest in June 1924.

[8-11-28.]

Choksy, Khan Bahadur Sir Nasarvanji, Kt., C. I. E.—Was appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay as Secretary of the Medical Relief Committee to collect data for hospital extension, and worked as such from early February 1924 to December 1925, when at the Town Hall Meeting he was appointed as Joint Secretary of the Hospital Fund. Was practically the working Secretary throughout, and had to organise, also, the Ladies' Committee of which Dr. Choksy did the secretarial work. This Committee contributed Rs. 1,65,000 to the Hospital Fund. The Fund now amounts to Rs. 14,80,203, and the Committee has under consideration further offers to the amount of 6½ lakhs. The Fund has been able to add 220 beds to the J. J. Hospital, to provide quarters for 99 nurses, to organise a Dental College and Hospital, and to rebuild the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital. It has provided equipment for a Clinical Laboratory, quarters for the resident staff and for the servants and others who will be required for these additional beds.

In February 1925 His Excellency the Governor also appointed him, jointly with Colonel Murphy, as Provincial Secretary of the Leprosy Relief Fund organised by the Marquess of Reading. Here, also, the work practically all fell to him. Over rupees three lakhs were collected, besides another offer of one lakh. When this organisation was dissolved, he was appointed Secretary of the new Local Committee for the Bombay Presidency to administer funds and organise anti-leprosy measures in September 1926, and has been carrying on this work as well.

He was Knighted in March 1929.

Note by His Excellency.—Thinks that from the point of view of research it was a mistake to withdraw Megaw from that work. Speak* Noyce.

[24-2-30.]

Clouston, Dr. David, M. A., D. Sc. (Edin.), C. I. E.—(Liaison officer-elect between the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Government of India and Local Governments.)

He joined the service in India in October 1905 as First Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces; and has risen to the post of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute which post he now holds.

He was made a C. I. E. in 1919.

[19-5-26.]

Cocke, Mr., and Sir Alexander Murray.—

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Mr. Cocke and Sir Alexander Murray today* and told them what was proposed in regard to the Statutory Commission. They were, as I expected, quite satisfied with the plan of procedure outlined. The point to which Sir Alexander Murray attached particular importance was whether the fact of the Select Committee going home to confer with the Joint Committee in England would preclude other bodies from giving evidence before the Joint Committee. He attached considerable importance to this, both from the Indian and the European point of view, on the ground that all these different interests had had full opportunity of so stating their case before the Joint Committee in 1919, and would feel that they had an inadequate opportunity of so representing their views unless they were afforded similar facilities in this case.

They both thought there would be a considerable volume of indignation; but Murray said, no doubt truly, that there would be this whatever was done.

[*31-10-27.]

Cooch Behar, Her Highness Maharani Indira Devi, of.—

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long talk with Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar this afternoon. I began by pointing out that I thought her continued absences from India for long periods were quite incompatible with her duties as Regent of the Cooch Behar State, and that I was definitely of the opinion that she ought to remain in India for some appreciable time. She had only just come back from England, after being away much longer than had been anticipated when she first went, and to leave again immediately for another protracted term would inevitably create an unfavourable impression both in Cooch Behar State and, as I suspected, also in England. In my view therefore Her Highness ought to choose between continuing to take these long leaves of absence or demitting her duties as Regent of the State.

In reply to this Her Highness said that she was proposing to return to England some time in April of this year for reasons connected with her children. She wished to satisfy herself about the education of the elder ones and to be with the two younger ones, one of whom was ill. She would not however propose to stay in England beyond the beginning of next autumn and was quite prepared to come back to India in October. I told her that the view that both the Secretary of State and I had hitherto taken was that, if she insisted on returning to England in April, she ought to give up the Regency;

but that, speaking for myself, I had formed this view on the assumption that this would mean her remaining in England through next winter, as I understood she was thinking of again hunting there. If she gave a definite undertaking to return to India in October, that would introduce a new consideration of which it was fair that account should be taken, and it might be possible to reach an understanding on the basis that she should not be called upon to resign the Regency at present unless she failed to be back in India by the 1st of November 1929.

She, for her part, thought this a not unreasonable proposal, but asked that, in that event, Government should assist her to get a passage in October.

If that programme were adhered to, she would hope to remain in India till October 1930, though for various reasons connected with the children she did not feel able to give a definite pledge to this effect at this moment.

I went on to speak to her of the somewhat unenviable prominence into which she appeared to have come during her time in England. Her Highness said that this was due to the mischief-making propensities of newspapers and that it was her misfortune and not her fault. I said that it was impossible for me to pronounce as between these last two alternatives, but that I had no doubt as to the fact and I had equally no doubt that it was this that was to blame for the pressure to which she had been subjected by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Peel to return to India. She said that she was aware of that, but repeated her statement that it was due to no fault of hers.

We then proceeded to discuss the question of the arrangements for the young Maharaja and the other children. Her Highness appreciated the necessity of the Maharaja having a separate establishment; and I said that, if there were such a separate establishment under the management of a Joint Guardian, who should preferably be a married man, there would be no objection to her paying such visits to her son and the other children during the holidays as she might desire, or to her entrusting such of her other children as she might wish to the care of the young Maharaja's Guardian.

We discussed also the question of Captain Scott-Douglas in connection with the post of Joint Guardian. I said that I did not happen to know either him or Lady Blanche Scott-Douglas, but that I understood the Secretary of State was making enquiries in regard to their suitability. If he was satisfied as to this, Her Highness, on her side, was quite prepared to accept them in that post. Her Highness would propose, unless she brings the two younger daughters back to India, to place them all in the Maharaja's establishment under the care of the Joint Guardian.

We discussed also finance in general terms. Her Highness would clearly keep the lakh to which she is entitled, and was quite willing to have an arrangement made by which provision for the other children should be made from State funds to be administered by the Joint Guardian, whoever that might be. She said however that her lakh, by itself, would be insufficient to maintain her during her visits to England, and at the same time during her visits to India, on the supposition that she continued to hold the post of Regent, and suggested some arrangement by which, so far as I understood, her lakh and the three lakhs—or whatever it is—that is at present allotted for household expenses in conjunction with the maintenance of the children, should be pooled during an experimental period to see how finance actually worked out. I told her that I was not competent to discuss details of finance and suggested that on this it would be convenient for her to talk to the Political Secretary. She quite agreed, and I undertook to ask the Political Secretary to place himself in communication with her. She is staying with the Maharaja of Bikaner.

[18-2-29.]

Crawford, Colonel J. D., D. S. O., M. C.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Bengal European Constituency

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long discussion with him upon his "Stakeholders" Reform Scheme. He laid great stress on the importance of improving the electorate; but agreed that higher franchise and qualifications might be a better way of doing this than by nomination alone.

In regard to procedure under the Commission, &c., he suggested that it might deserve consideration whether when the Commission came out, sub-committees might not be appointed from it—including co-opted Indians—to consider specific subjects, *i. e.*, communal franchise, general franchise, &c.

He rather welcomed the idea of giving the Indian Legislature an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the Commission's Report as I had suggested.

[13-3-27, 24-2-19.]

Crump, Mr. Leslie.—Is a 2nd class Resident. At present Resident at Gwalior. Has been in Indian Civil Service since 1898. Has served on the Frontier (about eight years) and the rest of the time in Indian States.

Gwalior is at present under a minority administration. There is a council of administration with the senior Maharani as President. The Resident has, besides general responsibility, clearly defined powers as regards the administration. The scheme of minority administration was laid down by the late Maharaja and accepted provisionally by the Government of India and is on its trial. The Members of the Council are all trusted officials of His late Highness and well versed in their departments; and if they run straight and work, all should go well. There is a sort of consultative legislative body which occasionally meets but has no real powers.

The Senior Maharani has no children. The Junior Maharani has two. George, His present Highness, aged nine and his sister Mary two years older. There is considerable friction between the two Maharanis.

The Ruler of Gwalior has a salute of 21 guns. The State has an area of 26,000 square miles and a population of three millions and a revenue of over two crores. There is a Force of over 8,000 State troops of a considerable degree of efficiency. His late Highness, who died last year in Paris of diabetes, was quite the most remarkable Ruler among the Princes of India. He was most loyal, frank and outspoken and gave most valuable independent opinions both as regards policy in Indian States and in British India. He was personally acquainted with all prominent Indians in British India, both politicians and commercial men and did not confine his acquaintance to his brother Princes and Indian State society as so many Princes do. He took a direct and energetic part in the administration of his State which was very highly organised and for an Indian State extremely efficient. Though a keen Hindu and a Mahratta, his relations with Moslems were excellent. In no Hindu State were the Moslem subjects better treated and a number of his most trusted officials were Muhammadans. All branches of his administration were progressive; and a large number of projects for roads, railways, irrigation works, afforestation, agricultural research, town improvement were successfully executed during his rule. Mistakes were made in some of the State-aided industrial schemes which cost the State very considerable sums of money. In these cases the late ruler's keenness for improvement outran his technical and financial knowledge and his experts let him down; but the State has always had large balances and has not been starved in any direction on this account.

The upbringing of the young Maharaja will be a matter of great anxiety. He has at present an admirable governess (Miss Wynch) and an English tutor has been selected at home under the advice of Sir Theodore Morrison and is coming out this year.

[9-5-26, 20-5-26.]

Dadabhoy, The Hon'ble Sir Manackji, K. C. I. E.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Council of State. Was Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Assurances in Bombay. Is a big mill-owner. Was a Member of the Indian Fiscal Commission and of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. He was offered an appointment as Member of the Secretary of State's Council, but refused.

[25-2-27.]

Daga, Sir Bissesar Das.—A very wealthy Marwari banker from Bikaner. One of the known millionaires of India.

His father, the late Sir Kastur Chand Daga, was an even bigger man and a great philanthropist.

Bissesar Das himself carries on the tradition, though not such a personality. He has given three lakhs to build a new Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur in memory of his father.

He was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

[23-7-26.]

Daiya, Raja Bhagwati Prasad Singh of—Age 24. Is an adopted son of the late Raja and has only recently come into the title. The Daiya family belongs to the younger branch of the Manda family. The title of Raja was given to his ancestor for Mutiny services. The income of the Raja is about one lakh of rupees, derived from estates south of the Jumna. At present he is young and inexperienced. Should be encouraged to undertake public duties. Knowledge of English moderate.

[8-12-26.]

Dakhan, Wadero Mahomed Panah Ghulam Kadir Khan.—Mr. Dakhan is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Sind Muhammadan (Rural) Constituency. Is a non-English-knowing Zamindar, who, it is expected, will generally support Government.

Mr. Dakhan had an interview along with Mr. Bhuto in March 1927.

Note by His Excellency.—He expressed his strong desire to see Sind separated from the Bombay Presidency, or rather made, as I understood him, a sub-Province with a Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor and local Legislature. This he based on economic considerations, and he argued that he would directly benefit by greater attention paid to his problems from such a course. He was also of opinion that Sind could support the burden of the charges on the Sukkur Barrage out of future receipts of land sale and revenue.

[15-9-27.]

Dalip Singh, Mr.—Is Income-Tax Officer, Salary Circle, Delhi.

[10-4-31.]

Daljit Singh, Raja Sir, K. B. E., C. S. I.—Was a Member of the Legislative Council, Punjab, a Member of the pre-reformed Imperial Legislative Council and a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

He was lately Chief Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

He is the younger son of the late Kunwar Bikram Singh, C. S. I., of Kapurthala.

[20-9-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Suggested that the Central Government should be reformed by inclusion of some "irremovable" unofficial Ministers from Assembly in Governor-General's Council with some Under Secretaries, who would bring votes.

[15-10-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—The principal tenor of his conversation was to emphasise the importance of endeavouring to form a party of stability; in other words, to do what the Country League is trying to do under another name. I told him that any such efforts were no doubt laudable and useful, but that it would serve no useful purpose for the Government to be directly

associated with them. He agreed, and agreed also that these matters fell more directly within the purview of Provincial Governments.

He also referred to the importance of propaganda for land revenue and such like subjects, but the general conversation was inconclusive.

[31-5-29.]

Dalvi, Mr. D. G.—Is Advocate, Bombay High Court, and Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation.

[31-5-30.]

Daoodi, Maulvi M. Shafi.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Muhammadan constituency of the Tirhut Division, Bihar and Orissa.

Note by His Excellency.—* [I had a long talk to him and was much impressed with his robust shrewdness of view. He would I think make a valuable addition to Muslim team at Round Table Conference.]

Very bitter about Hindus and inertia of Government. According to him they ought to have encouraged formation of counter-bands of Muslim volunteers.

[8-4-31.]

Darbhanga, The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh†, G. C. I. E., K. B. E., of— Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State. Is the biggest landlord in Bihar and Orissa and one of the richest men in India; has a gross income of about 40 lakhs annually. He is a clever shrewd man and personally manages his enormous estates.

He has given large amounts to charities and is well-known to the Government of India.

He claims to be the leader of the orthodox Hindus and Zamindars.

He is most anxious to be given the title of "His Highness", and has tried every means to this end. It has now been definitely decided that he is not qualified for that title, and he has been informed of that decision. Nevertheless he will most probably bring up the matter again to His Excellency.

Mr. C. T. Allen writes that Darbhanga has been making a number of speeches about co-operation among land-owners and in support of the Simon Commission, but that he is dangerously amenable to the Swarajists' influence when left to face them by himself. He needs to be told that words without definite action are of little value.

The Maharajadhiraja may possibly refer to his private litigation with the Income-Tax Authorities; the sum involved is roughly 26 lakhs, and his conduct has not been above question.

Note by His Excellency.—Generalities. Never mentioned deputation. Nor did I.

[14-8-26, 24-12-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—I congratulated him on what I had seen of his activities in organising land-owners and land-holders against boycott, &c., and encouraged him to put all his weight into such active work.

He seemed pleased and said that he wished Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa would try and lift up the landed interests, as had been done by Punjab and United Provinces. It was very necessary that Government should in these days give all support that it could to its natural friends.

[17-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—He spoke at some length about the disadvantage at which orthodox Hindus like himself were, from the way that politicians claiming to be Hindus were surrendering old Hindu customs and tenets. He particularly instanced the Age of Consent and Child Marriage with reference to the Bill at present before a Committee. I told him that with every desire to have full regard for the feelings of those who thought with him, I could not feel it was the duty of Government to seek to obstruct what the general sense of

* Copy of portion [] sent to Mr. Dunnett with d.-o. from P. S. V., dated 9th April 1931.

† Died on 3rd July 1929 and succeeded by his son Kameshwara Singh.

the world agreed in thinking was a very desirable reform. He appreciated this position, but then developed the Hindu view of marriage, which was interesting. According to their view, the girl is married—if that be the correct phrase—to her husband when she is a child. She is then taken into the family of her father and mother-in-law and grows up in it and does not live with her husband until she has reached the age of puberty. The result of this, according to him, is—

(a) that purity before marriage is safeguarded, and

(b) that the girl grows up in the family life of her future husband and cannot contemplate departure from it.

In consequence, therefore, marriage is more secure and stable.

He next discussed the Country League, on which he did not say more than Allen had already said as regards the different ways in which its potential adherents might be encouraged. I adjured him to do whatever he could in the direction of organising men of substance and good will; and we parted without any reference to possible personal rewards for himself.

[20-8-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—We discussed the Child Marriage Bill and I asked him to consider with his Pandits whether it would not be possible for them to accept a statutory restriction on the age of marriage, and then do what they wished about *betrothal*. I said I did not know if this was feasible on our side, but he might think it over. I did tell him that I thought it out of the question for Government to vote against the Bill if it came to that, though I should greatly prefer to see the thing settled by agreement.

[27-12-28.]

Darbhangā, Maharajadhiraja Kameshwara Singh, of—.

[12-6-29, 3-9-29, 6-6-30, 26-3-31.]

Note by His Excellency.—Spoke about newspapers and propagandas Very helpful.

[17-2-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—He will go to the Conference. Tell Sifton*.

[4-8-30.]

Das, Mr. B.—Is a Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Very friendly: and professed his intention to stick to the Conference platform. But very conscious of difficulties and was pleased when I told him of my hope that the date of the Conference might soon be announced.

Pleaded that Orissa questions should not be lost sight of.

Thought Gandhi was mainly concerned to get recognition of an “automatic constitution”.

[24-4-30.]

Datia, His Highness Maharaja Sir Govind Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of (Hindu).—The State is in Central India. The State has an area of 911 square miles with a population of 148,000 and a revenue of Rs. 18,00,000. The Ruling Prince has 15-gun dynastic salute. The Ruling Prince was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907. He was rather wild as a young Prince, but is taking an interest in his State and settling down now. Is a great worker in Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance activities.

Note by His Excellency.—General conversation concluding with an invitation to visit Datia for which I expressed thanks and hoped to be able one day to accept.

[5-4-26, 19-1-27.]

Dave, Rai Bahadur Pandit Baldeo Ram.—A worthy and much respected citizen of Allahabad with large private means. By profession a Vakil, but for the last two years has devoted his time to the difficult and unpopular post of Chairman of the Allahabad City Improvement Trust. Is a generous supporter of the higher education of Indian women. Speaks English fluently.

[8-12-26.]

*Done—vide Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy's letter dated 5th August 1930.

De, Mr. K. C., C. I. E., I. C. S.—Mr. De is a Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal Government.

He has come to represent his views on the appointment of Indian Members of the I. C. S. to the highest administrative posts in Bengal.

[1-1-27.]

Dehlavi, The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. K.—Is President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Is a barrister-at-law and has practised in Gujarat and Sind.

Was Dewan of Palanpur and also of Mangrol in Kathiawar. Was Minister to Governor of Bombay for Forest and Excise.

A man of loyal and sober views.

Acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. Has published works on "History and Origin of Polo" and "Mendicancy in India".

[4-4-26, 29-7-26, 17-1-30.]

Deor, Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Bhonsla of—The Bhonsla Kingdom of Nagpur was perhaps the most important of the Mahratta principalities. The Bhonsla family itself was of good standing. In 1853 when the male line of the Nagpur Rajas died out and no adoption had been made it was disputed whether the Raj should be escheated or the widow of the late Raja be pressed to adopt. Lord Dalhousie was strongly in favour of the escheat and his advice was accepted. Subsequently in 1855 the widow did adopt a son for family purposes. He behaved well in the Mutiny and was rewarded by a handsome stipend and the title of Raja of Deor. The title was raised later to Raja Bahadur. The present Raja Bahadur is the descendant of the adopted son. He has no vices, but is too weak to run his property and has got deep into debt. His estate is now under the Court of Wards and Government has recently advanced 13 lakhs to help clear its liabilities. The Raja Bahadur is fretting under the results of his mismanagement and may ask for more help. All that is possible, and more than he deserves, has been done because of the deep respect in which he and his family are still held. He is nearly related to the Maharaja of Dhar in Central India. His interview is a complimentary one.

[23-7-26.]

Deputation from Bahawalpur State.

[6-4-26.]

Deputation from Jind State.

[6-4-26.]

Deputation of the grandsons of the *ex*-King of Oudh.

[8-3-29.]

Dera, Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, O. B. E., of—

[16-7-27.]

Desai, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur H. D.—Is Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay.

He is a Hindu and a Vakil (lawyer) by profession, practising in Ahmedabad, and was for a time Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor. He is an independent in politics, although a member of the Indian National Congress.

In 1911 he received the title of Rao Saheb and the Coronation Durbar Medal. In 1916 he was Vice-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

In 1918 he was elected a representative of the Northern Division District Local Boards in the Bombay Legislative Council and in 1920 he was elected a representative of the Ahmedabad City non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency, becoming Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1921.

He was President of the Ahmedabad District Local Board in 1925, and was made a Diwan Bahadur in 1926.

He is interested in progressive activities of social service in matters educational, medical and sanitary, as well as in the advancement of physical culture and local self-government.

[14-1-30.]

Desikachuridar, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., Kt.—Is an Advocate at Trichinopoly.

He was elected Chairman of Trichinopoly Municipal Council for one term, nominated President of the District Board for three terms and nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council for two terms. He is the President of the District Urban Bank and is connected with several other institutions. He served as a member of the Civil Justice Committee and the Malabar Tenancy Committee.

He became Diwan Bahadur in 1909 and a Knight in 1922. He was also awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1920.

[13-12-29]

Devadhar, Mr. G. K., C. I. E.—Is the Vice-President of the Servants of India Society and one of the Social Workers in India. Is a recipient of both Kaiser-i-Hind Silver and Gold Medals.

Is the Honorary Organiser and General Secretary, Poona Seva Sadan Society. The name of the Seva Sadan in Poona is now a household word all over India and the excellent work which owes its success mainly to Mr. Devadhar's devoted labour is well-known to His Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Devadhar had the honour of meeting His Excellency twice in Poona. He was created a C. I. E. on 1st January 1927.

[9-2-27, 30-3-31.]

Devadoss, The Hon'ble Mr. M. D.—Is a nominated Member of the Council of State (in place of the late Raja Sir Harnam Singh). Was a Judge of the Madras High Court. Wishes to speak about the claims of the Indian Christian Community to be properly represented at the forthcoming Conference in London.

[16-7-30.]

Dhingra, Dr. Behari Lal, C. I. E., M. D., M. R. C. S., Chief Minister, Jind State, Punjab.—He has served with distinction for over 22 years in the Jind State. As Chief Minister, he has displayed tact and statesmanship to a remarkable degree in conducting the State's affairs and keeping it immune from the seditious influences at work in the Punjab. He enjoys the entire trust and confidence of the Maharaja.

He is broad-minded and commands the respect and affection of all classes in the Punjab.

He was made a C. I. E. on 1st January 1924.

Note by His Excellency.—A very earnest and intelligent person. Attributes the present discontents in India to the loss of personal religion!

A Hindu: but says his life has been greatly influenced by 1 Cor. xiii and by Thomas a Kempis.

[7-9-26]

Dholpur, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., Maharaj Rana of—.

[2-9-30.]

Dinajpur, Maharaja Jagadish Nath Roy of—. Had an interview with Lord Reading. A fairly wealthy land-owner; has always been loyal to Government, but is of no importance in the political world. His estate is solvent.

Note by His Excellency.—In the A. F. I. and professes interest in his Estate.

A fairly wealthy land-owner in Bengal; has always been loyal to Government. He is now a Member of the Legislative Council, but takes more interest in his estate than in politics. Is a Member of the A. F. I.

Note by His Excellency.—Wants to have the title of Maharaja made a family, instead of a personal, title and left attached paper. I told him he must put it up through Governor.

Political Secretary might see.

[20-12-28, 19-12-30.]

Dina Nath, Rai Bahadur, Captain.—Is the Chief Minister, Mandi State.

Note by His Excellency.*—He began by narrating to me a long catalogue of the good administration of His Highness in Mandi State, leading up to the

conclusion that it would be a great encouragement if he could receive some recognition by way of an honour. I should be glad if Political Secretary would some time consult Agent to the Governor-General on the point. According to Dina Nath His Highness is a very model ruler.

He further mentioned that some case dealing with salt had just been submitted on behalf of the Mandi State, in regard to which he begged me to examine the case when it came along. They were satisfied of its justice.

[23-5-29.]

Is now Vakil of the Indore Durbar. Will present to His Excellency a *kharita* from His Highness of Indore.

[22-11-30, 10-4-31.]

Doshi, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C. I. E.—Is a Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Is also the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

Note by His Excellency.—He pressed very strongly that Government should invite a few leading commercial men to discuss means of meeting the approaching situation of uneconomic prices for the agricultural produce. I promised to speak* to Schuster and Rainy.

He then discussed the political situation for which his remedy was general amnesty in the hope....

[31-7-30.]

Dudhoria, The Hon'ble Raja Bijoy Singh of Azimganj.—Is a nominated official Member of the Council of State.

Is a Jain with Zamindari property in Bengal.

One of the prominent men in welcoming the Simon Commission.

Note by His Excellency.—I urged him to get people of stake and positions organised.

[3-4-20.]

Note by His Excellency.—Representation of Landlords.

[19-7-30, 25-3-31.]

Dumasia, Mr. Naoroji M.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Bombay City non-Muhammadan Urban constituency.

Is on the staff of the *Times of India*. He is a man of independent views and pro-European.

Note by His Excellency.—Very friendly and loquacious. He apparently moved the motion in Bombay to present me with an address on arrival. The only elected Parsi in the Assembly. Thinks communal electorates essential, and regrets that of the Bombay Ministers two should be Muhammadans and one a non-Brahmin. Relies for his seat a good deal on Indian Christians.

Thinks Back Bay was muddled, and though the idea was right, says Lloyd thought that if scheme was not done at once, it would not get through the vested interests at all, and therefore was rushed.

Seemed to me to have all the right instincts, but to be a bit in danger of exaggerating his own importance.

[26-8-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Greatly impressed with the potential danger of civil disobedience, and according to his own account is getting very busy about it with articles, &c.

He wishes to secure the support of Victor Sassoon and asked me to speak to him; which I said if I had a convenient opportunity I would do.

He also wished me to take up the matter with the Princes, in reply to which I suggested to him that he should use his Press influence with them to get hold of some papers and get them decently run.

In conclusion (which was I fancy not the least important purpose of his interview) he pressed very strongly for a nomination (?) to the Assembly, on the grounds of its value to him as providing a platform for his good press-work; and as a just reward for his many services. Private Secretary to Viceroy might note†. I said nothing.

[15-2-29.]

* Done.

† Noted by the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

Dumraon, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Keshava Prasad Singh, Kt., C. B. E., of— Was Finance Member of the Bihar and Orissa Governor's Executive Council.

Is a big Zemindar of Dumraon in the District of Shahabad (Bihar) and was the plaintiff in the Dumraon suit which was compromised in the Calcutta High Court soon after the Province of Bihar came into existence. As a result of the compromise he obtained the estate of great wealth and historic name in Bihar. Has a gross income of rupees 14·5 lakhs, but is handicapped by debts arising out of the litigation which preceded his succession. Has not hitherto taken a very prominent part in the public life of the Province.

Was at one time a Member of the Council of State and represented the Bihar and Orissa non-Muhammadan constituency. The title of "Maharaja Bahadur" is personal.

In 1919, in recommending him for the grant of "C. B. E.", the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa wrote as follows:—

"Throughout the War the Maharaja has been of great assistance in encouraging recruitment in the Shahabad District. Without his help it would have been very difficult to make a start. The Maharaja has contributed Rs. 34,000 to various war funds and has invested at least one lakh in war loans."

He had interviews with Lords Hardinge, Chelmsford and Reading.

He has been attending the Financial Conference in Delhi. He has been in office only five months.

Note by His Excellency.—Public-spirited and thoroughly well-intentioned. Thinks communal tension is slackening. Keen about road improvement.

[19-11-26, 6-6-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—He asked that a note might be kept in P. S. V.'s Office of his loyal service to Government which I said should be done.

[10-2-31.]

Dutta, Dr. S. K. and Paul, Mr. K. T., O. B. E.—Dr. Dutta might speak to His Excellency about his renomination to the Legislative Assembly and the recent criticisms of the Y. M. C. A. by the European Association.

Note by His Excellency.—"Dr. Dutta spoke at length of all the good work that Y. M. C. A. was doing of various kinds. Denied, with conviction both to himself and me, that they were fairly charged with obnoxious political activities—though he admitted it was not possible to guarantee the discretion of all their workers or speakers.

He specifically referred to certain instance of complaint lodged, I think he said in some form, a little time ago by the Home Department.

He asked me to be a Patron and to open a Y. M. C. A. in New Delhi next winter. I said yes to the first; and provisionally assented to the second. He or Mr. Paul will write about both.

We did not discuss his nomination to the Assembly—though he mentioned it in passing—and he did not enter into details about the European Association matter.

I told him that I thought it was of the utmost importance that they should avoid any suspicion of "politics" in the wrong sense. They agreed.

Mr. Paul would like an interview in July to discuss their rural reconstruction work—which I said I would give him".

[3-5-27.]

Dutta, Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra, C. I. E.—Late Minister of the Government of Assam.

In recommending him for an interview with H. E., Sir John Kerr writes—'Having been defeated by the Swarajists at the recent election, he is anxious about his future. His ambition is to be a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. There is some feeling in Assam that though we are under the Calcutta High

Court and pay a substantial contribution towards its upkeep, no lawyer from Assam has ever been made a Judge. Several people spoke to Lord Reading about this matter when he was here in January, and he told me he had made a note of it. I imagine that preference is likely to be given to me who have practised in the High Court rather than to those whose experience has been confined mainly to District Courts, but if the question of appointing a man from Assam is taken up, Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutta has strong claims to consideration. He has a high reputation as a sound lawyer and was Government Pleader of Sylhet for some years before he became Minister.

He may also ask for a nomination to the Assembly, but as I have no public grounds for asking for a nomination for Assam at the present time, I must leave that matter to Your Excellency's decision. His experience as Minister in an outlying Province might however be useful in advising on the wider questions which come before the Assembly. He is a fair speaker and very good in committee."

Note by His Excellency.—1. Very anxious to be considered for the Calcutta High Court.

2. Very keen to get "an appointment" under the Government of India.

Thinks his service in Assam entitles him—and Assam—to some consideration. I told him I appreciated his desires, but could of course give him no undertaking. Please let Home Member see copy of Governor's note* and of this.

Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State (Assam non-Muhammadan). Is an Advocate.

Wishes to speak to His Excellency about the future of Assam, on which he has submitted a note†.

Note by His Excellency.—Will desire to speak to Lord Willingdon at Simla session about his Assam problem—and, though he is rather an ineffective person, I think he is worth seeing. His note† will represent what he wants to say—which might more usefully be passed to Reforms Office.

[18-3-31.]

Dwe, U., M. L. A.—Elected Member for Burma. A "Young Burman" of the Burma for the Burmans party. A rolling-stone.

Note by His Excellency.—Asked me if I proposed to give Burma separate representation at Round Table Conference. I said yes: but could not specify exact numbers. He said people wanted six including two officials.

[12-7-30.]

* Done.

†Sent in original to Reforms Commissioner with d.-o. from P. S. V., dated the 19th March 1931.

East Indies, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.—

[4-4-26.]

Elmhirst, Mr. L. K.—Was tutor in Lord Sinha's family near Tagore's Institution; married a wealthy American who has taken great interest in Tagore's educational and rural reconstruction work to the extent of providing funds. Sir Rabindranath is very anxious to persuade Mr. Elmhirst to go on spending money and the latter wants publicity for himself.

It is a case of a Western admirer of Tagore's philosophy of life.

[26-2-30.]

English, Captain H. H., Hill, Major A. L. O. B. E., M. C., and, Rutherford, Mr. E. W.—Representatives of the Mysore Planters' Association.

The Mysore Planters' Association represents the great majority of European-owned properties, and also a few Indian estates in Mysore.

The total average thus represented is very nearly 18,000, and this almost all coffee.

Recently certain privately-owned properties which ceased to exhibit adequate returns from coffee, have been acquired by companies for the purpose of planting tea. These companies have up to date not planted more than 500 acres of tea, though the approximate total acreage involved is 5,000. There does not appear to be any immediate prospect of further extensive sales to companies as coffee in the better zones is at the moment moderately remunerative.

There are also small acreages of cardamoms and rubber.

The total number of estates in this Association is 150.

- (1) Captain H. H. English represents the Kurkenmutter group.
- (2) Major Hill, O. B. E., M. C., represents Biccode and Holalu Estates.
- (3) Mr. Rutherford represents the Ubban and Datypore group.

[29-7-27.]

Erfan Ali, Saiyid, Bar.-at-Law.—Is the Editor of *Muslim Chronicle* Calcutta, and holds the appointment of the President, Bengal Central Raiyat Association.

Note by His Excellency.—A garrulous old man, of very worthy mind. His main point appeared to be to deplore the exclusion of land tenure, &c., from terms of reference of Royal Commission on Agriculture. A great sympathiser with the Raiyats. Need not be given an interview in future.

[15-12-26.]

Farookhi, Moulana Muhammad Abdul Latif.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the North Madras Muhammadan Constituency.

[13-9-29.]

Farوقي, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Kazi, G. M.—Is the Minister for Agriculture and Industries, Bengal Government.

[12-12-30.]

Fawkes, Mrs. A. K.—Is the Secretary of the United Provinces Poultry Association.

[6-2-28.]

Fazl-i-Husain, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Sir, Kt.—Is a Member of the Punjab Governor's Executive Council. He was a leading light at the Lahore Bar. After the introduction of the Reforms he deserted the law and stood for election to the Punjab Legislative Council. After his election he was appointed a Minister and continued as such, except for a brief period when he acted as a temporary Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, *vice* Sir Muhammad Habibullah on leave until January 1926. In January last he was appointed a Member of the Governor's Executive Council. As a Minister he held the portfolio of Education and did a great deal for primary education in the Province. As Member he holds the portfolio of Land Revenue, Forests and Irrigation. Is a very keen supporter of the interests of the Moslem community in the Province and is subject to attacks by Hindus and Sikhs on that account; but because he is an Araian (one of the agricultural tribes of the Punjab) he has a strong following of the rural Members of the Legislative Council behind him.

He represented India at the last League of Nations Assembly.

[18-8-26, 18-2-28, 12-2-30.]

Fazl-ul-Huq, Mr. A. K., M. L. C.—Is a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Wishes to speak to His Excellency about the political situation

Note by His Excellency.—An interesting fellow; whom I had never met before, said if they get a majority in Bengal, he would give up separate electorates. Assured me Round Table Conference delegates would stand firm on safeguards and Congress would not and could not stand out indefinitely of a new constitution.

[27-3-31.]

Feroz Khan Noon, The Hon'ble Malik, Bar.-at-Law.—Is one of the Ministers to the Governor of the Punjab. Wishes to represent to His Excellency certain points bearing on the Statutory Commission which arose out of the deliberations of the Muslim Conference held recently.

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long and interesting talk with him to-day.

He began by giving me the grounds for his statement that Moslem opinion was pretty solid for communal electorates, and supported this by quoting the opinions of representative Moslems in every Province. He said that if there were general electorates, with or without reserved seats, the result would be to get the less good representatives of each community. If this was necessary ten years ago, much more so now when feeling is so inflamed. Every kind of pressure would be exerted by Hindus—economic, social, &c.—if communal electorates were once given up. No Moslems trusted Jinnah.

The point to which all this led up was that if the Statutory Commission was to be mixed, it must have stout and sound Moslems on it—not Jinnahs Mahmudabads or Ansaris. If there was any risk of the wrong Moslems being on, Moslems would unhesitatingly prefer a Parliamentary Commission.

Fazl-i-Husain would be trusted and sound or Abdur Rahim.

I told him that I could of course give no indication, even if I knew, what would be the composition of the Statutory Commission, but that I fully appreciated his anxiety on the point, and I thought I could reassure him that in one way or other it would be the desire of Government to see that the Moslem case had full and fair opportunity of being made.

[22-9-27.]

Fforde, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C., K. C.—Judge, Punjab High Court. He will speak about the Boy Scout Association.

He was originally a K. C. (Judge) in Ireland, but during the Irish trouble after the war in 1920 and 1921 his life was threatened and he was compelled to leave the country. On the recommendation of the Secretary of State, he was appointed Judge of the Punjab High Court in November 1922.

[29-6-26, 28-1-30.]

Fowler, Mr. Percy.—Chairman of Brunner Mond & Co. (China), and *Carroll, Mr. T. H. J.*—Deputy Director of Research and Propaganda in the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation.

Note by His Excellency.*—I saw these gentlemen this afternoon. They are concerned to develop the sale of chemical fertilisers in India. They appear to be in close touch with Provincial Governments and with Directors of Agriculture, and gave as an example of their propaganda what they were doing in Madras, which seemed good. I asked them whether they would be willing to put down any money to assist research in a matter which was of mutual benefit to them and to India. I understood from them that they had already made some such suggestion as this to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and they again intimated their willingness to do it. I told them that so far as the Central Government were concerned, I could safely assure them that we should be glad to do anything that we properly could to assist so desirable a development of Indian Agriculture, and that they could rest assured that, so far as we might be concerned, any proposals they might later make would be considered with attention and sympathy.

[16-1-28.]

Fyzee-Rahamin, Mr. S.—Is an artist.

Attention is invited to Mr. Egerton's note†, dated 15th February 1929.

[24-3-30.]

*Copy sent to Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Habibullah with H. E.'s letter dated 16th January 1928.

† See File No. 3-G. M.-29.

Gandhi, Mr. M. K. and Ansari, Dr. M. R.—

Note by His Excellency.—On November 2nd at 11-30 I saw Gandhi and Ansari. Patel also being present. Gandhi was the principal spokesman. He listened attentively. He began by saying he did not think he could contribute much, and then proceeded to develop his general political philosophy. He saw no need for British tutelage. He was quite prepared to wait indefinitely, rather than ask India to impair the self-respect she ought to have. Parliament should give India what India desired. Therefore he felt remote from all these things. Congress was trying to serve an idea—the idea of non-co-operation, which would ultimately impress itself upon the mind of Parliament. Communalism would pass; the communities had been trying to absorb India. India would absorb them.

All that Gandhi said was a bit vague, and remote. But he showed no trace of bitterness, and in conversation was entirely and pleasantly reasonable.

Ansari said very little, but struck me as able and a cut above the average Indian politician.

We then discussed communal affairs, on which Gandhi said that he had been converted by Patel into thinking that I should call a Conference, and say that Government would adopt whatever policy they reached. Ansari thought this premature, and that the Congress ought to press forward with their propaganda on the lines of the Calcutta agreement. All our talk was very friendly, and I think it will have softened the rough edge of controversy a bit.

Gandhi said he would like to discuss *Khaddar* with me and would convert me. But not at Delhi—preferably next year at Simla. He would come any time.

[2-11-27.]

Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur Sir, Kt., C. I. E., M. V. O.—Is a Fellow of the University of the Punjab and a retired Executive Engineer. For services in connection with the two Delhi Durbars he was awarded respectively the C. I. E. and M. V. O. He has been the pioneer in the development of irrigation by steam pumping which has largely increased food production by rendering culturable land which could not otherwise have been irrigated by the canals. He has always assisted Government with his advice in questions of rural development and has rendered valuable public services. He has also grants of high land irrigated by electric power guaranteed by falls in the canals and some grants irrigated by pumping from wells by compressed air.

The erection of a house by him for Hindu widows and of a charitable dispensary in Lahore is a notable public benefaction.

He has been appointed one of the Members of the Royal Agricultural Commission.

He has written a number of works in rural economy and rural taxation. One of his proposals for substituting a charge in surplus agricultural produce exported from railway stations instead of a direct land revenue has been discussed by the Taxation Committee in their report now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Mainly distressed with prohibition imposed on Royal Commission to discuss Land Revenue and Settlement.

(2) Has ideas of how extra money could be raised for Agricultural Development, *i. e.*, revision of Salt-tax Cess on inter-provincial and external exports.

[12-6-26, 30-9-26.]

Gangulee, Professor Nagendranath, C. I. E.—Is a Member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. He is a B. Sc. (Illinois) and is Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy, University of Calcutta.

Note by His Excellency.—Very pleased with the way Commission has started. T. C. Goswami (Bengal Swaraj) is a friend of his—represents a rural constituency and knows nothing and cares nothing about actual problems. Zamindars, &c., are the force that Commission has to mobilise. Full of contingencies.

[14-10-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Agricultural Commission Report. Full of praise for Chairman. Thought best way of procedure would be—

(1) Invite Provinces to discuss among themselves.

(2) All-India Conference in Delhi in February (possibly including Princes and politicians).

(3) Bill in Delhi session.

[14-6-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Bengal College of Agriculture. Private benefactions pound for pound.

(2) Irrigation enquiry. Speak Governor*.

[20-12-28, 17-7-30, 12-12-30.]

Garratt, Mr. G. T.—Has come to Delhi to write articles for *The Manchester Guardian* on certain aspects of the proposed constitutional changes.

[24-3-31, 8-4-31.]

Gauntlett, Sir Frederic, K. B. E., C. I. E.—Is Auditor-General to the Government of India.

[20-8-27.]

Gavin-Jones, Mr. T.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

[20-3-29.]

Note† by His Excellency.—I saw Mr. Gavin-Jones and Mr. Villiers this morning and had a very frank talk to them about the political situation. They said that a variety of their Branches had asked them whether it would assist Government if they passed resolutions on one subject or another, and that they were all generally out to help. I told them that I greatly appreciated that, and that I thought any resolutions of support that they wished to pass should, as far as possible, be general in terms, and that it would be better if they did not deal expressly with such things as picketing, on which their view would not be thought disinterested.

Mr. Villiers made one suggestion that is worth passing on. He made it from the point of view that, if the right method of ridicule in treatment of the movement could still be invented, it might be helpful. He suggested the following, that all persons arrested for civil disobedience should be set to spin for many hours a day; the product of their labour would be sold and pay for their keep; the balance to charity. He suggested that it would be difficult for them to decline to spin, and that the general effect of so wide an application of the principal item of Gandhi's programme would impress the world that the Government of India was not lost to a sense of humour. I do not know whether anything can be made of this, but it's an entertaining idea.

[27-5-30.]

Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Raja.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents North Punjab Muhammadan Constituency. Is an ordinary Zemindar, the son of Raja Saif Ali of Pind Dadan Khan in the Jhelum District. He identified himself with the 1919 agitation apparently because he was not given a King's Commission or accepted for the Provincial Civil Service. In 1923 he was appointed to the District Board, Jhelum, but not being successful had to resign. Thereafter he joined the law college, but failed in the LL. B. examination. Has done no work since and has no profession. When elected to the last Assembly he was nominally a supporter of the Swaraj Party, boasted a great deal of what the leaders were going to do in the Assembly. His views are not based on conviction and he had little or no personal influence. He was returned to the last Assembly through the influence of his maternal uncle, Nawab Mehar Shah of the famous Jalalpur shrine in the Jhelum District. Wrote a sound dissenting note about the election of the Directorate of the Reserve Bank. Was opposed to election.

* Done.

† Copy sent to Hon'ble Mr. Haig on 27-5-30.

of the Directorate by the Assembly. The title "Raja" is misleading. It is generally used by his tribesmen without any regard to social status.

Had the honour of dining at Viceregal Lodge in August 1927.

Is now a Minister in Alwar.

Note by His Excellency.—Nothing much to say. Except as to the improved state of feeling in the Assembly due (1) to solution of Patel differences, (2) to non-certification of Public Safety Bill.

[26-9-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—May apply again for interview.

[20-3-30.]

Ghaznavi, Sir A. K., Kt.—Is a Zamindar of Dilduar, Mymensingh District. Leader of Muhammadan opinion and an *ex*-Minister of Bengal Government. Is brother of Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi.

He was selected by Lord Lytton to be a Minister, but as the Swarajists succeeded in obtaining a majority in the local Council which refused to vote his salary, he was forced to resign.

He has been taking a leading part on the Muhammadan side in the music before mosques controversy and had some bitter correspondence with the Maharaja of Burdwan on this subject.

A Member of Governor of Bengal's Executive Council. Was previously Minister.

A Bengali Muhammadan without excessive communal bias.

He had an interview with Lord Reading.

[16-7-26, 6-1-28, 19-12-28, 5-4-29, 21-6-29, 10-9-29, 26-2-30, 23-12-30.]

Ghosh, Maulik, The Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Chandra.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and represents West Bengal non-Muhammadan constituency.

[2-4-31.]

Ghosh, Mr. Tushar Kanti.—Editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* newspaper.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice little fellow : with a great admiration for Tagart. I exhorted him to make himself known to the Governor.

[30-12-30.]

Ghuznavi, Mr. A. H.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Dacca Division (Muhammadan Rural) constituency. A landholder. Has some agency business in Calcutta. Is a shareholder in an estate in Mymensingh, but is reported to be deeply in debt. Is moderate in his views. Has no political past. Has good social standing. Is brother of Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi. Has small personal influence.

Note by His Excellency.—Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi said that he did not think that the Statutory Commission should be composed of Parliamentarians and in the event of Indians being on it Mussalmans should have equal representation with Hindus.

Whatever Jinnah might say, Mussalmans would not give up communal electorates. Did not think that proceeding Unity Conference would achieve anything.

Did not like Indianisation, and blamed Malaviya and Birla for the Calcutta riots. Said that the former had been compelled by Birla to support the Cotton Yarn Bill. As regards Reserve Bank Bill, he regretted that Government had not insisted on carrying the Shareholder's plan which, in his judgment, they could have done, and hoped that they will come back to that solution in Delhi. For this he would like a special Session in October.

[8-9-27, 29-9-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—He began by giving me an account of the various steps he had taken and was taking to mobilise Muslim opinion against boycott in general, and against Jinnah and Abdur Rahim in particular. These, he hoped, would be successful.

He then proceeded to tell me that there was a considerable section of the Marwari community in Calcutta who were sick of Birla, of the Congress, of disturbances, communal and political of all kinds, and merely wanted to get on-

with their business. They would like to come on deputation to me. I told them I would certainly see them, but they must apply direct to Private Secretary to Viceroy, and he must not accompany them when they came. He agreed to this, and said they would write in, immediately on arrival in Delhi next Monday, 5th December, and would like to see me the following day.

[1-12-27, 7-2-28, 19-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Mr. Ghuznavi this morning (20-3-28). He raised several points—

(1) That lawyers in the Assembly were disappointed that I had not filled the vacancy in the Law Membership from the Assembly. This had been a particular disappointment to Jayakar. Hari Singh Gour and Jinnah had also mentioned the same point to him, and I guessed that the non-co-operators had made it a point of objection in the negotiations he has doubtless been carrying on with them. I told him that however anxious one might be to pick a man, if there was one qualified, from the Assembly, my withers were quite unwrung at a reproach that I had not selected one from the ranks of those who had been very definitely ranging themselves in recent months against Government. To invite such a one to join a Government he has been so vigorously attacking would place both him and Government in a false position, and would particularly expose Government to the charge that he himself (Ghuznavi) would be the first to make, namely, of being more responsive to the clamour of its enemies than the silent support of its friends. This seemed to make an impression on him.

(2) He told me that he was endeavouring to organise a motion of censure on Patel before the end of the Session, and hoped he would bring it off. It might have an important reaction upon the ruling of the Chair at the Simla Session on the question of the appointment of a Committee.

I told him that, while interested to know what he and others had in their minds, I could express no opinion on a matter that seemed to me exclusively one of Assembly business. He was very emphatic about what he called "the necessity of driving the President out". Apparently Hari Singh Gour in his ally in the matter.

(3) He said that Jinnah will be willing to meet Simon if it can be arranged next week, but is not willing at present to join the Moslems in co-operation with the Commission. This was no surprise to me after my talk to Jinnah a few days ago.

(4) He thought it very desirable that the life of the Assembly and Provincial Councils should be prolonged by one year. This would take them over to November 1930 and would presumably cover the period during which the Joint Parliamentary Committee would be at work, which I suppose might be anything from October 1929 to July 1930.

(5) He said that Mussalmans felt very strongly that there was no Mussalman as Secretary to the Government of India. I told him for the matter of that there was no Hindu Secretary either. Bajpai was acting, and Bhore had been an Indian Christian. I assured him that it was not a case of reluctance to take Moslems, but of Indians generally not having the requisite seniority or qualification at the present moment. They very likely shortly would come to have them, and I could assure him that as, and when, a suitable Moslem should present himself, I should be glad enough to see him appointed; but I had no doubt that he would agree that it would be wholly improper to appoint a Moslem as Secretary merely because of his communal attachment.

(6) The last point he raised was the appointment of an Honorary Surgeon to myself. Here he said there was a vacancy and a very suitable Moslem to fill it in the shape of Major Husain Suhrawardy. Military Secretary* to the Viceroy would perhaps kindly examine this point and speak.

[20-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi this morning†, who began by talking about the probable issue of the motion in the Bengal Council to appoint a Committee to co-operate with Simon. He said there was no doubt at all they would carry it. Abdur Rahim might absent himself, but would not vote against it. He then proceeded to

*M. S. V.

†Please see paragraph 6.

G. Cunningham, —20-3-28.

P. S. V. O. u/o No. 26-G. M., dated 21st March 1928.

I am taking up the question, but Mr. Ghuznavi himself recommended Major Chatterji to fill the only Bengal vacancy.

discuss the situation in the Assembly, where he also said we should carry a vote if we put it down. He suggested this might be done by a non-official motion. I told him that I thought we had better await the meeting of the Assembly before finally deciding on any particular course of action. He was quite alive to the danger of getting a vote by a narrow margin, thereby committing ourselves to an Assembly Committee which we might find it difficult to constitute. He repeated again what he told me in Delhi, that he and his friends meant to try and get Patel out of the Presidency. I told him that I could say nothing about that matter, and, indeed, it was putting me in a difficulty to invite me to discuss it at all, inasmuch as I had, by virtue of his office, to have a good deal to do with Patel, and if I discussed it at all with him, it would be difficult for me to avoid getting into a position of lack of frankness with Patel, and therefore I would sooner not deal with the matter at this stage at all. He recognised this and realised that it was wiser to await a meeting of the Assembly again on this point before making any final decision in his own mind. He also discussed the vacancy in the Bengal Executive Council, in regard to which he assumed that a Hindu must succeed Nadia, and on the whole was inclined to think that Mitter, the present Minister, would be the best selection. This will, of course, mean a new Ministry, as Mitter and his Muhammadan colleague would be powerless to stand alone, and although the latter was originally one of Abdur Rahim's nominees, Abdur Rahim was now thirsting for his blood.

[30-6-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Very full of many Pro-Government activities in which he was engaged.

On question of Central Committee he thought—

- (i) Assembly ought to have six.
- (ii) Extra nominees should be drawn from Assembly.
- (iii) Bengal and Punjab Muslims must be represented.
- (iv) He would be quite willing to stand down in favour of Suhrawardy on ground of health. He could then continue all his other work.

He hoped life of the Assembly would not be extended: and he was intending to work hard to get Bengal Swarajists out—also Jinnah!

[18-9-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Mr. Ghuznavi and Dr. Suhrawardy began by reference to the question of elections. Ghuznavi was opposed to any postponement, while Suhrawardy wanted an announcement to be made that the Assembly was extended by one year, and then that dissolution should take place in January, his object being to provide an answer to his friends, and the friends of Government, against the suggestion that, if no extension were granted, this would be due to the machinations of Motilal, Gandhi & Co. I told him that his plan, though ingenious, seemed to me not very easy of adoption, and suggested that a good deal of his probable purpose might be met if and when an announcement of no extension were made, this were made in reasoned form, giving reasons adequate to justify a decision publicly.

They next proceeded to discuss, with some diffidence, the question of the raising of a Party Fund, and said that they were in the difficulty that they had nothing to offer to possible subscribers. Ministers in Provinces had influence for honours and patronage. I told them that it seemed to me they could very well appeal to different interests on grounds of personal advantage by way of insurance against political dangers, and Ghuznavi seemed to think that, if they had Rupees five lakhs, they could do a great deal. I advised them to try and organise the collection of such a fund on the kind of grounds I had indicated through well-known and responsible names in each Province, beginning with Bengal.

The last point Suhrawardy mentioned was the inadequacy of the pensions granted to the Princes of Oudh, which matter they themselves had brought before me not long ago. I repeated to him the promise I had given to them that I would see the case myself before orders were passed.

[2-4-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—He regretted the postponement of the Assembly elections, but said that he and his friends should loyally work to my decision. His fear was that the Simon Report might not be very palatable to Moslems, and that they therefore might fight with less heart next year than they would have done against the Nehru Report this year. He had a great deal to say about the Bengal elections and about the skill with which he had managed to get Abdul Rahim opposed and compelled to withdraw. His principal preoccupation however, to which he more than once recurred, was the unhappy necessity of continuing with Patel for another year.

[31-5-29, 11-11-29, 24-5-30, 11-7-30.]

Is a returned delegate of the Round Table Conference.

[2-4-31.]

Gidhaur, Maharaja Chandra Mauleshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur of.—He is a descendant of the Chandel sect of the Chandrabansi Rajputs, and belongs to one of the oldest of the noble families of Bihar which, till recently, ranked before Darbhanga as the premier noble family of Bihar.

His great-grand-father, Jai Mangal Singh, rendered valuable assistance at the time of the Santal Rebellion of 1855 and during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he was granted an estate yielding a rental of Rs. 3,000 per annum to be held rent-free during his life-time. Subsequently he was granted the title of Maharaja in 1865 and was made a K. C. I. E. in 1866, while the title of Maharaja Bahadur was made hereditary in the family in 1877 on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India.

His father, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ravaneshwar Prashad Singh, was made a K. C. I. E. in 1895.

The Government revenue paid by the estate is about Rs. 20,000, and the income about 2½ lakhs.

He is the second Zamindar in precedence in Bihar and Orissa, and succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ravenshwar Prasad Singh, K. C. I. E., of Gidhaur, in November 1923. He had interviews with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Friendly, but nothing much to say.

[18-12-26, 14-11-28, 20-12-30.]

Gidney, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J., I. M. S. (retired).—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly (nominated to represent the Anglo-Indian Community).

Educated at Calcutta, Edinburgh Royal College, University College Hospital, London, and at Cambridge and Oxford.

Entered the Indian Medical Service in 1898 and has served in various expeditions.

Is President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

Went home last year as head of an Anglo-Indian deputation to do propaganda work. The deputation was received by the Secretary of State.

Note by His Excellency.—Very distressed and inclined to be bitter about the general position of his community. He asked for—

- (1) Re-nomination to the new Assembly.
- (2) A scheme of colony development for his community.
- (3) Representation for his community on the Statutory Commission.
- (4) European and Anglo-Indian education to be a central reserved subject.
- (5) That I should receive an address in Calcutta.

[27-8-26, 24-12-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Education—Army :

NOTE. Speak to Chief again about possibility of getting some opening for Anglo-Indians in non-combatant units.

[21-3-28, 21-9-28, 2-9-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—Anglo-Indians should be given 10—15 years guarantee of non-reduction of places at non-reduced salaries.

[20-3-30, 30-3-31.]

Glancy, The Hon'ble Sir Reginald, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S.—Is Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

His charge consists of 28 States.

Indore is in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General. The other States are in relations primarily with a Political Agent and correspond through the latter with the Agent to the Governor-General. The Political charges are—

(1) Political Agent in Baghelkund.

(2) Political Agent in Bhopal.

(3) Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and Malwa.

(4) Political Agent in Bundelkund.

With the exception of Baoni, Jaora and Bhopal, all the States are ruled by Hindu dynasties

Baoni, Jaora and Bhopal have Muhammadan rulers.

The important States are—

		Area (square miles).	Population.	Revenue (in rupees).	Dynastic salute.
Bhopal	...	6,000	700,000	62,10,000	19
Indore	...	10,000	1,151,000	1,25,00,000	19
Rewa	...	13,000	1,401,000	58,00,000	17
Orchha	...	2,079	284,948	10,00,000	15
Dhar	...	1,777	230,000	15,00,000	15
Datia	...	911	148,000	17,88,000	15
Ratlam	...	693	85,500	9,00,000	13
Jaora	...	601	85,700	10,00,000	13
Dewas (Senior)	...	449	77,000	7,00,000	15
Dewas (Junior)	...	419	67,000	7,00,000	15

Some of the States in the area have not got full internal powers, *e. g.*, the Ruler cannot pass a final sentence of death. Many of the administrations of the smaller Ruling Princes are very backward in form and character.

Bhopal, Datia, Indore, Dhar, Panna, Ratlam keep up considerable bodies of State troops, portions of which served as Imperial Service troops during the war. Most of the Central India Ruling Princes have been educated at the Daly College which is situated at Indore.

Mr. Glancy is an I. C. S. officer who has been in India since 1897.

[4-5-26, 15-10-26.]

Gokul Chand, Mr., and Kumar, Mr. Kumar Krishna.—The latter is a Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, and a leading business-man and mill-owner of the Agarwala (Marwari) community of Calcutta; nephew of the Hon'ble Raja Sir Moti Chand of Benares; he and his father, Mr. Gokul Chand, have contributed very handsomely to various charities.

[23-12-30.]

Golam Mustafa Chaudhury, The Hon'ble Maulvi.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and represents Assam Muhammadan constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Invited me to Muslim party in Sylhet.

Private Secretary* to Viceroy will write to Government and consult with Military Secretary to Viceroy.

[28-9-28.]

Gopi Nath Pandit, Mr.—Is the Editor and Proprietor of the *Akhbar-i-Am*, Lahore.

Note by His Excellency.—A pleasant fellow. He ascribed most troubles in India to a lack of even-headed justice between Indians and Europeans and referred at length to Lord Ripon's Ilbert trouble.

He also, being a Kashmiri Brahmin, bewailed the stagnation of Indian States.

[6-6-29.]

Gour, Dr. Sir Hari Singh, Kt.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. He was the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University.

Is an eminent lawyer whose works have a reputation throughout the Empire. He has never taken a prominent part in public life, because he does not inspire confidence. He holds moderate views.

During the life-time of this Assembly, he has been conspicuous for introducing private Bills for social reforms which have caused much difference of opinion in the ranks of every party.

Delhi University is his pet child, but he excited considerable opposition in the manner in which he ran the University as its first Vice-Chancellor and much to his chagrin, he was not re-elected to that office this year.

He is not defensible.

Note by His Excellency.—

1. Had a long discussion on the Ratio Bill. He professed himself to be uncertain, but appeared impressed by the arguments I put to him. He said they (29) had had a party meeting yesterday, but reached no decision.

2. Very anxious to be made a delegate to League of Nations. P. S. V.*, please note.

[29-6-26, 3-3-27, 14-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—After some general talk, he came round to question of Central Committee and said that there would be no great opposition to nomination of elected members.

The three names which the nationalist politicians were expecting, and at which he would blow up, were Dadabhoi, Umar Hayat, Khaparde.

He suggested Raja Nawab Ali and appeared to imply that the other representatives I had in mind (though nobody mentioned names) would not be too unacceptable.

He said the C. P. would come round all right in January.

[18-9-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Sir Hari Singh Gour this morning† who in the short space of ten minutes, under the form of enquiring what my intentions towards him might be, was able to convey to me that, if there was a vacancy on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, he would fill it admirably, or that he could succeed to one of the ensuing vacancies on my Council, or that he could succeed to the Governorship of the Central Provinces, or that he might, following the example of Sinha, be given a Peerage and made Under Secretary of State for India in order to pilot the Government of India Bill through the House of Lords.

I contented myself with saying that I should remember everything that he had said, while pointing out one or two difficulties to one or two of his proposals.

[†28-3-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—At the end of some general conversation he returned to the charge about being given some other work and mentioned Privy Council Judgeship. I did not give him any encouragement, while saying I would keep his wishes in mind, but the Privy Council did not lie with me.

[25-3-30, 16-7-30, 20-3-31.]

Guha, Mr. P. N.—Is a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council and a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation. Is a Political Contributor to the *Statesman*. Wishes to lay before His Excellency a true picture of the political condition of Bengal.

[31-7-30.]

Gulab Singh, Sardar.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the West Punjab Sikh constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Talked pleasantly about the need for economy and the excess of Army expenditure. India had nothing to fear from external territorial neighbours; Afghanistan and tribes were negligible; Russia

was off the map and the Navy guarded the sea. Why then spend so much? He condemned Congress, but said that in Punjab land revenue was high and was a weapon in the hands of the enemy.

[11-3-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—R. T. C. Jat Sikhs. Speak* Governor.

[19-7-30.]

Gupta, Mr. J. N., M. B. E., I. C. S.—Is the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Calcutta.

He has come to represent his views on the appointment of Indian Members of the I. C. S. to the highest administrative posts in Bengal.

[1-1-27.]

Gupta, Mr. S. C., Bar.-at-Law.—Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department.

Note by His Excellency.—He had certain complaints to make about the working of the Assembly Office, but I said that unless he were to raise the matter officially with me, I could hardly take it up.

[25-5-29.]

Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, Raja Sir, Kt., K. B. E., C. I. E.—Is a well-known personage of the Rawalpindi District and held in very great esteem by both Sikhs and Hindus. Is an Honorary Magistrate with first class criminal powers and also an ordinary Fellow of the Punjab University. His influence is always for good; he rendered great assistance to Sir George Roos-Keppel in calming the Hindus of Peshawar who were in fear of another outbreak such as occurred in 1910. He belongs to the Bedis—the Sikh Mahant Class; is inclined to Hindu views in religious matters and is therefore the enemy of the Akalis and their movement.

Is descendant of same family as Guru Nanak; has considerable local influence among non-Akali Sikhs; has a son who has a British Commission in the Army; helped in looking after the Afghan delegates in 1919-20.

Was a Member of the Afghan Peace Conference at Rawalpindi in 1916.

Had interviews with Lords Chelmsford and Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—A very good type of the older school.

Not in love with the Reforms, and very suspicious of Education.

The products of Education as seen in present day popular bodies were in no way representative of the true wishes or needs of the country. He hopes to see Sir John Simon next autumn and place him in possession of his views.

[2-6-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—He had nothing very new to say, beyond repeating what he had said to me last year about the general unwisdom of trying to introduce democracy into India, and about the importance, if we were to persist in so mistaken a course, of trying to ensure due weight in the Councils to old families and religious leaders. At the end of a longish conversation he relieved me by saying that he would say the rest of what he had to say to de Montmorency.

[14-5-29, 13-2-30.]

Gwalior, Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Scindia (Junior) of—.

[8-6-28, 22-6-28.]

Habibullah Khan Alizai, Nawab.—Is a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and an Honorary Magistrate of Dera Ismail Khan. The Nawab comes from a line of fine men. He is the son of Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan, K. C. I. E., A.-D.-C. to the King, and the grandson of Nawab Sir Goulam Hassan Khan, K. C. I. E., who did fine work in the military and in the Afghan campaign.

Had an interview with Lord Lytton while acting as Viceroy.

Foreign Secretary in his letter to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy dated 29th November 1927 suggests that the Nawab should be warned in case he bothers His Excellency with petitions or presents during the interview as he was prodigal of both during his interview with Lord Lytton.

Note by His Excellency.—A fine old man, who treated me to a quarter of an hour's unbroken address on the subject of a long and honourable family history on the frontier and in Afghanistan, of which the present purport was, so far as I could judge, that the introduction by the Afghans of Turkish military advisers was fraught with danger to frontier peace.

He shows, or does something of the sort, at the Delhi Horse Show, and M. S. V. could perhaps remind me of his existence and personality then.

M. S. V. should also have a copy* of this note.

[17-8-28, 23-2-31.]

Hafeez, The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Abdul.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and represents East Bengal (Muhammadan) constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Wants to be noted on to Lord Willingdon.

[2-4-31.]

Haksar, Lieut-Colonel Pandit K. N., C. I. E.—Is a Member of the Majlis-i-Khas (Executive Council) of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Political Department.

He had an interview with Lord Reading.

A Kashmiri Pandit; has been long in the personal service of Scindia. He was Private Secretary to the late Maharaja from 1903 till he became senior Member of the Board of Revenue in 1910. He had the complete confidence of the late Maharaja, and has worked very well with Mr. Crump in carrying on the Minority Administration.

He has come for information about the successor to Mr. Crump as Resident at Gwalior.

[10-9-26, 4-3-27.]

Hamilton, Sir Daniel Kt.—

[20-12-30.]

Hammond, Mr. W. H.—Is the Secretary of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India.

In his capacity as Honorary Secretary and *ex-President* of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India, Mr. Hammond wrote on April 26th requesting an interview with His Excellency to place before him the "position, hopes, and aims of the European Schools in India" urging that such an interview would save much correspondence. Education, Health and Lands Department on being asked for advice considered that Mr. Hammond wanted to raise the question of European education in India and its transfer to the Central Government, and suggested that as the Department had already recently received representative deputations on the same subject and the matter was still pending correspondence with the Local Governments, Mr. Hammond should defer his interview until replies from the Local Governments had been received. A reply was sent to Mr. Hammond to this effect, but in answer he urged that it was desirable to see His Excellency as soon as possible. His Association had definite constructive proposals for the future organisation of European education, which he considered should be explained in detail to His Excellency without delay. His Excellency then agreed to see Mr. Hammond with the proviso that pressure of business constrained him to have only important points of principle put to him. Details could be discussed with the Department concerned. May 24th was the date

* Copy sent to M. S. V. on 18th August 1928.

fixed for the interview, but at the last moment Mr. Hammond was unable to leave Bombay owing to an attack of fever, and the interview was postponed till June 7th at 3 p. m. Mr. Hammond has not sent any memoranda in advance.

[7-6-26.]

Harbans Singh Brar, Sirdar.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the East Punjab Sikh constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Wants Sikh from Legislature (presumably himself) to be on Round Table Conference if enlarged.

[30-3-31.]

Har Bilas Sarda, Rai Sahib M.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Ajmer-Merwara (General) Constituency.

Has done well in supporting Government on the Assembly.

Had an interview with Lord Reading.

Wishes to present His Excellency with a copy of his book "Ajmer Historical and Descriptive".

Note by His Excellency.—A very good type of loyal friend of Government.

Lives in Ajmer.

Presented three books.

[11-3-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Rai Sahib M. Har Bilas Sarda brought up a point about recruitment of some of his people in Ajmer which had been suspended. I discussed generally and advised him to see the Commander-in-Chief.

He then referred to the communal situation and to the Unity discussions at present in progress in Simla. The latter he did not think would come to anything, and said that he thought it was becoming essential for the Government to take stronger powers with regard to the Press. Moslems, according to him, maintain that the main question is political, and for this purpose wish to keep communal electorates and create Provinces in Sind and the North-West Frontier; while the Hindus start from the other end and are seeking to tackle the more religious and local sides of the problem.

[8-9-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Very pleased about the progress of his Bill and for the rest uttered many expressions of regret that moderate men like himself should have been forced into alliance with Swarajists in the Assembly and hoped they would soon be able to get out of it. I told him the mistake he and his Responsivist friends had made had been to jump off the deep end too quickly instead of waiting to see Simon. I rather think he dwelt too upon the possible value as a negotiating instrument of the *in camera* evidence provision.

[20-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Talked about his Marriage Bill.

Would be content as a last resort to leave Moslems out, and take the age of 12 for the rest. Malaviya he said would accept 12.

I told him to employ the months between now and Delhi in the endeavour to secure agreement.

[26-9-28, 13-9-29, 21-2-30, 11-3-30, 3-4-30, 10-3-31.]

Harkishenlal, Lala.—Was a Minister to the Punjab Government.

[25-5-30.]

Harnam Singh, The Hon'ble Raja Sir, K. C. I. E.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Council of State representing the Punjab Indian Christians.

Is son of Sir Randhir Singh, G. C. S. I., of Kapurthala, and uncle of the present Maharaja. He receives a personal pension of Rs. 1,000 and an allowance of Rs. 2,000 per mensem from the Kapurthala State; also owns some land in Sargodha and house property at Jullundur, Simla and Lucknow. He

is of a retiring disposition; and as a disappointed aspirant to the Kapurthala Raj does not like to push himself forward in public activities. He is thoroughly loyal and has considerable influence in the Indian Christian Community. He has been a Member of the Indian Legislature since Lord Minto's time.

He was made a K. C. I. E. in 1898. All his sons are in Government Service. One is a Judge of the High Court, Lahore, two are Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab and the United Provinces, one is a Civil Surgeon in Jullundur.

[17-5-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—He had nothing much to say other than general conversation. He anticipated that the Assembly would not be willing to accept either the Communist Deportation Bill or the Trades Disputes Bill, but said, with shrewd philosophy, "After all, we all believe in one God, but even He has not been able to satisfy everybody".

He was inclined to think that the result of all the constitutional agitation was that opposition to Government was filtering down into the lower strata of society. Concerning the Nehru Report, he said that he hoped Sir John Simon would invite Motilal to meet the Commission and be questioned on the Report. If he accepted, the boycott would obviously be not worth much, and, if he refused, the inference would be that he was reluctant to be questioned on his constitutional production. The latter half of the argument did not strike me as conclusive.

[27-8-28, 21-4-29, 13-9-29.]

Harper, The Hon'ble Mr. K. B.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State.

[18-3-30.]

Harris, Mr. Walter—

[8-11-30, 21-1-31.]

Hathwa, Maharaja Bahadur Guru Mahadevasram Prashad Sahi, of—.

The Maharaja Bahadur received his title in 1914.

The Hathwa family ranks as one of the oldest of the aristocratic houses in Bihar. The present Maharaja Bahadur's great great-grand-father, Maharaja Bahadur Chhattardhari Sahi, rendered valuable assistance at the time of the Santal Rebellion in 1855 and during the mutiny of 1857, for which he received the special commendation of Government. His great-grand-father, Maharaja Bahadur Rajendra Pratap Sahi, also rendered good service in re-establishing order in the district of Shahabad at the close of the mutiny and was rewarded by the grant of some confiscated villages in that district, which yielded a gross rental of Rs. 20,000 per annum. His father, Krishna Pratap Sahi, also enjoyed the title of Maharaja Bahadur and was made a K. C. I. E. in 1889.

The Maharaja Bahadur was an elected member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council for the periods 1921—23 and 1924—26, but failed to secure re-election in 1926.

The bulk of his landed property is in west Bihar, but he also owns property in Darjeeling district and also in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces.

[14-11-28, 20-12-30.]

Haward, Mr. Edwin.—Is the Editor of the *Pioneer*.

Was their correspondent in Delhi and Simla for a number of years. Has a wide personal acquaintance with most prominent Indian politicians. He was the Indian correspondent of the *Times* for two or three years.

Wishes to discuss the general situation.

Note by His Excellency.—Suggested, in regard to communal representation, that it might be possible to have—

(1) reserved seats,

(2) Common electorates,

(3) Provision that a member not obtaining votes from his own community would not be elected.

[23-6-26, 19-3-27, 31-1-28.]

Henn, Sir Sydney, K. B. E., M. P.—He is one of the 17 delegates from the House of Commons who have just made the tour of Australia under the leadership of Lord Salisbury.

[18-12-26.]

Henriod, Monsieur H. L.—Is the General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation.

Note by His Excellency.—Gave a general account of the World Conference they propose to hold in December and preferred two requests—

(1) that I should tell him whether the Government of India would be unwilling to allow any of those whom they might wish to invite to enter India, and

(2) that I should address a personal message of welcome to the Conference.

I told him that the answer to (1) would obviously depend on who the persons were; and that as to (2) I would do my best to concur in his request, safeguarding myself perhaps by stating in the letter that I did so because I understood the movement to be in no sense political.

He undertook to write in on both points, and I told him we would do our best to deal with them expeditiously.

[16-2-28.]

Hetampur, Raja Satya Niranjan Chakrabatti, of—Is a wealthy Zamindar of Birbhum District in Bengal. Has taken public affairs in his district and has shown considerable generosity towards charities. Has always been very loyal.

Had interviews with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Nothing to say. A good type of the older sort.

[26-12-28, 19-12-30.]

Hewett, Sir John, G. C. S. I., K. B. E., C. I. E.—

[8-1-27.]

Hidayatallah, The Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain, Kt.—Is General Member of the Bombay Executive Council.

Prior to his appointment as Member of Council he was Minister of Local Self-Government ever since the introduction of the Reforms. Formerly practised in Hyderabad as a pleader. He owes his position mainly to the fact that he is a Muhammadan with an English education, of whom there are very few in Sind. In politics he is a moderate, and he is by nature of an easy-going and conservative temperament. He has done very good work during his seven years as a Minister, especially in connection with the enlargement of the powers of Municipalities and District Local Boards, and with the increase of the scope of their activities and responsibilities.

He exercises on Muhammadan opinion a steadying and moderating influence which has been of great value to Government.

As General Member he is the Member responsible for the Back Bay Reclamation, and the Sukkur Barrage.

[4-4-26, 29-7-26, 14-1-30, 25-6-30.]

Hidayet Hosain Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Ulema, Dr. M.—Head of the Calcutta Madrassa, the principal Muhammadan institution in Bengal; one of the best type of old-time Maulvi who has also acquired western habits and methods of work and has a considerable reputation for much useful research work.

He may possibly ask for a nomination for his son for the I. C. S.

Note by His Excellency.—A very nice and loyal old man. Is most anxious for his son (Syed Wajahat Hosain, B. A.) to be nominated for I. C. S. He has apparently done very well in his examinations. I told him that I had no personal right of nomination, but I would do my best to see that his name was carefully considered. His great-grandfather was Persian Secretary or something to Lord Canning.

Ask H. D. what* if anything can be done.

[24-12-30.]

Hill, Major A. L., O. B. E., M. C., Rutherford Mr. E. W., Captain and English H. H.—Please see "English", Captain H. H.

[29-7-27.]

Hotson, The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. B., C. S. I., O. B. E., I. C. S.—Is Home Member of the Bombay Executive Council.

Mr. Hotson is a member of the Indian Civil Service of 28 years' standing. He was educated at the Edinburgh Collegiate School, Edinburgh Academy and Magdalen College, Oxford.

Was on duty in the Military Department from April 1915 to July 1920, in the course of which he spent some time in Persia and in the remoter parts of Central Asia, was promoted Lieut.-Colonel in the I. A. R. O. He was appointed Secretary to Government in the Political Department in October 1922, and in October 1923 he became Chief Secretary. He succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence as a Member of the Executive Council in March 1926.

Knows a great deal about the Bombay States and their Ruling Princes and Chiefs, as he was formerly Political Secretary to the Bombay Government and in close touch with them.

[4-4-26, 28-7-26, 14-1-30.]

Howison, Mr. W. T.—

[18-3-30.]

Hudson, The Hon'ble Mr. W. F., C. I. E., I. C. S.—Is Revenue Member of the Bombay Executive Council.

Is a member of the Indian Civil Service of 29 years' standing.

Educated at Dulwich College and Brasenose College, Oxford. Won the 1st class Classical Mods., 1896, and 2nd class Lit. Hum., 1898.

Was Commissioner in Sind before he was appointed Member of the Executive Council in the place of Sir Louis Rieu in 1929.

[14-1-30.]

Hussain Shah, Sayyed.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents North-West Punjab Muhammadan Constituency.

Does not know English.

[18-2-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—General talk on politics and crops of no particular interest.

[23-3-29.]

Hutchinson, Mr. C. M., C. I. E.—Late Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist to Government of India. Is Chief Scientific Adviser in India to Imperial Chemical Industries.

Is the accredited representative of Messrs. Brunner Mond & Co.

Note by His Excellency.—Concerned with the Royal Commission having spoken slightly of fertilisers; and quoted some startling facts. I promised him if he would send me a good note to try and work it into a speech at an early date.

? Assembly.

[26-12-28.]

Hydari, Nawab Sir Akbar, Kt.—Is a returned delegate of the Round Table Conference from Hyderabad.

[24-7-30, 18-3-31.]

Hyderabad, Lieutenant-General His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., Nizam of—.

[5-11-28, 8-11-28.]

Imam, The Hon'ble Mr. Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State.

Note by His Excellency.—Wants more Muslim representatives if Congress comes in.

Would like then to be suggested by Muslim Conference.

[10-3-31.]

Indore, His Highness Maharaja Shri Yashwant Rao Holkar Bahadur of— Indore, which is one of the great Mahratta States and is the premier State in Central India, is historically and politically one of the most important States in India. The Ruling Prince enjoys a dynastic salute of 19 guns and the Ruling Prince, who has recently abdicated, enjoyed in addition a personal and local salute of 21 guns. The area of the State is about 10,000 square miles. It has a population of 1,151,598 people and an annual revenue of Rs. 1,25,00,000. The State maintains a considerable force of State troops, numbers of whom are mercenaries recruited from the martial races of the Punjab. The form of administration of the State is much more highly developed than that of neighbouring States in Central India. During the minority of the Prince, who has recently abdicated, an officer borrowed from British India was placed in charge of each of the important State Departments and these officers were successful in establishing a degree of organisation and efficiency which has survived their departure. The State is extremely fertile. There are a number of well-established industries in the State including some large cotton spinning mills.

[4-5-26.]

Inglis, Mr., (Christian Science Monitor).—

[4-3 31.]

Ingram, Mr. George S.—Wishes to lay before His Excellency a suggestion with regard to the uplift of the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces.

Note by His Excellency.*—He gave me letter† attached which explain his point. He was very strong about it and said that the work done in Madras as evidenced by Paddison's reports, was very remarkable.

There were any amount of avenues of help to these people, but everything really depended upon having a special fellow who would push to get things.

I expect he's perfectly right, and I should like to speak to Hon'ble Member for Education, Health and Lands about it if Private Secretary to the Viceroy will please remind.

Local Governments will no doubt want convincing that a special officer is worth it, and I asked Ingram whether he had material that would establish such a case by comparison between Madras and other Provinces. He said he would see; and I should like to do the same when I discuss with Hon'ble Member.

[17-3-28, 18-3-30.]

Wishes as a result of studying Volumes XVI and XVII of the Statutory Commission's Report to make further suggestions with regard to the helping of the Depressed Classes.

Note by His Excellency.—Wants a small Committee of those interested in Depressed Classes—will write in. I said I would do my best to help.

[23-1-31, 13-2-31.]

Ismail Sait, Khan Bahadur Haji Sir, Kt.—Is a Banker and the leading Muhammadan loyalist in Bangalore. Is a man of great wealth and influence with his community, which he always exerts in the interests of the Government.

He is well-known for his charities and is the owner of a large racing stable. Apart from his merits as a public benefactor he has been prominent in his stand against the Khilafat movement in Bangalore in the face of social and religious boycott and other personal inconveniences.

[17-7-26.]

Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur Sir Moulvi Mohammad, Kt., C. I. E.—Lately Home Minister, Bhopal State, is a descendant of a very loyal and respectable family of Shahjehanpur. During the Mutiny his father (Khan Bahadur

*Copy sent to Hon'ble Member, Education, Health and Lands Department.

†Not reprinted.

Moulvi Qasim Hasan Khan) and uncles did loyal and meritorious services to the British Government. He is a retired Deputy Collector of the United Provinces and rendered meritorious services on occasions of famine relief administration in the United Provinces. He was lent to the Bhopal State in 1897 as Judicial Minister, and his work while there was highly spoken of by the State authorities and the Political Officers concerned. He has recently left Bhopal State service and taken up the appointment of Home Member, Khairpur State.

[10-11-27.]

Iswar Saran, Munshi.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—Very strong on Elections after the Conference.

Likes the idea of Conference overlapping the Imperial Conference.

And would prefer this, even if—

(a) the Indian Conference can't start till November ; and

(b) those who are concerned with Elections have to choose between disregarding them or leaving the Conference.

He thought I could re-extend the life of Assembly. But I told him I was advised differently.

I asked him to come and see me again.

[12-3-30, 24-3-30.]

Iyengar, Mr. A. Rangaswami—Editor of *The Hindu*, Madras.

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of *The Hindu*, this morning. He began with the subject of the Press Ordinance, in regard to which he said that it was very hard on papers not knowing when and for what they were going to be dropped on, and suggested that their position would be greatly eased if it might be understood that they would receive warning before security was demanded and further warning before security would be forfeited. I told him that I had no desire to see the thing administered harshly, but that I was equally clear in my determination that it should be effective in stopping the output of poisonous matter. He agreed with this and jumped at my suggestion that, if he and his fellow journalists wished it, I should be very glad to receive a deputation of them and discuss the situation with them. He told me that he would proceed to arrange such a deputation and would write in suggesting dates.

He then turned on to the general situation, which he unfeignedly deplored. Could anything be done to redeem it? I told him that I was not proposing to budge in any way from the position I had taken up over the Conference and the statement by which it had been preceded, nor was it possible for me to do anything in the direction of turning things into smoother channels until the present movement was brought to a conclusion. I had never believed the Indian problem ought to be incapable of solution with goodwill by means of frank discussion, but every day that the Civil Disobedience movement continued must inevitably make this agreement more difficult.

I could therefore hold out no hope whatever of being able to make a fresh statement (which I am bound to say he did not very much want), or negotiate with Gandhi, until the law-breaking movement was abandoned. He expressed himself in full agreement with this, and I concluded by saying that, while I could not in any circumstances look forward to being able to vary this position, I also felt that, if and when the Civil Disobedience movement was definitely abandoned, I, and I had no doubt Government generally, would be anxious to give every assistance in our power for the establishment of happier relations with unofficial India by—

- (1) dispensing as soon as possible with any special powers we might have taken;
- (2) review of sentences; and
- (3) doing everything we could to assist a settlement of the constitutional problem.

He went away very happy saying that he may not impossibly see Motilal on his way through Agra, in reply to which information I again emphasised the fact that there was nothing doing so long as Civil Disobedience held the field.

[28-5-30.]

Iyengar, Mr. Srinivasa.—

Note by His Excellency.—On November 2nd at 2-30 I saw Srinivasa Iyengar, Patel also being present.

Srinivasa Iyengar began with many apologies or rather explanations of why he had not come to the Simla Conference on the Reserve Bank Bill. He went on to explain that his only rule was not to go on deputations; but business conference or talk he would always be willing to do. We then got to business and I detailed procedure with as good argumentative support as I could find. He was very voluble in interruptions, which I thought better not to check, and struck me as intelligent though crude. He professed himself willing to be convinced, but nothing he said gave me this impression. He had a lot to say about the General Non-Co-operation creed; he complained of lack of trust on the part of Government who, he said, made no response to any advances Congress made. The Select Committee when it went home would have no power, &c.

The objections are now becoming familiar. He said that a Mixed Commission including a small minority of Indians would have been as bad if not worse than a Parliamentary. I urged him to think twice and many times before throwing the new procedure in the face of the British Parliament. He was most friendly; and a pleasant fellow. He emphasised how reasonable in reality the Congress is and himself in particular.

We then discussed the communal agreement he had reached at Calcutta. He said Congress was a double target for Government on the one hand and communal organisations on the other. Could not Government support him in this communal business? A reference in a speech from myself would help him very much; and would assist him to modify his general attitude on general politics. He did not ask more than that; I should say I thought the proposals seemed reasonable and trusted communities would support them.

[2-11-27.]

Iyer, Diwan Bahadur Alladi, Krishnaswami.—Is the Advocate-General, Madras. Has come to Delhi in connection with the meetings of the Expert Committee on the Partnership Bill.

Note by His Excellency.—1. Favours local legislation if Ordinances have to be renewed, though recognises that Press must be central.

2. Would like Press Ordinance to regain *intention*.

[17-11-30.]

Iyer, Mr. C. S. Ranga.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—Gave me the history of his row with Motilal; and said that the Swarajist party was a good deal divided. But did not I think tell me much I did not know before. Very strong that the elections should not be held on the heels of the Simon report. Apart from this had no strong view as to their date, but thought an extension of two years was a tall order.

[1-3-29.]

Jadhav, The Hon'ble Mr. B. V.—Is Minister of Agriculture.

Is a non-Brahman and leads the non-Brahman Party in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Entered the service of the Kolhapur State in 1895 and served there in all departments. Gave evidence in England before the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill. Retired from Kolhapur service in 1921 and practised as a pleader at Satara. Was a member of the Excise Committee appointed by Government, and was nominated to the Legislative Council in 1922

Was elected by the non-Muhammadan rural constituency, Satara District in 1923.

Was appointed Minister and held the portfolio of Education and Medical Relief in 1923.

Was again elected by the same constituency in 1926 and was appointed Minister of Agriculture in the present Cabinet.

[4-4-26, 29-7-26, 14-1-30.]

Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Bombay Central Division (non-Muhammadan Rural) constituency. Is an *ex*-Minister of the Bombay Government. Is a returned delegate of the Round Table Conference.

Note by His Excellency.—Non-Brahmin for Round Table Conference Would like Rao Bahadur Naidu (Central Provinces), or one from Bombay South. A. B. Latthe, *ex*-Diwan, Kolhapur.

[2-4-31.]

Jaffer, The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Haroon, Kt.—Is a Mussulman, and has been elected for the second time as Member of the Council of State, representing the Mussulmans of the Bombay Presidency. He is a Landlord and Merchant of Poona, and was knighted this year*. He is President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Poona, and a Trustee and Member of other Muhammadan institutions. Organised the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, 1908; revived Bombay Presidency Muhammadan Educational Conference; President, All-India Muslim Conference, Lucknow 1919, at which the All-India Central Khilafat Committee was established; Member, Cantonment Reforms Committee; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916—19; represented Bombay Presidency Muhammadan on the Imperial Legislative Council, 1919-20; President, 34th Session, All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference, 1920; President, Third Sessions, All-India Cantonment Conference, 1922; Member of the Court, Muslim University.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) I discussed and finally agreed to withdraw his Bill making Princes liable in B. I. Courts.

(2) Pleaded for something to be done for the burying place of Bahadur the last King of Delhi, at Rangoon.

(3) Wants to be the next Executive Councillor in Bombay. I told him that recommendations for these posts were the duty of the Governor.

Private Secretary to the Viceroy would perhaps draft† me a line to the Governor telling him of my interview; Jaffer was full of his good services and how well he represented Moslems, &c., &c.

[29-7-26*, 16-3-28.]

Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, Raja.—Is a Member of the Legislative Council since 1921 and was a Minister for 3½ months in 1928, when he resigned as a result of a vote of no-confidence in connection with his support of the Simon Commission after resigning the membership of the Nationalist party. Is leader of the Independent party in the Legislative Council. Is a leading Bais taluqdar and was granted the personal title of Raja in 1924 for public services. Is a practical farmer and runs a very successful farm.

[8-2-30.]

† His Excellency wrote to the Governor of Bombay on 17th March 1928.

Jagat Narain Mulla, Pandit.—Is a leading criminal lawyer and a prominent member of the Liberal party. Was a Minister of the United Provinces Government from 1921—23. Has recently been elected as Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University.

[8-2-30.]

Jagdish Prasad, Rai Bahadur.—Is a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

[19-6-30.]

Jagtar Singh Sodhi, Tika.—Is a Provincial Durbari of the Punjab and is descended from Guru Ram Das (the fourth Sikh Guru). He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College.

[10-7-30.]

Jamal Mahomed, Mr. M.—Is a hides and skins merchant. Is a Member of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee.

Wishes to place before His Excellency his views about the Exchange question.

[6-9-30.]

Jamiat Rai, Diwan Bahadur, C. I. E.—Born in 1861 in the Jhelum District of the Punjab.

Entered Government service in 1883 and retired in 1922 as senior Extra Assistant Commissioner and has since lived in Quetta. In 1902 was special assistant for five years for the compilation of the Imperial Gazetteer.

In 1910 was assistant to the Census Superintendent.

In 1920 was Superintendent of Census Operations.

Has an unrivalled knowledge of the history and customs of Baluchistan.

Has been for three years President of the Shahi Jirgah. The most valuable member of the Quetta Municipal Committee of which he has been unofficial Vice-President.

A storehouse of information on all matters relating to Baluchistan. Speaks English perfectly.

[23-4-27.]

Jamkhandi, Meherban Shankarrao Parashramrao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of.—Area of the State is 524 square miles, population 101,195, revenue Rs. 7,62,000.

The present Chief, Meherban Shankarrao Parashramrao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, succeeded to the *gadi* in February 1924. As he was then a minor, the administration was conducted by a Council of Regency headed by the Dowager Rani who was assisted by a Government Karbhari and a Sar Nyayadhish. The Chief attained majority in November 1925 (19 years) and was invested with full powers of his State on the 28th May 1926. The services of the Government Karbhari have for the present been retained by the Chief.

The Chief is a First-Class Sardar of the Deccan and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

[4-4-26, 20-2-30, 12-3-31.]

Janakibai, Mrs. Bhat—

[30-3-31.]

Jasjit Singh, Kunwar, of Kapurthala—

[19-8-30.]

Jath, Meherban Ramrao Amritrao alias Aba Saheb Daphle, Chief of.—Area of the State is 931 square miles, population 82,654 souls, revenue Rs. 3,50,000. One of the Satara Jagirs.

The present Chief, Ramrao Aba Saheb Daphle, succeeded to the Jagir on the 13th January 1893 and Lakhshmibai Saheb Daphle was adopted by the senior widow of the late Jagirdar. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and was installed on the 11th July 1907 on the attainment of his majority.

Meherban Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Aba Saheb Daphle, who was born on 11th January 1886, is a First-Class Sardar of the Deccan. He conducts the administration with the assistance of the Karbhari appointed by him with the approval of the Bombay Government.

The Chief's eldest son Yuvaraj Shrimant Vijaysinh *alias* Babasaheb, born on the 21st July 1909, is being educated in the local (State) English School.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The State is one of the most precarious parts of the Deccan and constant famines and scarcity render its financial position most precarious. It is at present heavily in debt to Government. The Chief has been inclined to spend rather freely on his personal buildings, but has now promised to restrict his expenditure within more practicable limits. A good deal of this expenditure was probably necessary owing to the bad condition of his palace.

[4-4-26.]

Jayakar, Mr. M. R.—

Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Bombay City non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency. Is an Advocate and Barrister-at-Law. A landlord and a man of means. He abandoned his practice at the bar in 1921 in compliance with the Congress resolution of that year, but resumed practice when he joined the Swaraj Party on its formation. Was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Swaraj Party and leader of the opposition in the house from February 1921 to February 1926. In 1925 he resigned from the Executive Council of the All-India Swaraj Party and from the Council in 1926 to form the "Responsive Co-operation Party" of which he is the President. Is also the President of the Hindu Mahasabha. A capable man, but of interests and sympathies rather too diffused to be very effectual.

In 1897 he started the "Aryan Education Society" which owns some private schools including an important High School in Bombay City. He was called to the bar in 1905 and practised in the Bombay High Court for about 16 years, since when he has devoted all his time to public affairs. Has taken part in several social reform activities, regarding them as activities to be carried on concurrently with political progress. President of the Provincial Social Conference held at Nasik in 1916 and of the All-India Social Conference held at Gaya in 1922. Was a Fellow of the Bombay University for several years and represented that body in the Bombay Legislative Council from 1924—26.

Note by His Excellency.—Was disposed to take a very moderate and reasonable view of the procedure proposed; and readily appreciated the significance of the opportunity afforded to the Central Legislature to meet the Joint Committee of Parliament. But he stressed the difficulty under which the Commission would labour in appraising the value of evidence submitted to it, through their necessary unfamiliarity with those who would come before them, and with the subjects on which they would speak. Speaking for himself as one of moderate views, he would have been quite content with, say, two good Indians, of character and culture, who could have assisted the Commission in the examination of evidence and in the discussion from day to day of its value. From this point of view even he was disposed to regret the disappearance of the Assessor plan which, if the Assessors had been well chosen and permitted to examine witnesses, either through the Chairman or with his permission, he thought might have been of real usefulness. For the rest, he reserved his opinion about the scheme as a whole, contenting himself with saying that of course the exclusion of Indians from the Commission would excite resentment, and that he would very carefully weigh the arguments concerning the other methods proposed of associating Indians with the deliberations.

His attitude throughout was extremely friendly and encouraging, though I part from him, as from all those who visit me, with some element of reserve

in my mind as to how far when the storm breaks they may be willing to take the risks involved in standing out against it. Should it be found later on that there is any volume of moderate opinion in favour of the revival in some form of the Assessor plan, this might warrant reconsideration of it, and Simon will be able to form his own opinion of this when he comes out. It would not seem impossible, if he so thought fit, for him to suggest something of the kind for his own assistance.

[5-11-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—I had an interview with Jayakar yesterday*, following upon one that he had just had with Sir John Simon. He talked for a long time, but I don't think anything very new emerged. His mind was entirely concentrated on the point of equality of status, in regard to which I told him that I had as yet seen no plan, whether it was that of co-option or of amendment of the Royal Warrant—which either I should be prepared to recommend or the Government or Parliament at home would be prepared for one moment to consider. Even if Sir John Simon or I were converted to give any such advice, the only result would be to call our own sanity in question. He kept returning to the point that Simon, or the Government of India, or His Majesty's Government were missing a great opportunity if they did not find some means of modifying the scheme to meet Indian opinion.

In reply to this I told him that Indian opinion, as he would recognise, was by no means unanimous, and that English opinion would find it very difficult to appreciate the suggestion that they had been wanting in desire or effort to give Indians a real place in the business.

The conversation was thus necessarily inconclusive, but he did not seem to exclude the possibility of opinion moving in the next few months, and he was clearly very uncomfortable.

[26-3-28, 24-9-29, 28-1-30, 2-7-30, 4-7-30, 16-2-31.]

Jehangir, Sir Cowasji (Jr.), K. C. I. E., O. B. E.—Is a Parsi.

Was General Member of the Executive Council during Sir Leslie Wilson's Governorship.

He is the son of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (*Bart.*). The family is very wealthy and has a long record of charitable and philanthropic work to its credit.

The Parsis as a community have their headquarters in Bombay. They have always taken a very prominent part in public affairs both on the political and administrative side and in trade, commerce and industry. At the moment the Hindus have outstripped them in trade, commerce and finance in Bombay, but in the cotton spinning industry, in the steel industry and in hydro-electric work, the Parsis still hold the first place.

[4-4-26, 28-7-26, 17-1-30.]

Is a returned Delegate of the Round Table Conference.

Is an elected Member of the Legislative Assembly (Bombay City—Non-Muhammadan Urban).

Note by His Excellency—Very much concerned about the Franchise Committee, and about the Budget. As to the last he was gloomy, but promised to do his best. He thought we ought in any case to be prepared for a cut of 1-25.

[19-3-31.]

Jenkins, Mr. T.—Is a businessman of Manchester.

[25-4-30.]

Jha, Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Ganga Nath, M. A., D. Litt., Allahabad University.—Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University since August 1923—a difficult position which he has held with tact and distinction. Joined the Indian Educational Service in 1902 and was Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in the Benares Sanskrit College prior to his promotion to Vice-Chancellor. Was given his title owing to his eminent merits as a Sanskrit scholar. Speaks English fluently.

[8-12-26.]

Jhabua, His Highness Raja Udai Singh, of—

[30-1-31.]

Jhalawar, His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of—

The State has an area of 810 square miles with a population of 96,182 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 8,38,000. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government. His Highness was born on the 4th September 1874 and was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed with powers on 6th February 1899 and carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a State Council. The latest reforms introduced into the State are the British Postal system and British Currency. The State maintains five dispensaries and 42 schools, six of which are girls' schools.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness has visited Europe several times.

On the outbreak of War with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services. For services in connection with the War the title of Maharaj Rana was conferred on His Highness as hereditary distinction on 1st January 1918.

The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. No Governor-General has yet paid a visit to Jhalawar.

His Highness is a 13-gun Chief.

Note by His Excellency.—His Highness came to tell me two things: one, that the Railway Board apparently had decided to project a railway line through his State, which gave him great satisfaction and which, he anticipated, would enable him to develop his stone and cement. The second was to announce to me his intention of proceeding to Europe next year in March to take the waters in France and then to spend a little time in England, finishing up by a visit to Africa to fit with the Meeting of the British Association at Cape Town, working his way back by Kenya to India in October.

[7-9-28.]

Jinnah, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Bar.-at-Law.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Bombay City Muhammadan Urban constituency.

Is a leading Barrister of the Bombay High Court.

Was a Member of the old Imperial Legislative Council which he resigned as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act.

Broke with Mr. Gandhi over the change of the creed of the Congress in 1920 and has since then kept aloof from the extremist movement.

Is a subtle speaker; he commands great influence in the Assembly debates.

Was a Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee when he signed a Minority Report. He has just returned from England and America which he visited as a Member of the Sken Committee. His activities there have called for unfavourable comments.

Note by His Excellency.—General political discussion. Jinnah gave expression to the Liberal view that it was difficult for them to appeal to their constituents, with empty hands. In the prevalent atmosphere of mistrust, the Swarajist appeal was likely to be more attractive than a policy of "Trust the Government" with no concrete result to show. Statutory Commission ought—from their point of view—to have been accelerated.

I told him that, if the responsibility of Parliament was accepted, it was impossible but that they would have regard to the existence of Swarajists and would be legitimately shy of putting power, which they might be prepared to give to moderates, into hands of extremists.

Moreover, was he sure that it was desirable in India's interest now to accelerate Commission. He thought that if Commission was announced soon, it would tend to bring Hindus and Moslems together.

Communal representation must remain for the present and there was not much to be gained from an "optional election roll".

[28-8-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long talk to Jinnah today* and, after impressing on him the confidential character of our conversation, I detailed to him what the procedure decided upon was. He listened very attentively and at the end said that he did not quite see what he had to say if, as he understood, the matter had been already decided. I told him that while it had been indeed impossible for me to consult him at an earlier stage, inasmuch as in such a conversation I should have invited him to speak frankly while unable to speak with equal frankness myself, I had thought it my duty to communicate to leaders the substance of His Majesty's Government's decision in order that they might have the opportunity of considering the issues calmly before they were made public. Even if it had been possible for me to take him or others into complete confidence at an earlier stage, I thought this would have had the inevitable effect of putting them in a somewhat false position *vis-à-vis* the public, and, moreover, there was no room for doubt, in either my mind or the mind of His Majesty's Government, as to what the main currents of opinion on the question of the Commission in India were.

He then proceeded to dwell at some length upon the usual objections to the Commission being purely Parliamentary; that it savoured of the nature of a judicial inquest in which Indians were in the dock; that it was wounding to national pride and hurting to national sentiment. It would have been quite possible, in his view, to secure the services on a Mixed Commission of three or four Indians who would have been generally accepted as representative, and who would on such a Commission have been found eminently reasonable and in great probability not unwilling to sign a unanimous report. He feared that the resentment that would be created by the Parliamentary Commission would be such as to submerge the proposal about the Select Committee of the Legislature going home, a proposal which in itself he recognised to be of considerable constitutional value.

I told him that, if this were indeed the case, Indian leaders would be committing a blunder of unexampled magnitude. At the moment that they were offered the opportunity of establishing a new constitutional precedent, by which the British Parliament and the Indian Legislature could be brought into immediate personal contact, they would, if his diagnosis was correct, ignore all that, with all the possibilities of future development, for the sake of giving vent to indignation as to the precise machinery employed for the first stage of the enquiry. And what advantage could they expect to derive from such action. Certainly there was nothing to show that even in India such action would be regarded as promising great results, and it was quite certain that its effect at home would be lamentable.

He admitted the force of all this, but kept returning to the extreme difficulty, as he saw it, of any moderate opinion standing on the platform built for them by His Majesty's Government.

We discussed the thing generally on these lines for some time, but he did not give me any indication that he changed his view of the results he anticipated. I think he himself thought the proposals were not too bad, and would be not unwilling, under protest, to accept them. It remains to be seen whether he will have the courage to stand up against the agitation of the extremists. He had a good deal to say as to the scant encouragement that Government ever gave to men of moderate opinions, and how difficult their task was accordingly made. I told him in reply to this part of his argument that as long as men of his political position continued to offer to the public a feeble imitation of the Swarajist attitude of suspicion and opposition to the British Government, he could not expect to make the best of either world. Those who liked such opposition would naturally like it in a more extreme form; whereas by such an attitude he forfeited the confidence of all who honestly wished to work with the British people and Parliament. I do not think he disagreed to this, but returned to emphasising the political difficulty of adopting any other course.

He recognised the importance of the Select Committee going home, and volunteered his view that this would be very valuable on the communal aspect at a later stage. Its value in relation to the enquiry by the Commission, he thought, was that of a revising court in comparison with the court of first instance. In his view it was difficult to overtake decisions that had been made by what he called the court of first instance, and that, whatever latitude might on paper be given to the Indian representatives, they would in fact find themselves up against a considerable handicap of predisposition to support the Commission's recommendations.

He professed himself very gloomy as to the reception with which the announcement would meet.

[31-10-27, 28-3-29, 18-5-29, 23-5-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—Jinnah came to see me again today, 3rd June 1929. He asked—

(1) Whether if it became necessary for him to make public speeches about constitutional affairs, I had any objection to his stating in public the views he had expressed to me in conversation. I said of course none, provided he made no reference direct or indirect to what had passed between us.

(2) Whether if he saw Gandhi he might tell him that he was personally convinced that I wished to do my best, and ask him to be careful not to go too far. I told him that provided he confined himself to such generalities, I thought his suggestion could not be other than useful. He also said that, if anything of the sort we had been talking about (*i. e.*, Conference) came off, he would be able (if I authorised him to do so) to prepare the ground with Gandhi first.

He finally pressed *very strongly* for some declaration by His Majesty's Government about Dominion Status. As a purpose only, and not as immediate policy. It would have a wide effect and would restore confidence. Nor was it inconsistent with the Preamble or section 84.

I told him this was likely to be much more difficult than the other; but he attached very great importance to it.

[3-6-29, 25-10-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—Asked for—

(1) Assurance (not for publication) of my general sympathy with 14 points.

(2) After Simon's report is out, we (? Government of India) should give him and other friends general indication of how far we would back them in their Conference demands. I said both points were difficult, but I would consider.

[14-3-30, 22-3-30, 30-3-30, 14-6-30, 16-7-30.]

Jog, Mr. S. G.—Is a nominated official Member of the Legislative Assembly from Berar.

Note by His Excellency.—Raised the question of whether the Assembly (Berar) would be associated with the Round Table Conference. He thought they ought to be. But whether by election or selection he had an open mind.

[26-2-31.]

Jogindra Singh, The Hon'ble Sardar (Punjab Sikh).—Is a Minister for Agriculture to the Governor of the Punjab.

His father was given estates in Oudh for services during the Mutiny, to which he succeeded and is a Taluqdar of Oudh.

Is a man of literary taste and has written many books in English and contributes to various magazines and newspapers.

Was Home Member of the Patiala State and a Member of the Council of State.

Note by His Excellency.—1. Royal Commission on Agriculture—

(a) Hopes they won't rush it.

(b) Hopes they will co-opt members in different Provinces.

(c) Hopes they will publish "Provincial Reports" as well as for all India.

I told him that I thought he could rest reasonably satisfied on all, though obviously they were all matters for the Royal Commission itself to determine.

2. Taxation—

If I understood him aright, he would like to see land revenue made with a local rate for local services, with an income-tax on landed property above a certain level.

[15-9-26.]

Johnston, The Hon'ble Mr. F. W., C. S. I., C. I. E.—Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

The Agent to the Governor-General has a mixed charge consisting partly of areas which approximate to British districts, partly of tribal areas and partly of Native States (*e. g.*, Kalat and Las Bela).

The charges under him are—

- (1) The Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner of Quetta-Pishin.
- (2) The Political Agent for Chagai.
- (3) The Political Agent in Kalat.
- (4) The Political Agent in Loralai.
- (5) The Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.
- (6) The Political Agent in Zhob.

The areas directly administered extend to about 47,000 square miles. The areas of the Native States and of the Marri and Bugti tribal areas amount to 85,000 square miles. The total population of the Province is about a million. Rural and grazier occupations prevail. There is no big town except Quetta which is rather a large cantonment than a large town. The indigenous population consists mainly of Afghans, Baluchis, Brahuis Lasis and Jats; and there are marked tribal organisations. The Afghan tribes are organised round kinship centres; but the Baluch and Brahui tribes are political entities united for protection or for carrying out a common policy, such as a blood feud, against other tribes. 95 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans.

The boundary of the Province marches with Persia to the west and with Afghanistan to the north-west and north. During the war a railway was built from Nushki to Dalbandin, Saindak and Mirjawa and into Persia, so connecting with our Eastern Persian Cordon of troops. Since the war we have relaxed the control which we were forced by circumstances to assume during the war over the tribes in East Persia round Saindak and Mirjawa and allowed the Persian Government to reassert their influence (which had practically ceased to exist before the war). This policy has been a delicate manoeuvre. Some important questions are still pending as regards the fate of the portion of the railway in Persia.

The Zhob area gives cause for anxiety; at its north-east apex it joins the narrow tongue of Waziristan which has its south-east apex near Wana. With Wazirs and Mahsuds on one side and Afghan intrigue on the other this corner has always given cause for anxiety and afforded a passage to raiders and bad characters; and a very promising frontier officer, Major B. Finnis, was recently murdered there by Afghan Khassadars who had been harboured and helped by local Wazirs.

A few years ago the Marri tribe went in revolt and invaded the neighbouring Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab, burning and destroying the summer headquarters station of Fort Monro. They have been punished and are quiescent at present.

From the Army point of view Quetta is a very important centre and is the headquarters of the Western Command. The Staff College is also located there. Under the Western Command are—

- (1) the Zhob independent brigade area (headquarters Loralai),
- (2) the Baluchistan District (headquarters Quetta),
- (3) the Scind Rajputana District—headquarters Karachi (this lies outside Baluchistan), and
- (4) the Nasirabad Brigade area (headquarters Nasirabad).

Mr. Johnston has served in the Indian Civil Service since 1896. His service has been mainly in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, but he has also been Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department. He has been Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, since June 1922.

[7-5-26.]

Jones, Mr. C. E. W., C. I. E.—Mr. Jones is the Director of Public Instruction and the senior head of a department now in Nagpur. He has been selected as representing the non-I. C. S. services. He is a scholarly man and an efficient administrator. He was Director previously in the North-West Frontier Province. The Government of India have just asked for his services for six months to sit on a Committee about railway education. He is an officer worth watching.

[22-7-26.]

Joshi, Mr. N. M. and Chamen Lall Diwan.—Wish to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the prosecution against the Meerut under-trial prisoners.

In this connection attention is invited to Home Secretary's note*, dated 11th March 1931.

[23-3-31.]

Joshi, Sir Moropant, K. C. I. E., Kt.,—Sir Moropant was until recently Home Member of the Governor's Executive Council in the Central Provinces. He is a Mahratta Brahman from Berar and held a high position at the Bar before he joined the Government. He is disappointed at not having received any further post under Government after his membership and would be glad of employment. He was a splendid colleague, clear-headed, frank and reasonable. He presided recently over the all-India Liberal Conference at Calcutta. His daughter is married to the Ruling Chief of Sangli in Bombay. She is President of the "Sevasadan" at Poona, and will, it is understood, be receiving Her Excellency there. Recently Sir Moropant gave the Convocation address at the Indian Women's University at Poona.

Note by His Excellency.—After a little discussion about the elections, he said that since the unpopular part he had played in resisting the non-co-operation movement two or three years ago, he had felt rather out of the picture.

He had hoped to be selected for the Public Services Commission and now hopes that the Government of India will bear him in mind for any official work which may come along. He is as far as I can judge a straightforward, public-spirited, and capable person; and one whose name might properly be kept before our eyes.

P. S. V. could perhaps write† privately to Governor, Central Provinces, and ask him his views; and whether he contemplates making any use of him there.

[23-7-26, 27-11-26.]

Is now Chairman of the Age of Consent Committee.

Note by His Excellency.—Began by speaking about his Committee with which he is well satisfied. Thinks the work will take three months. Suggests that when the matter comes before the Assembly, I should nominate one or two women for the Bills. This should be considered.

2. Thinks the Central Provinces political position *vis-à-vis* Simon shows little signs of alteration.

3. Reforms. Would like "Provincial Autonomy" and does not see the necessity for reserving law and order. Did not seem to see objection in the inclusion of an official in Provincial Ministries; and agreed that the functions to be discharged by a Central Government of overriding a Local and Popular Government, would have to be discharged by someone drawing his sanction from *above*.

[18-7-28.]

*Sent to Sir J. Crerar with His Excellency's letter, dated 23rd March 1931.

†Done.

Note by His Excellency.—I had quite a useful talk with Sir Moropant Joshi about the progress of his work on the Age of Consent Committee. He told me that he thought Government had been quite right to postpone the consideration of Har Bilas Sarda's Bill to the Simla Session, when the Report of the Committee would be available. His present expectation was that the report would be in our hands by the middle or end of May. He hoped it would be unanimous and would recommend 14 as the age of consent for married girls and 16 as the age of consent for unmarried.

He said that at one time he had feared that the Moslems would be unwilling to associate themselves with the general lines of such a report, but they had been very much impressed by the evidence and especially the evidence given by poorer Moslems. He therefore thought they would come into line. They had heard, he said, a great deal of evidence from the old-fashioned orthodox Hindus, and were going to pay great attention in their report to the demonstration of the degree to which the claim that child marriage was a sacred and religious precept was ill-founded.

If he succeeds in getting a unanimous report he will have done a very good bit of work.

[22-3-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—He began by reference to his Age of Consent Committee, of which he left me copies of the four final chapters. He then left me a letter in which he expressed his desire to obtain further employment, if opportunity offered, in some suitable post under Government. He might be considered for a vacancy on the Public Services Commission, or for any other post that might fall vacant.

[22-6-29.]

Jubbāl, Rana Bhagat Chand, C. S. I., Raja of—Jubbāl lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbāl is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbāl became independent after the Gurkha War and the Rana Puran Singh received a Sanad from Lord Mayo on the 18th November 1815. Jubbāl ranks seventh in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and Raja is the wealthiest of non-salute Chiefs.

The area of the State is 288 square miles with a population of 24,856. The average annual revenue is Rs. 8,82,000. The present Chief is 38 years of age and succeeded to the *gadi* in April 1910.

On the outbreak of War in 1914 the Rana offered his own and his brother's personal services. He also contributed liberally to the War Funds.

[20-8-26.]

The title of C. S. I. was conferred upon the Raja in June 1928.

Note by His Excellency.—Very pleasant and "unbusinesslike" talk.

But he raised one point on which he is a good deal concerned, *i.e.*, the Income-Tax assessment which is now claimed from him by B. I. authorities.

1. He has long-paid income-tax on his profits as a "contractor" for timber from his State, in virtue of his depôt in British India.

2. They are now claiming to tax him as well on his calculated State Royalty.

3. If he was not his own contractor, this would not be claimed.

Private Secretary to Viceroy please remind* me to speak Burdon or Mitra.

[17-7-28, 19-9-30, 3-3-31.]

Kale, The Hon'ble Mr.—Mr. Kale is President of the Legislative Council. He is a Mahratta Brahmin from Berar. He is a lawyer by profession but has a hobby in the history and archæology of Berar. He owes his election to the fact that alone of the leading Berar members of the Legislative Council—after Mr. Tambe became a Member of the Executive Council—he refused to join the responsivists and vote for Ministers, whilst at the same time he was unwilling to reject the budget. Thus he held a half way position between both sections of the Swaraj party. Since his election he has broken with the obstructionists and joined the responsivists. He is seeing His Excellency by virtue of his position.

[22-7-26.]

Kalsia, Raja Ravisher Singh of—The State has an area of 192 square miles with a population of 57,371 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 3,67,374. It adjoins the Ambala District.

Kalsia State ranks 16th among the Indian States in the Punjab. A Sikh State. The present Chief, who is now 25 years of age, succeeded his father in 1908 during his minority. During the Raja's minority the State was managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan. The Council was subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, who is Political Agent. The Raja was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and paid a visit to Europe in 1921. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in December 1911 and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912.

The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief on the 1st January 1916 and he was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 6th April 1922. He is now administering the State himself with the help of his Dewan, who is a Member of the Punjab Provincial Service.

On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Kalsia Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. They also contributed handsomely to War Funds and towards the purchase of ambulance cars.

The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was married to the Maharaja of Nabha's daughter. His mother is the sister of the Maharaja of Jind.

Note by His Excellency.—The Raja of Kalsia called on me today*. After a little general conversation, in which he said that everything was going smoothly in his State and that they had had good rains, he said that his principal anxiety within the State was Hindu-Moslem discord, which luckily had not taken active shape lately, but in regard to which danger was always present.

He then referred to the question of Nabha and, without going into details, gave me to understand that his wife, who is Nabha's daughter, had no more use for her father and suspected foul play in the death of her mother. He had only seen Nabha himself once and thought that he was not responsible for his actions.

[*9-9-27.]

Kamat, Mr. B. S.—Is a Hindu Merchant and Contractor of Poona. and is a Member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. He was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1913—16 and 1916—20. Was an elected Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921—23, and a Member of the Kenya Deputation to England. He is a member of various educational institutions, and has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform.

[29-7-26, 18-2-27.]

Kanhaiya Lal, Rai Bahadur.—Is an *ex*-Judge of the High Court, Allahabad, and now a Member of the Age of Consent Committee.

[14-9-28.]

Kapurthala, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of—Kapurthala is one of the Punjab States. Area of the State is 630 square miles, annual revenue—

Rs. 28,00,000, population 303,000. The Ruling Prince was born in 1879 and succeeded in 1887. Though he spends every summer in England or on the continent, the State is well administered. He keeps up very efficient State troops which did good work in the war. Has a 13-gun dynastic salute, and a 15-gun personal salute. Has rich estates in Oudh given as a reward for service to the British in the Mutiny.

[6-4-26, 22-2-30.]

Kartar Singh, Sardar.—Represents the East Punjab Sikh constituency and is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—R. T. C. Jat Sikhs. 'Speak' Governor.

[19-7-30.]

Kashmir, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur, K. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., of—. Succeeded to the *gadi* on 23rd September 1925. The State has an area of 80,000 square miles with a population of 3,322,030 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,10,21,000. Enjoys a permanent salute of 21 guns.

[26-11-26.]

*Kasimbazar, Maharaja Srischandra Nandy of—*Is a Member of the Legislative Council in Bengal and represents the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

[13-12-30.]

Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Seth (Jain).—Was an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association—Indian Commerce. Is a Government nominee on the Advisory Committee of the local Department of Industries. Belongs to a wealthy and respectable family. Is intelligent and active, belongs to no party and has no definite political programme.

He, accompanied by two other Jain gentlemen, had an interview with Lord Reading to represent Jain interests in connection with the renewal of the pilgrimage tax by the Palitana Durbar.

He states that since he had an interview with Lord Reading the aspects of the case have undergone a complete change and wishes to place before his Excellency the views of the Jain community on this subject.

Note† by His Excellency.—Made two points—

- (1) The amount of the tax which should be paid to Palitana Durbar.
- (2) The claim of the Jains to approach the Agency direct instead of through the Durbar.

He was not very clear about the second point, and I told him that without careful study of the papers I could express no opinion. He finally said that his community hoped that we would endeavour to settle the matter by conference between them and the Durbar, Government playing the part of mediator; and that they would abide by the result. I think this may be worth consideration.

He also asked if we were unable to meet them, and if we allowed them to appeal to the Secretary of State, that they should be afforded opportunity of stating their case in detail. Political Secretary will no doubt speak when case is ready. But I should like him to consider the conference idea.

[8-6-27.]

Kaul, Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan, C. S. I., C. I. E. (Brahmin, Hindu).—He belongs to Kashmir. Son of Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C. I. E., and brother of Sir Daya Kishan Kaul, the late Prime Minister of Patiala State. He rose from the Provincial Service to be a Commissioner in the Punjab. He was selected to be a Member of the Lee Commission, and served on the Economic Enquiry Committee. He retired from service in 1924. He compiled several Government publications while in service. He was a Settlement Officer in two districts in the Punjab and has a good knowledge of land revenue and rural conditions. He is now 57 years of age.

He still wishes to serve Government in some capacity and was bitterly disappointed to find that he was not made a member of the Public Services Commission. He labours under a grievance that his services on the Lee Commission have been insufficiently rewarded. He has however recently been recommended for the title of Raja (personal).

[26-5-26, 16-7-27.]

Kaye, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Cecil, Kt., C. S. I., C. I. E., C. B. E.—Is the Vice-President and Revenue Member of the Council of State, Tonk, Rajputana. Was the Director, Intelligence Bureau, India.

[17-6-29.]

Kellock, Mr. C. de M.—Manager, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta, and is the Honorary Consul-General for Siam.

[29-12-26.]

Keonthal, Raja Hamendar Sen of—Keonthal is a small Hill State situated near Simla town. Station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange.

Adjoining smaller hill states like Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghond and Ratesh are tributaries of the Keonthal State, though in many respects they are practically independent. On refusal of Keonthal Chief to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha war, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony, a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala.

The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in 1858 for these services. The area of the State is 116 square miles with a population of 25,599 and average annual revenue is about 1,30,000.

The Keonthal State ranks fourth amongst the Simla Hill States and twelfth among Indian States in the Punjab.

The present Raja succeeded his father to the *gadi* in 1916. He is now 20 years of age. He issues invitation to shoot pheasants on his estate to the Viceroy towards the end of every Simla season, and good sport is usually provided. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore. He underwent some administrative training in the Punjab before receiving his powers. In spite of his stout habit he is a good rider. He is fond of sporting dogs and has begun to shoot. His father took to drink. At present this youth is free from vice. He is in relation with the Government of India through the Punjab Government.

[11-6-26, 31-7-30, 11-3-31.]

Khairpur, His Highness the Mir of—

[10-11-27.]

Note by His Excellency—A great wail which I imperfectly follow—

- (1) Three Members of Council at Rs. 3,000 much too expensive.
- (2) He had never done anything wrong and was now being humiliated:
- (3) He wanted to come under Central Government. I advised him to see Political Secretary to whom I should like to speak*. He left some papers attached, which Political Secretary might see.

[27-3-31.]

Khalifa-Tul-Masih, His Holiness the—

Note by His Excellency—1. North-West Frontier should have more than the Commission had recommended.

2. Moslems in services. He will write in a note.

3. Army Commissions. An Indian Sandhurst would be a great help.

4. Sarda Act.

I told him I hoped we might be able to help him a bit on 1, 2, 3, but we could do nothing so far as I could see about 4, and he must help us. He was very friendly.

[31-7-30.]

Khallikote, The Zamindar of—(Borders of Bihar and Orissa).

[5-8-27.]

Khalsa Diwan—Deputation of the members of the Chief.

[22-3-29.]

Khan, Mr. R. R.—Is Deputy President of the Bengal Legislative Council, *Note by His Excellency.*—A nice fellow. Son-in-law of Sir A. K. Ghuznavi and nephew of A. H. G.

Very friendly to Government and very keen on the general Moslem case.

Thinks situation in Calcutta not too bad. But probably may not know much about it.

[29-4-30.]

Kharak Singh, Sardar.—Is a member of the Sikh Gurdwaras Tribunal and a respectable Sikh Advocate of some standing.

Note by His Excellency.—Attached very great importance to *propaganda* in rural districts, mainly by speech. Wants a Sikh on the High Court at first opportunity.

[5-3-30.]

Khuda Bakhsh Khan Tiwana, Major Nawab Sir Malik, K. C. I. E., O. B. E.—In recommending him for the grant of K. C. I. E. in 1923, the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, wrote as follows:—

“Nawab Khuda Bakhsh Khan, Tiwana, Rais of Shahpur, has been Revenue Member of the Council of Regency in the Bahawalpur State for the past six years. He received the title of Nawab in 1907 for his services as British Envoy in Kabul, and was granted the O. B. E. in June 1918 and the C. I. E. in January 1919 for war services. In a letter to the Nawab, dated the 23rd May 1919, Sir M. O'Dwyer wrote, “few men have done more loyal and willing service at a critical state”, and in 1920 the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks were conveyed to him for the services rendered during the disturbances of the previous year. The Nawab has rendered consistently loyal service to Government throughout his career, holding his personal services and resources ever at their disposal. In Bahawalpur he has maintained a high standard of honour and integrity, and by his example has done much to raise the level of the administration. He is now proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, and His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab considers that the bestowal of a K. C. I. E. would form a fitting mark of recognition of his meritorious services.”

[26-9-28, 12-6-29.]

Khujji, Nawab Niazuddin Khan of.—The Nawab is one of the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the Province, a big land-owner and an aristocrat. He does not take any great part in politics, but is well-educated and in touch with what is going on generally. He represents the Muhammadan standpoint.

[23-7-26.]

Kikabhai Premchand, Mr.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. Associated with a well-known firm of brokers in Bombay; is not keen on politics, but selected because of his sound views on the currency question.

[14-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long talk this morning to Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, who wished to consult me about some of the lines of the Report he proposes to make in his position as member of the Central Indian Committee. I fancy it will not be what the Indian politician will consider a very progressive document.

[22-3-29, 22-2-30.]

Kolhapur, His Highness Maharaja Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati, G. C. I. E., of (Hindu).—Is the premier Ruling Prince among the Ruling Princes of the Bombay Presidency. Is a Mahratta and descended from Shivaji. He has a 19-gun dynastic salute. Area of the State is 3,200 square miles, population is 833,000, annual revenue is Rs. 99,00,000. The present Prince was born in 1897 and succeeded his father in May 1922. He attends the Chamber of Princes and follows his father in trying for the uplift of the non-Brahmins and depressed classes and is disliked and attacked by Brahmins in consequence.

[5-4-26, 28-7-26.]

Kollengode, Raja Sir V. Vasudeva Raja, Kt., C. I. E., Valiya Nambidi of— Was a Member of the Council of State. Comes of an aristocratic family which claims descent from an ancient Kshatriya Raja, named Veera Ravi; is enlightened and philanthropic; pays a land revenue of Rs. 12,630 and receives a portion of the Malikhana due to Zamorin for some services rendered to the latter by his ancestors; has travelled much and has many Zamindars and Rajas as his personal friends; was given the title of Raja in 1901, the C. I. E. in 1916 and the Knighthood in 1925; was for some time a Member of the old Madras Legislative Council; is loyal and well-known in the Madras Presidency.

In recommending him for an interview Lord Goschen wrote—

“He is a West Coast Landlord. He is a good fellow, but rather long-winded and apt to gossip. He was a Member of the Executive Council here during a period that Sir Habibullah was away on a Commission”.

He has had interviews with Lords Chelmsford and Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—He addressed himself entirely to the friction existing between the Regent and mother of the Maharaja of Travancore. He left paper attached*. Please pass† to Political Secretary and ask him to speak at Delhi. According to him, the Maharaja's mother wants a definite allowance for the boy and to run it herself without endless friction from the Regent or Diwan.

[15-12-26, 5-8-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Wants Madras Ryotwari landowners to be represented on Round Table Conference. Sivaganga Estate.

[10-3-31.]

Kotwal, Mr.—Mr. Kotwal is a Parsi barrister who was elevated to the bench of the Judicial Commissioner's court some years ago. He has been passed over more than once for the Judicial Commissionership. At the moment he is officiating for the Judicial Commissioner and is seeing His Excellency by virtue of his position as the head of the judiciary.

[22-7-26.]

Krishnamachari Avergal, Rao Bahadur, V. T., C. I. E.—Is the Dewan of Baroda State.

The following questions are outstanding with Baroda :—

- (1) Claim of sovereignty over Kathiawar minor States.
- (2) Viramgam line and Okha corridor.
- (3) Claim to open ports and manufacture salt in Gujerat.

Political Secretary does not think it possible to say any more than that these cases are under careful consideration. He has not yet arrived at any conclusion with the Finance Department and thinks that it would not be safe to give the Dewan any inkling of how our minds are working. He thinks however that His Excellency might say to the Dewan that, if Baroda is determined to appeal to the Secretary of State on general questions of principle in the above three cases, it only makes it all the more difficult for us to suggest any compromise in the meantime.

Note by His Excellency.—He discussed his State problems generally and said he had been doing so with Finance Member. He hoped it would be possible to reach a compromise adjustment about the Okha corridor—and said this was much more important to them than the Ports and Salt Claim. I did not say much; but I formed the impression that he was anxious to settle with us—although he said that His Highness was keen on getting a declaration from the Secretary of State about his 1865(?) treaty rights. But this, the Dewan thought, would take years; and he did not seem greatly interested in it.

[6-6-29, 27-9-29, 27-5-30.]

Krishnamachari, Raja Bahadur G.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly non-Muhammadan Rural constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Asked for orthodox Representative on Round Table Conference Ryotwari landowners.

[27-3-31.]

* Not reprinted.

† Copy sent to Political Secretary on 18th December 1926.

Krishnan Nair, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M.—Was enrolled as a High Court Vakil in 1894 and practised at Calicut. He was Chairman of Calicut Municipal Council for three years and Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1903 to 1910. He was Chief Judge of the Travancore High Court from 1910 to 1914 and Dewan of Travancore from 1914 to 1920. He was again a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1920 to July 1928 when he was appointed Member of the Executive Council.

He belonged to the Justice Party. He was made a Diwan Bahadur in January 1915.

[13-12-29.]

Kumar, Mr. Kumar Krishna and Gokul Chand, Mr.—The former is a Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, and a leading business-man and mill-owner of the Agarwala (Marwari) community of Calcutta, nephew of the Hon'ble Raja Sir Moti Chand of Benares; he and his father, Mr. Gokul Chand, have contributed very handsomely to various charities.

[23-12-30.]

Kumharsain, Rana Vidyadhar Singh of—The founder of this State, Kirat Singh, came from Gava about 1000 A. D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr, but after the Gurkha War a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his death in 1839, leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British, but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for seventeen years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1891. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815.

Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tikka Vidyadhar Singh.

The present Chief, Rana Vidyadhar Singh, was installed on the 12th November 1915 and he was then invested with the powers of Manager of the State, and in 1920 full powers were conferred upon him. A revenue settlement of the State is in hand.

Kumharsain ranks seventh among the Simla Hill States and has an area of 90 square miles with a population of 47,709 souls and an annual average revenue of Rs. 60,678.

Note by His Excellency.—General friendliness. Shall see him at Narcunda.

[8-7-27.]

Kunzru, Pandit Hirday Nath.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents the Agra Division non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

Recently returned from England where he had gone as Representative of the East African National Congress to make representations on behalf of the Congress regarding the Indian question in East Africa. Wishes to discuss the East African question and also the political situation in India.

Note by His Excellency.—He began by having a good deal to say about East Africa and Tanganyika. In regard to the first he laid great stress upon the importance of maintaining the official majority. I told him that I did not think it was very probable that any hasty decisions would be taken, and that we should all have plenty of time to make our views heard. In regard to Tanganyika I said that I thought the Mandates Commission might have something to say about federation.

He then turned to Ceylon, in regard to which I told him that we had no quarrel with the general sense of the motion that he proposed to move concerning the franchise.

His last point on these subjects was the importance of a special Section to deal with overseas matters. In the course of discussion he made it plain that what he really wanted was some one who could travel round and see all these places and problems for himself.

We then came to more general subjects, in which he began by regretting my "journey's end" simile in my recent speech. I defended this in argument and then put to him my conception of the different points of view of English and Indian minds about Dominion Status. He was disposed to agree with this, and we then turned to discuss the bearing of Defence matters on Dominion Status. His view was that India should certainly be able to keep internal order with her own forces when she had Dominion Status, but that there was nothing illogical about Great Britain assisting her in regard to external defence. India would never be likely, if she was in the Empire, to pursue a foreign policy that did not enjoy Imperial support, nor would she be the aggressor *vis-à-vis* Russia.

In conclusion he said sorrowfully that the attitude and atmosphere of the Government of India seemed unchanged by my expressions and deeds of goodwill. I did my best to disabuse him of this by saying that whatever unpopularity the Government of India might incur by its action over the particular incident of the galleries, or its general policy of police prosecution, was as much and more on my shoulders than on that of anybody else. We finished up with a little discussion about the gallery question, in the course of which I made our position clear, and he seemed more impressed with its reasonableness than he had previously appeared willing to be.

[3-2-30, 26-3-30.]

Kurundwad (Junior), The Chief of—. Area of the State is 114 square miles, population 34,084, revenue Rs. 2,48,000.

The Kurundwad State was partitioned in 1855 by the British Government, as a special case, into Kurundwad (Senior) and Kurundwad (Junior). The predecessors of the present Junior Chiefs rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and in recognition of their loyalty the Kurundwad Junior branch was not brought under Regulations and was invested with full powers of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in 1865.

Madhavrao Ganpatrao *alias* Bhausahab Patvardhan is the present Ruling Chief of the Kurundwad Junior State. He is a first-class Sardar, was born in 1875, and was invested with full powers in 1912. A Marathi scholar having a fair knowledge of English. A good rider and a first-class whip. Has a son, named Ganpatrao Bapusaheb, who is an under-graduate of the Bombay University. A son, Raghunathrao, was born to Ganpatrao Bapusaheb on the 1st of January 1922.

Vinayakrao Harinarrao *alias* Nanasaheb Patvardhan is the other Chief of the Kurundwad State. Eldest son of Hariharrao Dajisaheb, the late Chief of Kurundwad Junior. A first-class Sardar. Was born in 1877. Looks after the revenue affairs of his share in the Jahagir. Has four brothers living with him; their relations with each other being very cordial. They have fair knowledge of English. His third brother has a son, Keshavrao Rao Saheb, who is studying in the New English School at Poona.

Both the Chiefs are first-class Sardars of the Deccan and are entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

[11-6-26.]

Kushalpal Singh, The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur.—Is Minister for Education, United Provinces Government. A large land-owner in Agra Province, and a Rajput. Well educated; and has for many years been Member of different Legislatures. Unfortunately a bad speaker, and wanting in personal "touch" and affability; so is rather an object of attack and even ridicule by Swarajists.

He has however both convictions and courage of his own. He was appointed by Sir Malcolm Hailey after a Ministerial crisis in October 1928 ; unfortunately, owing to purely personal defects, he has not strengthened the Ministry as much as Sir Malcolm could have hoped.

Would like to see the life of the Councils prolonged ; and are very anxious to see proper representation of land-owners and loyalists at the Conference. Much afraid of being overwhelmed by the Congress interests and inclined to express suggestion that loyalists are not sufficiently considered by Government.

[5-2-30.]

Lahiri Choudhry, Srijut D. K., M. L. A.—A well-known figure in the Assembly, though he seldom speaks. A true "Independent" who does not seem to be afraid of any of their parties. A big landholder. Sir Brojendra Mitter also recommends him for an interview. Wears clothes which look like *Khaddar*, but are really highly sophisticated products. A picturesque figure in spite of his rotundity.

[15-7-30.]

Lajpat Rai, Lala.—Is an elected Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Jullundur Division non-Muhammadan constituency.

In recommending him for the grant of an interview with His Excellency, the Right Hon'ble Sydney Webb wrote as follows :—

"My wife and I have known him (mostly in England) for a dozen years ; and we have a very high opinion of his character and ability, as well as of his entire disinterestedness and honesty of purpose, and also of what I will call his practical wisdom. He is, of course, a convinced "Nationalist" ; and, indeed, what might be called a rebel ! But he convinced us, years ago, that he was not foolish enough, or misguided enough, to have anything to do with anything not within the law. (He was, before we knew him, summarily deported under the 1818 Ordinance for reasons never divulged to him. I believe it was really due to misapprehension of his character and his activities.)

He has always been a leading member of the Arya Samaj, which seems to me to deserve a better comprehension than the I. C. S. was willing to accord to it 20 years ago. Lajpat Rai has published various books in England and America on modern movements in India ; and now edits *The People* (Lahore). He is, I believe, a "pleader," and he has private means.

If it should at any time be possible for Your Excellency to have any talk with him (he wants no favour, I am sure), I believe you would be pleased with his sturdy character."

The Right Hon'ble Josiah Wedgwood and Lord Olivier also recommended him for the grant of an interview with His Excellency.

Note by His Excellency.—Had nothing particular to talk about. Began on Currency ; then Hindu-Moslem discussions, in regard to which he attached much weight to Moslem concessions about joint electorates ; but said there were many points at which the rule might yet come. Then music before mosques on which his contribution was singularly unhelpful. Assent the law and let the Moslems know you are going to assent it. Except when it would make a bad row ; and then of course executive must have the right to issue special orders.

I told him that, allowing for difference of emphasis, that was exactly what we sought to do, and that the fact that such matter were so much a matter of discretion made it quite certain that any Government would be criticised for its handling of them. He agreed.

[18-1-27, 24-3-27, 22-9-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Lajpat Rai today*. He said very little by way of comment, on the procedure suggested, but his general attitude was friendly, and I don't think he was greatly outraged by what was proposed. His main and dominant feeling seemed to be in fact violent irritation with and opposition to the Congress and Srinivasa Iyengar. This was apparently partly caused by the latter's intervention in the communal business at Calcutta, which Lajpat Rai adjudged clumsy and ill-timed. It would make the whole thing more difficult, and was the attempt on Srinivasa Iyengar's part to get back into the limelight on the question, after the Congress Party and he, in spite of their efforts, had been given a second place in the Unity discussions at Lahore. He then went on to a long disquisition about communal things in general, of which the upshot was that so long as the atmosphere was clouded by personal attacks on Hindu leaders, the elements of agreement were lacking. Therefore propaganda for a more peaceful atmosphere was the first essential and the only condition which would give any

paper agreement a chance. He went back over a good deal of Hindu-Moslem history with the purpose of showing how provocative Moslems had been, and frequently resorted to the suggestion of an organised Moslem conspiracy. He deplored Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech in June after the "Rangila Rasul" judgment, and left a collection of papers and a memorandum which he hoped I would read and return.

He struck me as being primarily interested in all these affairs more than in the larger constitutional issues, on which his feelings of opposition to the Congress Party seemed to promise some difficulty of establishing co-operation and contact with that party as at present led. Altogether I should have expected him to criticise the Commission scheme with violence. But whether because he wished to reserve judgment, or was preoccupied with other matters, it did not appear to be occupying the place in his mind I had anticipated.

[4-11-27.]

Lal Chand, Honorary Lieutenant Rao Bahadur Chaudhuri, O. B. E.—Is Revenue Member of the Bharatpur State Council.

Was a Member of the Punjab Council for making laws and regulations. Titles of "Rao Bahadur" and O. B. E. were conferred upon him in connection with his special services in recruiting men of his own caste for the Indian Army during the war.

He had interviews with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Thinks the rural interest is under-represented. So-called rural constituencies often dominated by semi-industrial centres.

(2) Very anxious that enquiry into Bharatpur should not appear to be imputing blame to the Maharaja. I told him that I was very anxious to avoid this, and I thought there would be little danger of this if all responsible for the State's administration co-operated willingly and whole-heartedly with Colonel Lawrence.

[30-9-26.]

He has now no connection with Bharatpur. Apparently he did good work as a Minister in the Punjab, but finally got into trouble over an election petition (though the decision in the case against him was not considered satisfactory).

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Very badly treated at Bharatpur. Would be glad to work there again provided Government of India was behind him. Private Secretary to the Viceroy* might find out some time what would be thought by Political Secretary and Mackenzie of such a suggestion.

(2) Would like his class (Peasant proprietor: martial classes) to be made more use of. I told him that I, and I was sure Sir M. Hailey, were fully alive to the good services they had rendered, and I hope would continue to render, to Government.

[13-7-28.]

Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Sir, Kt., C. I. E.—Is a Nagar Brahmin of Bhavnagar in Kathiawar, but a resident of Bombay. For many years he was on the Bombay Legislative Council. Is a poor speaker, but very influential in commercial circles. Was an elected Member of the Council of State.

Has come up to Simla to attend Co-operative Conferences.

In recommending him for grant of a Knighthood His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in 1926, wrote as follows:—

"He has performed much work of public utility in this Presidency, particularly in connection with the Co-operative Movement. He was appointed a temporary Member of the Executive Council in June 1925 in place of the Hon'ble Sir Chunilal Mehta on leave."

Note by His Excellency.—Rather a bore—but very well-meaning.

[28-9-28.]

* Action taken, vide Private Secretary to the Viceroy's demi-official No. 4260-G. M., dated 14th July 1928.

Lamb, Mr. W. S., M. L. A.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

[29-9-28.]

Langford-James, Mr. J.—

[29-12-28.]

Latifi, Mr. A., O. B. E., I. C. S.—

Note by His Excellency.—I think the question ought to be examined of whether we shall not desire to keep Latifi (and Bajpai) working at the Conference Secretariat through the summer. It would be convenient no doubt to the Governor, Punjab, to have early intimation of this possibility. I rather think Sir Fazl-i-Husain has already warned him of this, but Private Secretary to Viceroy would perhaps consult Reforms Commissioner.

[26-2-31.]

Lawrence, Mr. Pethick.—

[29-12-26.]

Leicester, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. H., M. D., F. E. C. S., F. E. C. P., I. M. S.—He wishes to represent the views of his service regarding appointments to selection posts as illustrated by his own case.

[1-1-27.]

Liaqat Ali Khan, Nawabzada Muhammad.—Is a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

Wishes to place before His Excellency certain matters arising out of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission.

The Governor of the United Provinces recommended him for the grant of an interview.

[5-9-30.]

Liaqat Hayat Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, O. B. E.—Is Home Minister, Patiala State.

Wishes to express his gratitude to His Excellency for the honour conferred upon him.

[28-6-28, 4-9-30, 4-4-31.]

Limbdi, Thakor Saheb Sir Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K. C. I. E., of—.

The State has an area of 343·96 square miles with a population of 35,422 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 7,00,000.

He received his education in the Jamnagar High School and Military training in different British Regiments. At the invitation of the Australian Government, the Government of India deputed him with others in 1901 to represent India at the celebration of the Australian Federation. He had attended the Delhi Coronation Manœuvres and Durbar in 1903, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. He travelled over England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and Germany in 1912. The title of K. C. I. E. was bestowed upon him on the 1st January 1921.

The Prince is a member of the Chamber of Princes. He is entitled to a salute of nine guns and the right of the Ruling Princes of the State to adopt a successor has been recognised by a *sanad*.

The State is in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, Rajkot.

The eldest son of the Thakor Saheb was born on the 10th April 1896. The Thakor Saheb has three other sons.

Will speak to His Excellency about the claim of the Limbdi Durbar to exercise jurisdiction over the Barwala villages in the Ahmedabad district of the Bombay Presidency.

Note by His Excellency.*—I told him I had not time to go into the details of his case today and asked him to discuss with Political Secretary (to whom a copy of this note should go), promising to examine the case myself at a later stage.

[15-2-29, 6-3-30.]

Lindsay, Sir Darcy, Kt., C. B. E.—

[18-3-30.]

Loharu, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., ex-Nawab of—Loharu State, 222 square miles in area with a population of 20,621, is situated in the south-east corner of the Punjab, and ranks eighteenth in order of precedence among Indian States in the Punjab.

The *ex-Nawab* was born in 1860 and succeeded to the State in 1884. Appointed additional Member of the Governor-General's Council in 1895; he was made a K. C. I. E. in 1897. At the outbreak of war, the *ex-Nawab* offered his personal services and the resources of the State. He actually went to Basrah on special duty under the Resident in 1915, but had to return to India on account of ill-health. He was permitted to abdicate at his own request in 1920, and allowed to retain his title and salute of nine guns as a personal salute.

His son died last year, and the *ex-Nawab* is now acting as Regent to his grandson. A fine old man for his age, his English is not too strong.

Note by His Excellency.—Very friendly; and a good type of man. Many expressions of loyalty, &c. His grandson is at Aitchison College and according to him is a good lad.

[5-3-27.]

Luke, Revd. Father O. C.—Roman Catholic Chaplain of Delhi.

[30-6-26.]

* Copy placed on Foreign and Political Department file and sent to Political Secretary on 16th February 1929.

MacCaw, Mr. V. H., O. B. E.—Partner, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen and Company, Calcutta.

[29-12-26]

Mackie, Mr. E. B.—Editor of *The Englishman*. He has a letter of introduction for His Excellency from Mr. Geoffrey Dawson.

[23-1-31.]

Madhava Rao, Mr. D.—Special Correspondent, *Times of India*.

[25-5-29, 30-8-29, 28-11-30.]

Mahijit Singh, The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar.—Is the son of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, and at one time managed his large Oudh Estates (received as reward after Mutiny). Has no particular following, but from his position commands a general respect, and Members of Council do not like to attack him. Is Minister, United Provinces Government, in charge of Agriculture, Medical, Excise. Not clever, but straight, and rather more courageous than the Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf. Appointed by Sir A. Muddiman, June 1928.

Would like to see the life of the Councils prolonged ; and are very anxious to see proper representation of land-owners and loyalists at the Conference. Much afraid of being overwhelmed by the Congress interests and inclined to express suggestion that loyalists are not sufficiently considered by Government.

[5-2-30.]

Mahmood S'Chamnad Sahib Bahadur.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the West Coast and Nilgiris Muhammadan constituency.

Is a Member of the Committee of the Mappilla Community, Kasargode, in the Malabar District, and a Member of the Taluk and District Board, Kasargode.

Is a matriculate. Is not influential, but moderate in his politics. He wishes to represent some facts in connection with the Moplahs.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice and rather unintelligible man. Spoke about the history of Moplah "rebellion". According to his version, Hindu agitators came to stir up Moplahs against Government, then left them in the lurch, and, after Moplah men had escaped from the villages, assaulted their women. Moplah men then attacked Hindus, who to avoid punishment became Moslems. These were so-called "forcible conversions". Thinks Moplahs ought to be released and that money spent on improving the Andamans should go to making it possible for Provinces to extend their jail accommodation. I told him I would discuss the whole matter with Lord Goschen when I saw him. He said that the anxiety of Moplah Community was for the future in the event of Swaraj, which, as it meant Hindu power, they did not want.

[26-8-26.]

Mahmud Ahmad Mirza.—The Head of the Ahmadiyya or Qadiani Community. The Community was founded some 50 years ago by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian (in the Punjab), who claimed to be the Mahdi and the Messiah.

The sect has always been loyal to Government. His Excellency received a deputation from the Community in February 1927.

He should be addressed as "Mirza Sahib".

Understands, but does not talk, English, and will be accompanied by his "Foreign Secretary".

Note by His Excellency.*—He was strongly against indirect election, but said he thought the solution was 25 per cent. indirect (in order to get closer link between Centre and Provinces) and 75 per cent. general.

Could Mr. Dunnett consider the possibility of working out a compromise on these lines? See Kikabhai Premchand's note to Central Committee's report.

[12-7-30.]

Malaviya, Pundit Madan Mohan.—Is a Vakil of the High Court, Allahabad, but he practically does not practise at present, as he devotes all his time and energy to public movements.

Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. He was supported by Swarajists in the election and returned unopposed.

Takes great interest in the Hindu-Moslem question and social questions generally. Tried to bring about Round Table Conference between Government, non-co-operators and moderates. Was one of the prime movers of the Hindu University Scheme, Benares, and is, at present, Vice-Chancellor of the University. Was one of the moving spirits in connection with the Proclamation Pillar, Allahabad. Was President of the Indian National Congress held at Lahore in December 1908.

The Pundit is a well-known leader in India and has considerable influence over the masses.

He has constantly tried to be a go-between the Government and the extremists, and has exerted considerable influence towards moderation. He put the Swarajists in great embarrassment during the last Delhi session by the frankly communal attitude he took up in the debate on the North-West Frontier Province Reforms Report. This undoubtedly increased the gulf between the Swarajists and himself. He has just finished a tour in Bengal where, when he was not talking on the communal question, he preached Responsive Co-operation.

Lord Reading was inclined to use the Pundit as a sounding board, *vide* the 13 interviews granted in 1921, but lately rather doubted his political influence as a leader, though he was given three interviews in 1925.

[13-7-26, 22-12-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—*Pundit M. Malaviya* vigorously condemned the exclusion of Indians from the Parliamentary Commission on two principal grounds:—

(1) Practical. That the Commission would be at sea among the babel of conflicting voices; that those who might ultimately speak for India before the Joint Parliamentary Committee would not know what had been urged in evidence; and that the mere presence of Indians on the Commission would tend to act as a check on those who from ignorance, prejudice or ill-will might give misleading evidence.

(2) Sentimental. Lloyd George had talked about the Camaraderie of the War. This was apparently expressed by a refusal to treat Indians as our fellow-subjects in regard to the composition of the Commission, &c. And a good deal more in the same strain. I let him have his fling and then reminded him that he would find it difficult to convince the world that India had been insulted by Great Britain, when its constitutional representatives had been definitely invited to confer with those of Great Britain. All leaders no doubt had sometimes to stand up against clamour, but they were not leaders if they did not feel able to tell the public clearly what the issues and facts were, but merely followed the biggest crowd at any given moment. If India lost its head and refused the whole thing in general indignation, the leaders would have a very heavy responsibility if they had made no effort to lead public opinion to see the true importance of the new procedure, judged as a whole. I think he will probably be very vocal in his condemnation, though I should not be surprised if he later became more reasonable, for he enquired at one point how those to go home from the Legislature would be chosen. I said that this point was for further consideration. He was in his most unctuous and injured innocence attitude, and I found it difficult to maintain an attitude of complete patience, in face of some of the rather vicious nonsense he talked.

[5-11-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Pandit M. Malaviya came to see me today*, and talked for 1½ hours on the following lines :—

(1) He regretted very much the growing estrangement of feeling between Europeans and Indians.

(2) This was due to Reserve Bank, Skeen Report, Simon Commission and the thought it very unfortunate that Government should deny to Indians the opportunity of getting together with them in more friendly fashion.

I took him up on this and pointed out that the boot was on the other leg ; and that a good many of his own speeches and activities seemed more like adding fuel to the fire than pouring oil on troubled waters. After a little argument about this and a definition of what he was trying to do to breed up Indian patriotism, he assured me that he thought Swaraj was really coming by 1930—(in the sense of full responsible Government ; Army, foreign policy being reserved ; but no trouble about the States), and that if this happened (but not otherwise), the King must come out to inaugurate it. He was concerned to emphasise all the time, under suave and sanctimonious phrases, his extreme political ambitions, and I am at a loss to guess why he sought to see me.

[*27-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—1. Began by pleading the cause of the University for greater financial assistance from Government.

So far as I could make out what he wanted was—

(1) 15 lakhs to pay off the debt.

(2) Recurring grant increased to two or three lakhs.

(3) Special grant of 80,000 or some such figure earmarked for his Agricultural College. I was sympathetic but said it would necessarily depend on funds.

2. He then dwelt at length and with great earnestness on the future constitutional developments. The boycott might have been right or wrong : but that was now history and they were bound to stand aside from the Commission, though they bore no ill-will to those who thought differently. This part of the conversation left a very definite impression on my mind that there is not very much left behind the boycott, and he repeated more than once his view that there was no advantage but the reverse in doing anything to raise the temperature between now and the next stage after Simon had made his report.

At this point I told him plainly that I thought he and his friends would make a great mistake if they stood aside from the Committee to go home and meet the Select Committee of Parliament. Nothing they had said committed them to such abstention. He did not disagree with this and said he was very anxious to co-operate at that stage. But it would be very difficult unless the procedure was slightly modified. After much talk, his concrete ideas came down to this that at that stage an invitation in some form should be conveyed from His Majesty's Government to India to send representatives to discuss problem with representatives of the British Parliament. These representatives should be chosen by the Viceroy from a panel of names submitted by elected members of Assembly and Council of State sitting together. Names might be chosen from within or without Legislature.

This sort of thing, associated with some phrase other than "Select Committee of Parliament" to connote the people to whom they would talk, would be different enough from the scheme as announced to make it difficult for Indian parties to decline the invitation. The last point sounded to me as I told him very thin, and he admitted it was, but he none the less attached importance to it.

He proceeded to develop his ideas of Dominion Status. There would be no great difficulty about maintaining Parliamentary control over defence, foreign policy, and political relations. These last might be the subject at some date of a conference between representatives of British India and the Princes. I asked him how he proposed to maintain central control over law and order, on the assumption which he made that this would be transferred to Provinces.

He had no clear view but professed at once (1) to see the difficulty of one Legislature controlling another, and (2) to believe that any control of a domestic subject by Parliament would be resented.

He had considerable belief in the possibility of a formula being devised. He then came to what he termed a "fantastic suggestion" which he pressed with much passion and patriotic enthusiasm—*i. e.*, that if the constitution could be sufficiently agreed at such consultations with Parliament, the King should come out to inaugurate its proceedings. I told him I was naturally much interested to hear his views, but that I could express no opinion upon them. I warned him however very strongly of the danger that Indian politicians ran of alienating British opinion by pitching their demands to a point which was obviously absurd as in the All-Parties report—or tolerating loose talk about independence. As to this last, he said he was wholly against it; but he was genuinely anxious about the possibilities of unhappy developments in the next ten years unless Great Britain was prepared to trust India. If she did this, the situation would be at once, and for a long time to come, transformed.

[2-10-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long interview this morning with Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He began by discussing the communist arrests and said that he, and others who thought with him, were afraid that it was a symptom of a desire on the part of Government to strike terror into the heart of India. I don't think for a minute he thought this really, and very rapidly acquiesced when I told him that Government had no idea except to see the law enforced and to prevent communists turning the place upside down. He regretted that I had not permitted the discussion of the motion in the Assembly, as he thought it would have tended to soothe feelings. I told him that that was not generally my experience of an excited debate in a popular body and that in any case I had had little doubt that it would have been quite impossible for any debate to take place on the decision of Government to apply for warrants for the arrests without involving the discussion of the evidence on which they acted. As this was evidently impossible, there seemed little left that could be debated.

I don't think he disagreed with all this and seemed to betray very little resentment. From this we passed to a general political discussion which he initiated and which resolved itself into an exposition by him of his tentative views concerning the Central Executive under the reforms. He did not in fact say much more than he had said to me in Simla, but he made it plain that his idea—and I should suppose the idea of Motilal, though he didn't say so—is to have three or four Ministers drawn from the Assembly and two or three officials in a Unitary Cabinet. They don't want dyarchy because they think that that would not be consistent with the general picture which is much more palatable to them of responsible government with reservations. Among such reservations he freely admitted the necessity of Foreign Affairs, Defence, some aspects of Home Administration. But, as I gathered from him, he would expect to see his reservations operated in different ways. He evidently strongly favours the idea of an agreed military budget only *pro forma* votable in the Assembly, with the Assembly having the power only to vote upon any extra money demanded above the basic figure. He had not thought out many of the difficulties of working such a constitutional arrangement, and not infrequently took refuge in saying that such and such a problem was one of the things of course that must be and could be discussed and settled. It all goes very much to confirm my feeling about the importance of the method of approach and of the actual framing that is given to any scheme and the phraseology employed to describe it.

[22-3-29, 9-4-31.]

Maler Kotla, Lieut-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali, Khan Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., of (Muhammadian).—He succeeded his father in 1908 and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, on the 5th January 1900.

Maler Kotla is one of the Punjab States. Its area is 168 square miles with a population of 80,332 and an annual revenue of Rs. 14 lakhs. The Nawab enjoys a personal salute of 11 guns.

The State maintains a Company of Sappers, numbering 186 for Imperial Service, and has in addition a local force of 67 Cavalry, 193 Infantry, 110 Artillery and 2 serviceable guns. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897, and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

On the outbreak of the Great War the Nawab offered his Imperial Service Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basrah. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expense of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various ways.

Maintains good relations with the Government of India. He is inclined to ape the Rulers of bigger States in personal display and so runs into debt. He recently received friendly advice on this point from Lord Reading.

Notes in the Foreign and Political Department on the discontent in the Maler Kotla State—

“Information has recently been received of a considerable amount of discontent among the zemindar class in the State. The Agent to the Governor-General is of opinion that some of the grievances are genuine, that His Highness is alive to the gravity of the situation and is making serious efforts to improve his finances and reform the administration of the State. In this he is being advised by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. The Akalis are now trying to associate themselves with the agitation, and were reported to be trying to send a Jatha to Simla. The Punjab Government have been informed, with a view to stopping the Jatha if and when it arrives in British territory and sending it back to Maler Kotla. The Maler Kotla and Patiala State authorities will co-operate so far as they can.”

[6-4-26, 5-7-26, 1-7-27.]

If he raises the question of His Excellency visiting Maler Kotla next cold weather, Political Secretary thinks he can be put off for a week or two by saying that no definite answer can be given at the moment—without stating reasons. Military Secretary to Viceroy also agrees to this.

Note by His Excellency.—Talked a good deal at my invitation about general affairs and finance of his State, which he said were now pretty satisfactory. As to finance he hoped that three years would see him with a balanced budget.

He expressed some apprehensions about the possibility of changes emanating from the States Enquiry which would be adverse to the smaller Princes. The Standing Committee was not representative of these.

He concluded by inviting me to go to Maler Kotla, for which I thanked him, but politely deferred decision.

[11-6-28, 30-5-29, 31-5-30.]

Malik, Mr. M. H.—Is an advocate (Indian) of Nairobi.

Note by His Excellency.—General talk. Common Roll can only come by consent; but ought to be declared as ultimate policy.

If this is not done, next best thing would be remission of question to joint Committee of both Houses.

[11-1-30.]

Manda, Honorary Lieutenant Raja Ram Gopal Singh Bahadur of—. Age 30. The leading landholder of the district with an income of Rs. 1,50,000, derived from landed property, mainly in the hilly tract south of the Jumna river. He is the head of the Gaharwar Rajputs and traces his descent to the Princes of Kanauj who were overthrown by the Muslim invaders in 1194. His grandfather rendered good service in the Mutiny. The present Raja is amiable, courteous and hospitable, but unwilling to perform the public duties of a big

landlord such as entry into Legislative Council and the acceptance of an honorary magistracy. Has alienated the other Rajputs of high birth by his ultra-modern ideas and by an unfortunate marriage. Speaks English fluently.

[8-12-26.]

Mandasa, The Raja of— (A great shikari).

[5-8-27.]

Mandi, Lieutenant His Highness Raja Sir Jogendar Sen Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of (Hindu).—The State is situated in the Kangra Hills, bounded on the west, north and east by Kangra and Kulu, and on the south by Suket and Bilaspur. The country is very mountainous, but the valleys are fertile, producing all the ordinary grains including rice grown in large quantities. The area of the State is 1,200 square miles with a population of 185,048, and an annual revenue of nearly 12 lakhs. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rulers are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi State separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century.

In 1846 the Raja of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a *sanad* recognising his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. Mandi ranks sixth in order of precedence among the States in the Punjab, the State being transferred to the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, on 1st November 1921. The Raja is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The present Chief being the late Raja's nearest male relative, was selected to succeed to the *gadi*, as there was no heir, natural or adopted, of the Raja. He was installed in 1913 by the Governor of the Punjab while he was a minor; and during his minority the State was administered by an officer of the Punjab Government assisted by an advisory council.

Educated at Aitchison College, Lahore; the Raja is now 27 years of age and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes. He is married to the Maharaja of Kapurthala's daughter.

He is deeply interested in the big hydro-electric scheme now under construction in his State.

Note by His Excellency.*—Represented strongly the claim of the State for some recognition of its war services by some additional gun salute. I told him that I was not proposing to decide any of these proposals at present, but authorised him to write in about it next March or April.

[17-5-26, 27-11-26.]

Wishes to discuss an old-standing dispute between Mandi and the British Government over duty on salt produced in Mandi. His main case is that, under the treaty of 1846, the British Government were not entitled in 1870 to assess this duty. The Government of India cannot admit this, but will probably be ready to consider possibility of some arrangement for the future. The details however of this would require to be carefully worked out.

This is as much as His Excellency can safely say at present.

Note by His Excellency.—Generally discussed. His point seems to be that his great-great-uncle in 1870 never agreed to the scheme. State consequently claims five lakhs back dues and abolition of Rs. 19,000 annual duty. I said I would have case expeditiously examined.

[25-7-30, 26-2-31, 23-3-31.]

Manu Subedar, Mr.—Is a scholar of economics and a businessman.

His name was excluded from the Membership of the Taxation Enquiry Committee on account of his bad reputation in Bombay business circle.

He wishes to place before His Excellency his views with regard to certain economic issues arising out of the Royal Agricultural Commission and notably in connection with Agricultural Banks and Land Banks.

Wishes to represent to His Excellency the serious position in which the Peninsular Locomotive Co., of which he has been the Managing Director, finds itself as the result of certain decision taken by the Railway Board. A

summary of this case as recorded by the Financial Commissioner, Railways, which His Excellency has already seen.

Note by His Excellency.—Very much interested in land bank, &c., and in the general modification of Agricultural Credit. He promised to let me have a full note of his ideas. Struck me as intelligent.

He began by reference to his agricultural credit schemes in connection with which he hopes, with the encouragement of Finance Member, to start an enquiry in some district of the Bombay Presidency.

He next proceeded to state his case on behalf of the Peninsular Locomotive Co. In this the burden of his appeal was in favour of some third party arbitration before which his Company could plead and argue.

I told him the matter had been the subject of long consideration and ultimate decision by the Government of India and I could hold out little hope of its being reconsidered unless there were new facts which were not previously present to our minds. He did not claim that this was the case, but repeated his plea for an independent judgment between the parties. I said that I could make no promise, but that I would discuss* the matter with the Commerce Member.

[15-9-26, 2-6-27.]

Maqbool Mahmood, Mir, Bar.-at-Law.—Is an elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

He was deputed to the United States of America to represent Oxford at the International Intervarsity debate, and also to represent the British League of Nations Union. On his return to England he was presented with a silver casket by Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of the League of Nations Union.

He founded and is Secretary of the Punjab League of Nations Union and Liberal League.

Was prominent in the last Simla Session of the Punjab Council in bringing in a "Money-lenders Bill", which excited much controversy both in and outside the Council.

[27-8-26.]

Marten, The Hon'ble Mr. J. T., I. C. S.—Mr. Marten is a member of the I. C. S. in his thirtieth year of service. He is the senior Member of the Executive Council of the Governor (C. P.) and holds charge of the Finance and Revenue portfolios. The principal heads of revenue are Land Revenue, Irrigation, Forests and Mines. In the absence of Ministers Mr. Marten is taking (without extra remuneration) the work of the Minister for Agriculture. Thus he is charged with the Agriculture, Civil Veterinary, Co-operative Credit, Excise, P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings) and Industries portfolios. Mr. Marten has a fine record of district work and has also been a successful Secretary to the Local Government. As Census Commissioner for the whole of India he put through the census of 1921. His Excellency saw Marten at Simla last June. Mr. Marten is entertaining Their Excellencies and party at lunch on the 24th during the Ramtek expedition. He is also President of the C. P. Club.

[22-7-26.]

Marten, The Hon'ble Sir Amberson, Kt.—Is Chief Justice of Bombay.

Is a son of the late Sir Alfred Marten, K. C., M. P.

Won the 1st class Law Tripos at Cambridge.

Was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in 1895.

Member of Bar Council in 1909.

Practised in the Chancery Division until appointed a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court in 1916.

Succeeded Sir Norman Macleod as Chief Justice of Bombay, and retires this year.

Has a representation to make with regard to the strength of the High Court of Bombay.

[14-1-30.]

* His Excellency spoke to Sir George Rainy on 3rd June 1927.

Masood, Syed Ross.—Is Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Note by His Excellency.—Wants commendatory note to Nizam *re* Aligarh. Very vigorous and attractive personality. Professed great anxiety to see the closest relations established between Muslim Community and British Government.

[13-3-30.]

Masud-ul-Hasan, Khan Bahadur.—Is a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council. Is well connected; was educated at Aligarh and has practised as Barrister for about 20 years at Moradabad. Has been a useful Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council for some years and a considerable support to the Ministers; is a good representative of a certain type of Muhammadan view in the United Provinces.

Note by His Excellency.—A sad man in appearance, but intelligent. Very keen on the Moslem view being strongly put in London this summer.

[12-3-30.]

Mathura Prasad, Rai Bahadur, O. B. E.—The Rai Bahadur is a lawyer by profession, but when the coal boom came got in at the bottom and now has big interests in the Pench Valley coal. The industry is not doing well at present and the Rai Bahadur will no doubt speak about it. It is as a coal owner that he was recommended for an interview. The Rai Bahadur, who has just got this title and will have been decorated by His Excellency on the 22nd July, is also the moving spirit in the new women's hospital at Chhindwara in which Lady Butler is taking great interest.

[23-7-26.]

Maulana Mahomed Ali.—

Note by His Excellency.*—Maulana Mahomed Ali came to see me today in connection with the Child Marriage Act. He repeated the arguments put before me by the Muslim Deputation of November 9th, and he further referred to what he called the constitutional flaw in the Act, which arose from the fact that the Governor-General's sanction had never been given to the Bill after Muslims were included within its scope. He also said that, if the Muslims were tacitly to acquiesce in the principle of this Act, the next thing would be an attack on such things as their right of polygamy. He emphasised that the Act was in any case unnecessary as far as the Muslims were concerned, and he claimed that Muslims should be exempted not only as conscientious objectors, but because the evil of child marriage was very rare in his community. He pointed out also that, if people still desired to celebrate child marriages, they only had to go to an Indian State.

I pointed out to Mahomed Ali that, as far as Muhammadan religion was concerned, the new Act was no more an infringement of their religion than the rape section of the Indian Penal Code, so far as the latter referred to intra-marital connection. He admitted this, but said that two wrongs did not make a right. I then told him that I had considered what seemed to me all the possible expedients which might satisfy the Muhammadans, such as exemption of Muslims by Provinces or penalising consummation instead of marriage, but that such expedients would really mean repeal of the Act and I could not countenance any such idea. I said that it was generally thought the new law would not touch the bulk of the Moslems, and I took it that their real fear was the danger of the Legislatures prohibiting laws enjoined by Islam such, *e. g.*, as laws of polygamy, divorce, &c. I said that, if any Bill which improperly infringed on such subjects were introduced, I should feel it incumbent on me to have the greatest regard to the opinion of the community concerned, and I would draw the attention of all those concerned in the drafting of the future constitution to this matter. I made it clear to him that I could hold out no hope of any such accommodation as the Muhammadans had hoped for, though, if it were found in practice that the Act operated harshly, Government would of course always be ready to give careful consideration to amend any representations Moslems might make.

* Copy sent to the Hon'ble Sir James Crerar with a demi-official letter from Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy dated 15th November 1929.

A { Mahomed Ali thanked me for putting the Government case so frankly. He said that of course it meant war, but that he hoped it would be "a war without an enemy", and he promised that their agitation would be carried on on constitutional lines. He said that there would be civil disobedience from, I think, April 1st, but that he thought this would probably take the form of testing Government's intentions by celebrating a child marriage where the parties were a few weeks under the statutory age.

Finally I appealed to him to consider well before rousing feelings of this nature and thus precipitating an emergency when there were so much more important matters on the anvil.

He said he fully realised this and we parted on the best of terms.

[15-11-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long talk today to Mahomed Ali, who came to see me. He was in very voluble vein, but three principal points emerged from his flow of conversation—

(1) Peshawar. He thought the whole proceedings had been very regrettable, as they had inevitably disturbed Moslem feeling that he was doing his utmost to keep out of the Civil Disobedience movement. He ascribed the present state of feeling in Peshawar to two causes—

(a) the immediate incidents of the 23rd April, in the course of which, he said, many innocent people had been run over by armoured cars, which had fired the feeling of the mob; and

(b) general dissatisfaction about the reluctance of Government to grant political reforms.

(2) He told me that he was going to Bombay to the Sapru-Patro Conference. The Hindu Mahasabha were playing a waiting game in the anticipation that the Simon Report would be unfavourable to Moslems, and then they (the Hindus) could squeeze them (the Moslems) better than now. He somewhat surprised me by saying that he was not in favour of communal electorates. He wanted general electorates with reserved seats, subject to the condition that no one should be elected who could not poll a third of the votes of his own community and a fifth of the votes of the other community. This he thought would be much more favourable to Moslems than a system of communal electorates. He admitted that this was not the present view of the nominal leaders of the Moslem movement, but said that they were not really in touch with the Moslem man in the street as he was.

(3) He asked me whether, if the Civil Disobedience movement were called off, Government would be prepared to remit the sentences passed upon those convicted for breaches of the law during its course or in consequence of it, and in short whether we could return to the position of December 29th. He excepted of course crimes of violence.

I told him that it was quite impossible for me or for any Government to bargain with a movement of the present kind and that, as far as I was concerned, it was impossible to do or to think of anything until the movement was either called off, fizzled out, or was definitely beaten. He agreed to this, but said: "if that happened, what then?" I told him in reply to this that, so far as I was concerned, if and when that state of affairs had been reached I should certainly be prepared to do what I could to get sentences that had been passed in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement sympathetically considered; but I emphasised to him again that it was no part of my intention to strike bargains, and that I was not able to consider as a practical proposition something that, so far as I was concerned, would only come into consideration when the present movement had definitely terminated.

He then asked me whether it was possible to make any statement about the work of the Conference being to discuss Dominion Status. I told him that, so far as I was concerned, I should not be in favour of making any further statement beyond that which I had made before to the effect that it would be open to any of those attending the Conference to advocate any scheme of Dominion Status that they desired to recommend, and to invite

the Conference to examine how best the practical difficulties inherent in any such scheme might be surmounted. With this statement he appeared satisfied.

[12-5-30.]

Maung Gyi, The Hon'ble Sir Joseph, Kt., Bar.-at-Law—Home Member to Burma Government.

A Burman and a Buddhist, though educated at a Mission School (hence called Joseph). Has an English wife, who lives in England. Gets on well with all parties and keeps things going smoothly. Is a friend of Lee Ah Yain, Minister.

[22-11-28.]

Maung Maung Ji, Mr.—

Note by His Excellency.—He spoke from a brief note, of which he is sending a copy.

[10-4-31.]

Mayurbhanj, The Dowager Maharani of—Mayurbhanj is the largest, wealthiest and most populous of the Orissa Feudatory States in Bihar and Orissa, having an area of 4,243 square miles, a revenue of Rs. 22,01,375, and a population of 7,54,314.

The Chief's emblem is a peafowl (Mohur) and there is a tradition that the family sprang from a peafowl's eyes. The family title is Bhanja (breaker), which is said to have been assumed after the overthrow of another Chieftain.

The administration is conducted on British lines under the supervision of the Chief. The Ruling Chief in 1877 was created a Maharaja in recognition of his efficient administration and public liberality. The title of Maharaja was made hereditary in 1910. The Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns in 1918 for services in connection with the war.

The Dowager Maharani Srimati Sucharu Sundari Debi, who is to be granted an interview, is a Vaidya by caste and Brahmo by religion. She is the step-mother of the late Maharaja (who died a month or two ago) and also of Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhunj Deo whose succession has recently been sanctioned. She is the daughter of the late Babu Keshub Chandra Sen,—(the great Brahmo reformer and father of Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar)—the great Bengal reformer, and was married to Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo under Act III of 1872. She was the Maharaja's second wife, and in 1906 he informed Government that his marriage with this lady was opposed to Hindu traditions and the time-immemorial customs of his house; and as this might lead to disputes between the issue, if any, of his union with this lady and the agnates of his house, he made a written declaration that so long as his sons by his first wife and the agnates of his house were extant, the sons, if any, of Srimati Sucharu Sundari Debi, should not succeed to or inherit the *gadi* of Mayurbhanj and that they would have no concern with, interest in, or claim to the Mayurbhanj Raj in any way. This lady does not ordinarily reside at Mayurbhanj.

Note by His Excellency.—I saw the lady this afternoon*. Her main preoccupation was in connexion with one of her sons who has recently failed for Sandhurst.

She was disposed to think it would be good for him to go to England for a year or two. Oxford or Cambridge—and take up some special study. I suggested Agriculture or Forestry; which she thought quite a good idea. I said I should be very glad to give her any help at any time that I could—whether as regards England or possibly later on—if he took Forestry—Dehra Dun.

[*29-5-28.]

McCluskie, Mr. E. T.—President of the Calcutta Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association. He also represents this community in the Bengal Legislative Council. He wishes to place before His Excellency a scheme to help unemployment in his community.

[23-1-31.]

Medley, Mr. L. M.—Is a resident of Dehra Dun, who was once in business at Calcutta, where he was at one time President of the European Association; but he has always been in opposition to the bigger Calcutta merchants, for he represents the class of European who settles down in this country and regards men of the type of Sir Alexander Murray or Sir Hubert Carr as birds of passage whose interests, when once they have left India, will not be seriously affected by any political changes. He is not the type of man who carries much weight; but he is actually a fairly good representative of the particular type of European.

[25-11-30.]

Mehta, Mr. Sorabji, C. I. E.—He is a Parsi and the Manager of the Empress Cotton Mill at Nagpur. This mill was one of the pioneer efforts of the great J. N. Tata, the founder of the Tata fortunes. Mr. Tata's right-hand man in the venture was Mr. Mehta's father, now Sir Bezouji Mehta, who is still alive, though over 80. It is a distress to Sir Bezouji not to be able to wait upon His Excellency, but he is bed-ridden. A message to him through his son would be appreciated greatly. He has been received by many Viceroys during his long life. The Empress Mill dominates Nagpur, and Sir Bezouji and his son have been most generous donors to all charities. They have laid themselves out to look after their workers and employ the agency of the Y. M. C. A. for various forms of welfare work. Mr. Sorabji Mehta is a host at the garden party to Their Excellencies and also took part in the agricultural address. He keeps clear of politics and is generally looked up to and trusted.

[22-7-26.]

Mehta, Rai Bahadur S. C. D.—Is a Superintendent of Police (Indian Imperial Service) in Bengal.

A resident of Amritsar.

Note by His Excellency.—Principally concerned about the prospects of his son, who apparently had hoped without success to get Government appointment in Punjab or Bengal. This for technical or Provincial reasons he cannot do; and accordingly the father wants the Government of India to help. I told him I would see that his case was considered if he would put it on paper; but I could of course give no promise. He will write to Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

For the rest, commercial and conspiracy movements in Mymensingh District were pretty quiet.

[11-6-28.]

Mehta, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar, Kt., C. S. I.—Although he gives Nandshankar on his card, he is best known by his last name "Mehta".

Educated in Bombay, was Professor at Baroda College from 1891 to 1899. He became Private Secretary to the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1899, and steadily rose to be the Prime Minister of Baroda, which position he has occupied since 1916. He was given a C. S. I. in 1919 and a Knighthood in 1922.

Is very friendly to Government.

Note by His Excellency.—An interesting person, very much alive to the future problems of the States, and fully recognises the necessity of their putting their own houses in order.

He would favour the evolution of some schemes of organic unity between the States and British India and generally approved the lines, which I hypothetically adumbrated, on which Political Secretary has been exploring the problem.

[11-9-26.]

Mehta, The Hon'ble Mr. H. M., J. P.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State, and represents Bombay Non-Muhammadian constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Will look in again on return from Bombay.

[10-3-31.]

Mehra, The Hon'ble Sir Chunilal, Kt. (Hindu, Gujarati).—Born in 1881. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Captain of the Hindu XI in the Presidency Cricket Matches. Elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee of the same in 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916, and elected to the City Improvement Trust in 1918; Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918; elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920.

Sir Chunilal was a mill-owner and Director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and several other Joint Stock Companies, prior to his appointment as a Minister in the Government of Bombay.

He was a Minister in the first reformed Government in the Bombay Presidency from 1921 to 1923, and has been a Member of the Executive Council since June 1923. He has been in charge of the Revenue Department until a few days ago when he took over charge of the Finance Department.

Very keen on the Boy Scout movement. There is only one other Indian Member of a Governor's Council in India who holds the portfolio of Finance in a Province.

[4-4-26, 28-7-26.]

Miller, Mr. E.—Of the Burmah-shell, Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., Bombay.

[11-9-29.]

Miller, Mr. Webb.—Representative of the United Press of America.

[6-6-30.]

Mills, Mr. J. A.—Is in charge of the Associated Press of America.

[24-2-31.]

Miraj (Junior), Meherban Madhavrao Harihar alias Babasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of— Area of the State $196\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, population 36,571, revenue Rs. 4,71,000.

Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, Brahmin, Chief of Miraj, Junior, was born in 1889. Son of the late Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad. Was selected as successor to the *gadi* in 1899. Was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Invested with full powers on the 17th March 1909.

The Chief is First-Class Sardar of the Deccan and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

A Southern Mahratta Jagirdar. The Chief takes a keen interest in his State and runs it well. Is personally active and a very good tennis player.

[27-8-26.]

Miraj (Senior), Meherban Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh alias Balasaheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E., Chief of— Area of the State is 342 square miles, population 80,281, revenue Rs. 4,85,000.

The present Chief of Miraj (Senior) is Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E., Chhitpavan Brahmin, born in 1866. After being adopted by the widow of the late Chief of Miraj in 1875, he was invested with ruling powers on the 1st February 1887. He was appointed a K. C. I. E. in 1903 at the time of the Delhi Durbar. The Chief was married to Shri Umabaisaheb, who is now dead, and by whom he has two sons and two daughters.

The Chief is a First-Class Sardar of the Deccan and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

One of the Southern Mahratta Jagirdars, the full independence of which has not so far been admitted.

[27-8-26.]

Misra, Rai Bahadur Sardar Jwala Sahai.—Is Judicial Member of the State Council, Jodhpur.

Note by His Excellency.—Was in Punjab Service. Then Jodhpur High Court. Very polite, but did not appear to have a great deal to say beyond extolling the virtues of the Maharaja.

[29-6-27.]

Misra, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pundit Gokaran Nath.—Judge of the Chief Court, Oudh, United Provinces.

He was selected for the appointment in 1925, as he was a capable lawyer and of senior standing.

He was an elected Member of the pre-reform Legislative Council. As a Member of the Congress he played a minor part in bringing about the Lucknow Pact of 1916 regarding Hindu-Muslim representation in the Council. He sat in the first reformed Legislative Council and voted with liberal Ministers. When the liberal Ministers of the United Provinces resigned in April 1923, he was, in the absence of better people, offered a Ministership which he declined, but afterwards regretted his decision. After his interview with the Governor of the United Provinces he was indiscreet enough to give to the Press a quite incorrect account of the Governor's offer of the Ministership to him.

At the last elections for Council he was defeated by a Swarajist for Lucknow.

He is liberal in his politics, though he has never been quite in the front rank. He is a man of amiable disposition and unbigoted in his views, but inclines to be vacillating; he is one of the older representatives of his party in the United Provinces.

He may speak about his pension and on the subject of Hindu-Muslim politics or the work of the Chief Court.

[16-6-26.]

Mitra, Mr. Satyendra Chandra.—Is a Swarajist. Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. Was a leading member of the Revolutionary party in Bengal. Interned under the Defence of India Act from February 1916 to November 1919. Joined the non-co-operation movement actively and was Private Secretary to the late Mr. C. R. Das; was elected to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1923. Was arrested on 25th October 1924 and dealt with under the Bengal Ordinance and detained in Insein Jail, Burma. Recently released.

Note by His Excellency.—Was very voluble and spoke uninterruptedly for half an hour. His command of English is incomplete and therefore I found it more difficult than was convenient to follow everything he said. His principal point was that there was no reason why Government and the Bengal idealists should quarrel; that village domicile was just as bad as being interned in jail; that the Police employed *agents provocateurs*; that there had never been a plot against Lord Lytton's life, and that the attempts on Sir Charles Tegart had been personal and not political. He told me that he was satisfied from personal experience that several of the charges on which men were locked up were ill-founded and baseless, and that it was a grave flaw in the machinery that they were not given an opportunity of meeting these charges face to face. Persons who were interned would not sign the undertaking proffered to them by the Bengal Government, because such action on their part would imply that they had been guilty of offences which they had always denied.

There was nothing very new in all this, but I was a good deal struck by the sincerity and complete absence of personal bitterness.

[15-9-27.]

Mitter, The Hon'ble Sir Provash Chandra, Kt., C. I. E.—Was a Minister of the Presidency of Bengal.

Is now Member of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal's Executive Council.

Had interviews with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Opposed to prolongation of life of Assembly and Council—

(a) subsidiary enquiries ;

(b) don't rush.

(2) Principal danger now is agrarian agitation.

(3) Does not think you can leave Central Government untouched.

(4) Does not like dyarchy.

(5) Some form of unitary composite Government.

[20-12-28.]

Mody, Mr. H. P.—Is President of the Millowners' Association.

Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

Is a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was elected Chairman of its Standing Committee in 1921 and President of the Corporation in 1923.

Published "The Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta" in 1921.

Is a man of undoubted ability and has distinguished himself as President of the Millowners' Association.

[17-1-30.]

Mohamed Azhar Ali, Mr.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural) constituency. Is an Advocate.

Note by His Excellency.—Troops for *Bakr-id*. Informal conference between Muslims and Hindus, Round Table Conference. Muslim from Oudh.

[2-4-31.]

Mohammad Anwarul Azim, Mr.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Chittagong Division Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

Is a Barrister-at-Law ; Member of the District Board, Chittagong ; Member of the Sadar Local Board ; Municipal Commissioner ; Member of the Dacca University Court and Secretary, Islamia Association, Chittagong. Has some influence. A thoroughly good young Bengal Muslim. Belongs to no party ; a staunch Government man.

Had the honour of dining at Viceregal Lodge in August 1927.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Wishes to be considered by Bengal Government for District or Sessions Judge. I told him this was a matter wholly for Bengal to decide, but that I would write to Sir Stanley Jackson about him.

(2) Pressed the importance of getting again Donovan as Chief Government Whip for Simla Session. Private Secretary to the Viceroy would perhaps remind* me to speak to Crerar about this as soon as we get to Simla.

(3) Thought more could be done in direction of warning ahead junior officials and non-officials to take part in Assembly debates, and in the case of the latter, offering departmental assistance in preparation of speeches. He is quite right here ; and I hope Private Secretary to the Viceroy will remind* me to speak to Crerar about this too.

[26-3-28, 24-9-28, 27-9-28, 4-9-29.]

Mohammad Jamshed Ali Khan, Captain Nawab, M. B. E.—Represent. Muhammadan rural constituency on the United Provinces Legislative Council. The title of Nawab is personal and was granted to him on 1st January 1923. In consideration of his services during the late war he was given a commission in the Indian Land Forces. Was at one time A.-D.-C. to His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler when he was Governor of the United Provinces.

In recommending him for the grant of "M. B. E." the Governor of the United Provinces wrote as follows:—

"He is the biggest Zamindar in the Meerut District and belongs to a very loyal and respectable family which is greatly respected by the Meerut people. He has done very useful work as a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council and also rendered valuable service during the war and in fighting non-cooperation."

Note by His Excellency.—He spoke to me about receiving an address in the United Provinces from Moslem Rajputs. I told him programme was already pretty full and asked him to speak to Private Secretary to Viceroy or Military Secretary to Viceroy and make any proposal he might wish to make through the Governor.

[17-11-26.]

Wishes to discuss matters arising out of the Simon Commission Report.

[9-9-30.]

Is a cousin of the Nawab of Chhitari. Owner of Bagpat Estate in Meerut district.

Note by His Excellency.—Some further statement about minorities, increased representation for Muslims to balance Congress. Photograph. Will write to M. S. V.

[10-3-31.]

Mohammad Mehr Shah, The Hon'ble Nawab Sahibzada Sayad, Kt.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State representing the East and West Punjab Muhammadan constituency.

Is the son of a "Pir" or holyman, and though very roughly educated exercises great influence from his position.

Is a staunch supporter of the Government and he records his vote as he is told.

Speaks scarcely any English.

[7-9-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Knighthood for Mehr Shah.

[20-3-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Would like to be on Round Table Conference if larger representation is given to Muslims.

[30-3-31.]

Mohammad Shah Nawaz, Mian, C. I. E.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents West Central Punjab Muhammadan constituency.

Note by His Excellency.*—Had been seeing Gandhi and had urged him to peace, dropping all conditions.

[26-2-31.]

Mohammad Yaqub, Maulvi (Pleader).—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. Belongs to the Nationalist Party with moderate views, but his views on communal questions are very strong.

Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) He discussed political situation on current Assembly business briefly and told me of the progress of the conversations between Hindus and Moslems. He hoped that if such an unofficial conference as is projected came off, they would invite me to preside. On this I expressed no opinion beyond saying that if they could settle their differences among themselves, nobody would be better pleased than I.

(2) He next said that he hoped a good, able and broad-minded Moslem would be placed on the Statutory Commission.

His order of preference was—
 Jinnah.
 Syed Raza Ali.
 Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
 And others whom I forget.

I was non-committal in reply.

(3) His last point was concerned with the under representation of Moslems in the Services. In the Railway Department there was not a single Moslem. And it was this, and not music before mosques, which was the real issue.

He said he would have a note on the subject with P. S. V. to which I promised consideration.

[29-6-26, 31-8-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Mohammad Yaqub today*. The principal point which he took was that by exclusion of Indians from the Commission, the Commission would be badly handicapped in asking questions of witnesses on points which Indians would have been able to bring out, and that the Indians attending the sessions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee at the later stage would be similarly handicapped in not having the evidence on record with which to support their case. He would therefore have wished to see at least two Indians on the initial Commission. The later procedure he thought was very valuable, and on the whole therefore he was not too dissatisfied. His general position so closely resembled that taken by Jinnah that I can have little doubt that though the words were the words of Yakub, the mind was the mind of Jinnah. However at the end of our interview he said that he had never been an extremist and that he would do nothing to inflame, but what he could to guide wisely public opinion. I hope this may be an indication of Jinnah's attitude.

We talked a little about Srinivasa Iyengar's Calcutta communal agreement, which he himself thought reasonable and deserving of support.

He was doubtful, though, about practical results in view of the abstention of Mahasabha leaders. But on this he thought that it was not impossible that the time might come when by means of a conference convened by myself, they would be committed to a reasonable agreement, or in the alternative if sufficient support was forthcoming without them for such a reasonable agreement, ignored.

[*3-11-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Strongly resented manner in which Nehru Report had ignored Muslim minority. Thought the November 11th Muslim meeting would rally all the Muslim sections in reasonable self-defence: when Nehru and Co. would have to give way.

[24-9-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Said he had heard disquieting rumours in regard to Simon's intentions about separate electorates and wished to ask whether he should bring a representative Moslem deputation to me before I left for England.

I told him that he would be wise not to take rumours at their face value; and that he had better wait and see what Simon did say. Next year, if at all, would be the time for him to bring a deputation. He was quite satisfied.

(2) Pressed for Raza Ali to succeed Habibullah, in preference to Fazl-i-Husain.

(3) Shafaat Ahmed Khan for India Council.

To both these points I listened without of course giving him any reply.

[16-5-29, 30-8-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—After some discussion about Moslem representation at the Conference, in regard to which he mentioned various names of which I took a separate copy, he said—

(1) That Government had lost prestige in the Assembly due to truckling to Patel and Congress and that Muslims were anxious about growing influence of Congress.

(2) My letter to Patel had been regarded by them as "an apology".

(3) He hoped that there would be no question of amnesty to political prisoners.

I told him that I was glad he had spoken frankly and that I did not think he need be unduly apprehensive about the last point.

[5-11-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—(1) He began by speaking about the appointment of Deputy Secretary for the Assembly, and said that he proposed to bring this up to me if, as he anticipated, he was made President for this ensuing Session. He was anxious that a Moslem should be appointed and said that there would be no reason why such a Moslem should necessarily have the reversion to the Secretaryship when Gupta retired. I told him that I should be very glad to consider it with him if he was appointed President, but that in any case it would mean beginning the whole business of inviting applications again through the Public Service Commission.

(2) He expounded to me his views on the report so far as Moslems were concerned, which were not new to me except the point that he made in relation to the right of Moslems to vote for members of the depressed classes where these had special reserved seats. In his view a Moslem elector was as much entitled to vote in such elections as a Hindu elector, inasmuch as the depressed classes were presumably not ranked as Hindus, otherwise they would have special seats.

(3) He commended my idea of getting some leaders together to talk to them about the Simon Report, on the ground that this would dispel the current assumption that the report represented the views of the Government of India.

(4) He expressed anxiety that I should try and say something soothing to the people of the North-West Frontier Province when I addressed the Assembly.

[3-3-30, 28-6-30.]

The question of the composition and working of the Watch and Ward Staff of the Legislative Assembly is to be discussed.

Note by His Excellency.—The main matter on which he unburdened his soul was the suspected predominance of the Punjab Government in the counsels of the Government of India. The ground for this feeling was the large number of important appointments that had gone to the Punjab in recent years: Abdul Qadir, Muhammad Shafi, Zulfiqar, successor to Chatterji on the Public Service Commission and others that I cannot remember. I think we may have overdone it a bit in this direction, and it is a matter worth noting for the future.

He was also concerned to say that, however valuable Fazl-i-Husain might be for Punjab politics, he knew very little about Moslems in other Provinces.

[2-8-30.]

Ex-President of the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—Principally concerned with whether or not Government would support his election to the Presidentship. If not, his position would be difficult, and his chance of occupying the Chair would be gone for ever.

I told him we should naturally wish to be guided by what turned out to be the predominant feeling of the Assembly. I recognised his claims, but I could not ignore the claims that a candidate with the record of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola would also have. Hitherto accordingly, Government had made no commitments, and I thought that he should have to maintain this attitude until we had had an opportunity of gauging Assembly feeling.

In the alternative, he said that, if Umar Hayat resigned from the Secretary of State's Council, he would like his name to be considered.

[21-11-30.]

Mohammad Yusuf, The Hon'ble Nawab, Bar.-at-Law.—Is Minister for Local Self-Government, United Provinces.

Is the son of Nawab Abdul Majid, C. I. E., Barr-at-Law, a well-known politician and Rais of Jaunpur and Allahabad.

The title of Nawab was conferred upon his father as a personal distinction in 1910 and has now been made hereditary.

Is large land-owner in Agra Province, and senior Minister, United Provinces Government, having been re-appointed in November 1926; in charge of Local Self-Government and Public Health.

Has a following of Muslims in Legislative Council, and manages to keep himself going mainly through them. Not clever or very adroit; also not very courageous; but has always been loyal and pro-Government. Is against Nehru Report; strongly in favour of separate representation of Muslims; very anxious to see Muslims adequately represented and represented by the right people at Conference. Also anxious if possible for a further prolongation of life of Council.

[19 8-26, 5-2-30, 21-4-30.]

Mohan Lal, Rai Bahadur Lala.—Is a Vakil; an elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council and a Vice-President of the Simla Municipality. He belongs to a respectable *Bania* family of Kangra District, but he stays in Simla mostly where he has property. He is an important figure locally, and was given an interview by Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Very pleasant. Had a good deal to say about the Lahore position and Moslem lack of restraint and concluded by observing that if Statutory Commission came and found this kind of situation, they would rightly conclude that India was not fit for any more self-government.

[13-7-26, 8-7-27, 15-10-28.]

Monahan, Mr. G. J., I. C. S.—Is a Civilian of 28 years' standing and is at present District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Wishes to represent his claims for a Judgeship of the Patna High Court.

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Mr. Monahan to-day. His case is that it is hard on him to be passed over by the Governor, when he believes that the Chief Justice—whom he supposes would know more of his capacity—recommends him.

I told him that in such cases the Governor was responsible for decision, and though it might be hard on individuals, it might very well be that he was right. Anyhow, that was what he was there for. Mr. Monahan did not disagree, and was very reasonable. He struck me as a nice fellow, but not a very vigorous personality. I told him I had not seen his memorial or the papers; but I would make a point of seeing them myself.

[24-2-27.]

Moonje, Dr. B. S.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—Wants elections after the Conference.

Wants the Conference to overlap Imperial Conference.

Would like me to discuss my reply to Gandhi with party leaders. Does not think communal unity can be achieved in India, but would come in London.

[5-3-30.]

Is a returned Delegate of the Round Table Conference.

Note by His Excellency.—His main object in coming was to ask that he and Ambedkar should be added to the Federal Structure Committee and to the Business Committee of Round Table Conference. Mahasabha was not represented and Gandhi might be very mischievous! He was very strong about it and I promised to leave a note for Lord Willingdon. Moonje has already written to Secretary of State and Lord Sankey.

He is also going to write in about getting more Mahasabha representatives on the Round Table Conference, but I told him this might be difficult. He wants Kelkar and someone from Sind.

His concluding observation was "I won't move if I can get it, but if I can't I am not going to lose what the Conference has done". Please note* for Lord Willingdon and let Dunnett* have copy.

[13-4-31.]

Moore, Mr. A., M. B. E.—Mr. Moore is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Bengal European Constituency. Is the Editorial Staff of the *Statesman*.

Note by His Excellency.—I was limited in my time for conversation with him, and we discussed two points; the first, what more there was to be done in regard to the communal situation, and the second, the Statutory Commission. As regards the first, he thought that whether the communities later on came to me or not, it was probable that the present Unity Conferences would break down, and that they would welcome some intervention on my part. I told him that for the present I had done all that I could, and that I must watch how events developed. It was not impossible that the communities might come to me, in which case I should certainly consider whether or not it was in my power to help.

In regard to the Statutory Commission, he told me that there was no general desire for its appointment, and that people would like more time for the communal situation to settle down. He did not disagree when I suggested that it might be the imminence of the Commission that was partly responsible for the tension, and that, in so far as this was true, it was an argument against unnecessary delay in its appointment. He argued the case against a Parliamentary Commission on the ground that if it were a Mixed Commission, the different representatives of India would have to try and reach agreement round a table themselves, which he thought they were more likely to do than if they were restricted to presenting their case by evidence. I told him that I was concerned to get as good a report as I could for the guidance of Parliament, and to ensure that Indians had adequate opportunity of taking their due part in the business. I accordingly while explaining to him that it was not possible for me to discuss all these matters with complete frankness—for reasons that he would appreciate—suggested to him that it would be well for the *Statesman* not to nail its colours too firmly to a Mixed Commission before they had an opportunity of judging any scheme that His Majesty's Government might eventually decide to adopt.

[26-8-27, 17-9-27, 1-2-30.]

Morarjee, Mr. Narottam.—Is a business-man of Bombay and wishes to talk about Indian shipping.

[5-6-29.]

Morgan, Mr. George.—Is a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Also a Member of the Calcutta Corporation and Calcutta Improvement Trust. Takes a keen interest in the Horticultural Gardens which adjoin "Belvedere". Gave evidence before the Royal Commission of Agriculture and wishes to discuss Agriculture and Co-operative Societies with His Excellency.

Note by His Excellency.—Disliked Langford-James' speech; co-operative organisation; a good fellow.

[18-12-26.]

Motilal Trikam Lal Shah, Mr.—President, Ahmedabad District Board. Just re-elected President. Loyal to Government, but asks for a good deal in the way of money and powers for the District Local Board. Will complain that the Board wants a special grant for repair of roads, but they will have their work cut out to spend the Government grant and their own allotment before the end of March.

Is deaf.

[9-12-27.]

Moti Sagar, Rai Sahib Lala (Vakil, High Court, Lahore).—Is the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and a Fellow of the Punjab University. He was only elected this year.

[18-8-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Conversation mainly about Delhi University. He wants—

(i) Viceregal Lodge,

(ii) More money,

(iii) Closer relations of the three Colleges with University so as to make this last a unitary teaching University.

At present, University is restricted in its students, to those resident in, or within ten miles of, Delhi.

Ordinary course is—

(i) Matriculation, conducted by Delhi secondary board,

(ii) Intermediate after two years,

(iii) B. A. after another two years.

He then concluded by saying he had been asked to represent necessity for a good Woman's College in Delhi. I sympathised but pointed out that Delhi was at the moment claiming a good deal of financial assistance.

[24 8-28.]

Mudaliar, Mr. A. Ramaswami.—Is a member of the Age of Consent Committee. Wishes to place before His Excellency the political situation in Madras. Editor of *Justice*.

Note by His Excellency.—Says there is no doubt the Justice Party will now be solid for the Commission.

Seemed inclined to think that Bardoli had not much case, and referred to the special legislation that Sir M. Habibullah had passed in 1922 (?) to deal with similar situation in Guntur*. Still on Statute Book. Would Private Secretary to Viceroy get me this to see tomorrow?

As to Reforms, provincial autonomy. Government of India should only control central subjects; and Home Department control should be through Governor-General and Governor. Impossible to have two popular bodies in conflict.

[13-7-28.]

Mudaliyar, The Hon'ble Mr. S. Muthiah.—Is a High Court Vakil and a rich landholder in Tanjore District.

He has been a Member of the Madras Legislative Council since December 1923. He was for some time a member of the Congress Party and joined the Independent Party later. He has been Minister of Public Health since March 1928.

[13-12-29, 9-5-30.]

Mudhol, Rajesaheb Shrimant Malojirao Venkatrao alias Nana Saheb, K. C. I. E., Raja of— Was born in 1884 and invested with full powers in 1904. Every Department of the State is receiving his personal attention and in this part of the country he was the first to make primary education free. The Rajesaheb takes a keen interest in agriculture. His Majesty The King-Emperor has been pleased to grant him the rank of Honorary Second-Lieutenant and to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of nine guns in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. The further honours which His Majesty The King-Emperor has been pleased to confer on him are K. C. I. E. in 1920 and the hereditary title of Raja on 3rd June 1922.

Mudhol who was some time ago given a permanent salute of nine guns and the title of Raja now claims to be raised to the first-class with a permanent salute of 11 guns. His claim has also been postponed.

Area of the State is 368 square miles ; population 60,140 souls ; revenue Rs. 3,87,000.

[28-7-26.]

Muhammad Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur.—Is Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University. Wishes to express the gratitude of the members of the University for the interest taken by His Excellency in the affairs of the University as its Chancellor.

[23-2-31.]

Muhammad Akram Hussain Bahadur, The Hon'ble Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Council of State. Is son of the late Sultan Alam Wazed Ali Shah, *ex-King* of Oudh ; a political pensioner ; has taken very little part in public life either politically or socially ; was for some time Sheriff of Calcutta ; and Honorary Presidency Magistrate ; is moderate in politics ; has some influence with the higher circle of the Muhammadan community.

Petitioned to Lord Reading in regard to his pension (of Rs. 500 a month).

Had interviews with Lords Chelmsford and Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—A friendly little chat about the past glories of his family and the inadequacy of his present allowance. But he made no suggestion for its increase. A moderate specimen and I should guess a pretty weak one.

[17-3-28, 26-12-28, 23-12-30.]

Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maharaja Sir, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., of Mahmudabad.—Is one of the biggest taluqdars in Oudh paying about Rs. 4,00,000 revenue a year. Was Home Member of the United Provinces Government from 1921 to 1925. Is a Member of the Council of State. Takes a prominent part in politics and is a great friend of Mr. Jinnah.

[8-2-30.]

Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur Malik, O. B. E.—Is an elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. A Jagirdar of Shamsabad, Attock District. Is a Zaildar, a Provincial Durbari. The family has always been conspicuous for its loyalty to Government and its services in war time, and the Malik has fully maintained its high reputation. The small Attock District in which he has much influence has almost 14,000 men in the Army and a very large proportion of these are from his tribe—the Awan. He was a prominent member of the Provincial Recruiting Board in connection with which he has done much useful work apart from recruiting work in his district. In recognition of his services the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1915 and that of O. B. E. in 1919.

Note by His Excellency.—A friendly chat upon the topic of the greater importance of agriculture than politics.

[23-5-27.]

Muhammad Din, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Chaudhri.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and represents East Punjab Muhammadan constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Left a note on subject of *Hartals*, &c.

[4-4-31.]

Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, Raja, C. S. I., of Jehangirabad.—Has a large estate and has great local influence among Muslims and is a Vice-President of the British Indian Association.

[8-2-30.]

Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Sayid, Kt.—A prominent leader of the Muhammadan community in Bihar.

Formerly a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and later a Member of the Bihar and Orissa Council.

Made a Khan Bahadur in 1913.

Knighted in 1924.

Since the introduction of the Reforms he has throughout been in charge of the transferred subjects included in the Ministry of Education.

Has come up to Simla to attend the All-India "Co-operative Conference and Agricultural Conference.

Note by His Excellency.—Asked me whether life of Councils was likely to be prolonged. I told him that no decision had been taken, but that I thought the balance of probability lay on the other side.

[1-10-28, 14-11-28.]

Muhammad Husain, Khan Bahadur Pirzada, C. I. E.—Retired from the Punjab Civil Service as a District Judge, and afterwards served as Chief Judge in Kashmir State. He served under Sir Robert Sandeman at Sibi and says that he was selected as a member of the Punjab Civil Service through his influence.

Note by His Excellency.—Appeared to me to be a great bore, though no doubt possessing many virtues. He claims to be active in Delhi good works, but was not stimulating to thought.

[19-3-27.]

Muhammad Idris Ali Khan, Sufi.—Wishes to present his views on matters of public interest.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces recommends him for grant of an interview.

(The Sufi does not know English).

Has been a loyal supporter of Government and has done a good deal of propaganda work.

Note by His Excellency.—Conversational well-wisher of Government.

[11-2-27, 9-3-31.]

Muhammed Iqbal, Sir, Kt., and Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Nawab Sir, Kt., C. S. I.—In recommending Sir M. Iqbal for the grant of a Knighthood the Governor of the Punjab in 1923 wrote as follows:—

"Dr. Muhammad Iqbal is a native of Sialkot where he was born some 46 years ago. He was educated at the Lahore Government College, at Cambridge and in Munich; and has a practice at the Lahore Bar. His political leanings, so far as he has such, are of a mild nationalist type. As a philosopher and a poet and as a philosopher-poet, he has a reputation unrivalled in Muhammadan India and his works are known throughout the Muhammadan world. They combine a deep knowledge of philosophy, both Eastern and Western, with an extraordinary command of the Persian and Urdu languages. Dr. Iqbal is personally a man of the most amiable disposition and much liked by all communities. The grant of the proposed honour to him would be immensely popular among all circles, especially among Muhammadans in the whole of Northern India."

Note by His Excellency.—In the course of a long and very friendly conversation, in which Iqbal did most of the work, three points emerged on which he said Moslems generally were uneasy at the attitude of Government.

(1) Treatment of Moslem States, Hyderabad and Bahawalpur.

(2) Services.

(3) General political evolution in which Moslems feared that they would go to the wall.

I dealt generally with these points and promised to do my best to get heads of administration to see that Moslems got fair opportunities of appointment in the Services.

They agreed that on paper the Government of India was quite all right—but in fact, the staff being in many cases entirely Hindu, the thing did not happen! Moslems were not told of vacancies before they were filled up by some Hindu relative.

On the general question, I repeated to them the gist of what I had said yesterday [2-9-28] to Rahimtoola.

They seemed quite satisfied, and went away after telling me of the various thunderbolts they were in process of forging against the Nehru report.

[3-9-28.]

Muhammad Ismail Khan, Haji Chaudhuri.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Dacca Division Muhammadan (Rural) Constituency.

Formerly a Member of the Council of State, he was elected to the Assembly in the last election. He never opens his mouth in debate, and is altogether a useless Member. He may vote for the 1s. 6d. ratio, but his honesty is not financially above suspicion.

Note by His Excellency.—Nothing much to say, an ardent advocate of 1s. 6d.; which he says he is pressing on his friends.

[28-2-27, 13-9-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—Much intrigued about the Central Committee—expressed the hope, which was his own and might or might not be shared by others, that I should pick the balance from the Assembly.

[13-9-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Muhammad Ismail Khan was in favour of the extension of the life of the Assembly, but saw the difficulties that were raised by the probable time-table. He hopes to go to England this year, but will not go if the Elections are to take place at the usual time. He trusts, therefore, that announcement may be made before the end of April or early May.

[2-4-29.]

Muhammad Nur, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja.—

One of the leading members of the Muhammadan community in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Made a Khan Bahadur in 1913.

He was appointed President of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council on 21st November 1922, and has held office since then having been elected by two successive Councils.

[14-11-28.]

Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir, Kt.—Was an elected Councillor of the Corporation of Madras from 1913 to 1925 and became its President during 1924-25. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Council in 1920. He is a well-known Unani doctor and was appointed Chairman of the Government Committee on the Indigenous System of Medicine in 1921; a Fellow of the University of Madras in 1922 and Sheriff of Madras in 1924. He has been a Member of the Executive Council since 1925. He is connected with several philanthropic institutions and is the President of the Indian Officers' Association, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Children's Aid Society and Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.

He was made a Khan Sahib in January 1920, Khan Bahadur in January 1921 and a Knight in June 1928. He was also awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal in 1923.

[13-12-29.]

Muhammad Yahya, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Shah.—Elected Member of Council of State. Represents Bihar and Orissa Muhammadan. A Barrister at Monghyr. Belongs to one of the oldest Muhammadan families in Bihar.

Has done good work on local bodies and for the St. John's Ambulance and similar activities during the war. Member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council for nine years. A staunch Muhammadan, but supported Government in the local Council in measures for the maintenance of a good standard of administration.

Note by His Excellency.—Moslems disappointed in Bihar with not getting more weightage in local Council.

They also felt they ought to have 33 per cent. of Centre.

[12-7-30.]

Muhammad Yamin Khan, Mr.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents the Meerut Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

Is a Barrister with good practice; nephew of Nawab Asad Ullah Khan; Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut; of good family and a moderate politician; is probably the most able moderate in the district and is the more valuable, as his legal training makes him a good speaker and he is not a man to be tied down by party shibboleths.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice man. He made two points of substance—

(1) That a bad day's work had been done for District and Municipal administration, when (1925, I think) the powers of District Officers to nominate some of the District or Municipal Boards had been withdrawn. They used to nominate Joint Magistrates (*i. e.*, Junior I. C. S. Officers) with the result that when these got up to be District Officers, they knew a great deal of the work from inside. The change would be greatly felt in a few years' time.

(2) His second point was to ask, in the event of the nomination of two Moslems for the Central Committee, the two should not be from *Punjab* and *Bengal*, whose point of view was substantially identical, but that we should get one from United Provinces or Bombay.

[16-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—General talk. Pressed specially that Government should seek to give honours of varying degrees (Khan Bahadur C. I. E., *Kts.*) to consistent supporters Government in Assembly. This was done in Provinces with very good effect and would be equally valuable to Government here.

Suggested that possibly the leader of Central Muslim Party might be asked recommend a name or two. P. S. V. would perhaps speak* to Home Member.

[24-9-28.]

Mujumdar, Sardar G. N.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Represents Deccan Sardars.

[10-3-31.]

Mukandi Lal, Mr., Bar.-at-Law.—Is Deputy President of the United Provinces Legislative Council. His attitude towards the Simon Commission has been one of definite opposition; in fact he moved a resolution in the Legislative Council which was carried by one vote.

Note by His Excellency.—Told me he was a Swarajist; but evidently did not like extreme courses. I pointed out to him the folly of the Congress ultimatum, &c., on which he sought to excuse Motilal & Co. by emphasising the difficulties with which they had been confronted.

He said that if at any time His Majesty's Government could say that Dominion Status was the goal, dates and pace would not matter; but he recognised that this could not be done before they had seen Simon's Report. In parting I adjured him to throw his influence on the side of moderation, which he seemed well disposed to do.

[15-2-29.]

Mukerjee, Sir Rajendra Nath, K. C. I. E., K. C. V. O.—

Note by His Excellency.*—General talk. Very unhappy about something that the Railway Board are doing over construction of Railway wagons, which is ruining some business of his and which according to him is supported by Purshotamdas for personal reasons of spite!

[27-12-28.]

Mukherji, Rai Bahadur Satya Charan, C. B. E.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. Is a Vakil of Calcutta High Court and Zamindar of Uttarpura (in Bengal). A decent fellow and Government supporter and Anglophil.

Had the honour of dining at Viceregal Lodge in August 1927.

[17-3-28, 27-9-28, 2-4-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—Wants note for Lord Willingdon about his services in Assembly. Photograph†. Add his name to M. S. V.'s list.

[2-4-31.]

Mukhtar Singh, Chaudhri.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. Represents Meerut Division non-Muhammadan (Rural) Constituency. A new Member. Regular in attendance, he is earnest, but stupid. He votes for the Hindu Sabha party (Malaviya).

Note by His Excellency.—A pleasant fellow; but more of a farmer than a politician.

[28-2-27.]

Mullick, Mr. Surendra Nath, C. I. E., Pleader, Alipur Court, Calcutta — He has been recently appointed a Member of the India Council.

In recommending him for the honour of C. I. E. (which was conferred on him in June 1925), the Governor of Bengal wrote as follows:—

“As first non-official Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation he proved himself an efficient administrator and was at all times helpful to the Police with whom he co-operated admirably. He sat on the Retrenchment Committee and served with distinction on it. He was selected as a Minister at the end of 1923, but had to resign, as he failed to secure re-election to the Council when a re-election was directed on an election petition. During those two months even he made his mark as an administrator. In spite of abuse and vilification he has remained true to his opinions and supported Government according to his convictions, regardless of the unpopularity which his attitude might cause him and of the determined efforts made by the Swarajists to win him over to their party. He is a man of steady judgment, great influence and considerable driving power.”

He made his name when, on the sickness of the permanent incumbent, he successfully took over the duties of Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, which hitherto had always been held by a member of the I. C. S. Largely owing to his efficient administration, the clause which provided for the election of Mayor of Calcutta was drafted into the new Calcutta Corporation Act of 1928 (the swan song of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee) without opposition.

Mr. Mullick did not reap the reward of his labours. At the earnest request of the Government of Bengal, he threw up his work on the Corporation, and stood for the Ministership; consequently when he failed to secure election for Council, he fell between two stools. He however showed great force of character by refusing to become embittered and to go over to the Extremists who would only have been too pleased to have had him in their ranks.

Note by His Excellency.—Much concerned with the degree to which the “Young Men” of Bengal are getting out of hand; and quoted in this connection recent happenings on the occasion of the *Hartal* at the Presidency College.

He next told me of conversations he had had with prominent boycotting Liberals, whose attitude he confessed bewildered him. Their rejection of

*Copy sent to Sir George Rainy with d.-o. from Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, dated the 28th December 1928.

†Copy sent to M. S. V. on 6-4-31.

Simon's scheme struck him as "indecent", and he thought the lack of responsibility displayed very great. There was nothing more to be done for the present, but he felt very strongly that any scheme of Reforms should differentiate between Provinces according to the political sense they had displayed.

[26-4-26, 10-2-28.]

Mullick, The Hon'ble Sir Basanta Kumar, Kt.—Was a Judge of the Patna High Court. Is now a Member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council.

A delegate to League of Nations Assembly, 1927 and 1928.

[2-6-28.]

Murray, Sir Alexander and Mr. Cocke.—

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Sir Alexander Murray and Mr. Cocke today* and told them what was proposed in regard to the Statutory Commission. They were, as I expected, quite satisfied with the plan of procedure outlined. The point to which Sir Alexander Murray attached particular importance was whether the fact of the Select Committee going home to confer with the Joint Committee in England would preclude other bodies from giving evidence before the Joint Committee. He attached considerable importance to this, both from the Indian and the European point of view, on the ground that all these different interests had had full opportunity of so stating their case before the Joint Committee in 1919, and would feel that they had an inadequate opportunity of so representing their views unless they were afforded similar facilities in this case.

They both thought there would be a considerable volume of indignation, but Murray said, no doubt truly, that there would be this whatever was done.

[*31-10-27.]

Murshidabad, Nawab Sir Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza, Khan Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., of— Is the recognised head of the Nizamat family and the premier nobleman of Bengal.

Is a recipient of Government stipend in recognition of the services rendered by his ancestor to Lord Clive at the battle of Plassey.

He was selected to represent Bengal at King Edward's Coronation in London.

He is a good sportsman.

He might speak about his political pension.

Note by His Excellency.—Very anxious to know result of some application he has made for a loan and about which he spoke to me in Simla. What about this?

Note by P. S. V.—This has now been dealt with officially.

Note by His Excellency.—He left attached case† about his title and guns I told him I would have it carefully examined, but I could not say more.

I should like Political Secretary's view on the case.

[14-7-26, 24-12-26, 26-12-29.]

Mushrraf Hossain, Nawab, Khan Bahadur, M. L. C.—A leading tea-garden proprietor of Jalpaiguri and late Minister, Government of Bengal.

[24-12-30.]

Mustaq Ahmad, Mr.—A leading Muhammadan Zemindar of Muzaffargarh (Punjab).

Note by His Excellency.—Friendly chat, concerned to emphasise the poverty of his district and to invite me to visit it.

[18-9-28.]

† Sent in original to P. S. G., Bengal, on 26th December 1928.

Mutalik, V. N., Sardar of Satara.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Gujarat and Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, and a second class Sardar in the Deccan.

Was a Member of the Legislative Council.

Is a man of position and influence and holds liberal views.

Note by His Excellency.—A very nice fellow. Very much concerned at Bombay and Sind landholders only having alternate representation. He would like to be nominated.

[23-8-26.]

Muzammilullah Khan, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad, K. C. I. E., O. B. E.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State.

Note by His Excellency.—Disturbed by extremism; especially for its possible reactions on land problems. Hoped Gandhi & Co. would be firmly dealt with.

[13-3-30, 10-4-31.]

Mysore, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., of— Mysore is a Hindu State in Southern India whose present ruling dynasty dates from A. D. 1399. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold-mining and the State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India.

The present Chief was born on the 4th June 1884. He was invested with full administrative powers on the 8th August 1902. The titles of G. C. S. I. and G. B. E. were conferred on him on 1st January 1907 and 4th December 1917 respectively. In 1910 the Maharaja was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army.

The State has six million inhabitants of whom nearly one million are Christians. A larger percentage of the population are educated than in most British Provinces. A curious feature in Mysore is that it is a successful administration which a large number of newly-educated "intelligentsia" have never been able seriously to attack. It has representative institutions and a legislative body; but most of the real power is concentrated in the Dewan or Chief Minister. The War Services of the State both in men and money were most remarkable. The State is rather too highly administered for its revenue.

The Maharaja is a charming personality, very unassuming and interested in his State, without vices—almost the model of what a Hindu Ruling Prince should be.

The only danger is that his orthodoxy and bent for philosophy may take him more and more, as he gets older, to visions of the future rather than the present world. He already spends many hours a day in devotion and religio-philosophy.

He is interesting on the subject of (1) Chamber of Princes and (2) the future of Indian States.

His Highness is fond of music. He is no mean performer on the violin. His State has some wonderful forests. It abounds with tiger, bison and wild elephants. Its kheddah (elephant catching) operations are famous and bring in a considerable revenue. Mysore is one of the most successfully "town-planned" cities in India. Its wide streets, open spaces, gardens, sanitation and the cleanliness of the poorest quarters far surpass anything which India has to show in this respect.

The largest *mahseer* (Indian Salmon) in the world has been caught in Mysore.

His Highness had interviews with Lord (now Marquess) Reading on the question of (1) Mysore subsidy; and (2) Surplus Revenues. The Political Secretary has the record of what transpired at the interviews.

Note by His Excellency.—Mostly general talk.

[11-2-27.]

Nabha, Her Highness the Maharani of, and her son His Highness the Maharaja of—.

[10-3-30, 26-10-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Her Highness spoke entirely about her dissatisfaction with Major Harrison and complained of his rudeness; the boy did not like him; Major Harrison had told her rather aggressively that he was not an ordinary Tutor, but was appointed by the Government of India to train the character of a future ruler, &c., &c.

I said I was sorry to hear what she said, but that Major Harrison had told me he himself found great difficulty in winning Her Highness' confidence and that I thought there might be some fault on her side and some shyness on his. I told her she had better await the school reports on her boy's work when he got back, and that I would ask her to make further efforts to get on with Major Harrison. The Agent to the Governor-General, when he saw Major Harrison, would also ask him to do everything in his power to promote friendly relations.

She begged me to consider the question if occasion arose of getting a Mr. Staly (C. P. I think), whom Mr. Dix (?) of the Public Service Commission knows, in place of Major Harrison if the need arose. I said I would make a note of the name, but hoped the need would not arise. After conversation, I am afraid, I feel rather doubtful if the arrangement will ever work very happily, but the next few months may show improvement.

If they don't, I should be inclined if I was still concerned, and subject to what Agent to the Governor-General might advise, to think a change worth considering.

Political Secretary* should see.

[2-3-31.]

Nadaun, Raja Narindar Chand, C. S. I., of—. Is a Landholder in Kangra District in the Punjab.

The title of "C. S. I." was conferred on him in the year 1907.

[13-9-30.]

Nand Lal, Dr.—Is a Barrister-at-Law, was an Elected Member of the last Legislative Assembly, representing the West Punjab Non-Muhammadan constituency; stood unsuccessfully for election as President of the Assembly at the last Session.

Is generally looked upon rather as a joke.

Note by His Excellency.—Withdrew from standing for election at the dictate of some Hindu Mahasabha. Now wants to be nominated to A. or C. of S.

I told him to write to P. S. V., but should scarcely think his name need be seriously considered. See again with other nominations.

[24-9-30.]

Nair, Mr. G. Sankaran.—Is Secretary, Malabar Tenants' Association and All-Kerala Tenants League. Is a Vakil of Calicut.

Will probably speak to His Excellency about the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

Note† by His Excellency.—I saw Mr. Nair this morning, 23rd August 1930. He was generally concerned to plead the case of the tenants, and he impressed upon me the importance of not delaying assent to the Bill or allowing any substantial alterations to be made in it, except after hardship of its operation had been proved. He made one point that seemed to me of possible importance in connection with the position of non-cultivating Kanamdars. On this he drew my attention to a passage in the Raghaviah Report, page 47, paragraph 101, which definitely, according to him, went against the exclusion of this class of case. He also, in the same connection, developed the point at some length that a family who was non-cultivating today might be cultivating at some future time, if, for example, there were no male members of the family

* Copy sent to Pol. Secy. for information with P. S. V.'s compliments on 3-3-31.

† Copy sent to Sir F. Noyce on 24-8-30.

able to cultivate at any given moment. His argument in short was that to attempt to deal with non-cultivating Kanamdars as a class would impose great hardship. As I have said earlier, he attached great importance to the least possible delay in giving assent, as at the present moment, according to him, Jenmis were getting decrees against tenants and effecting them in anticipation of the Bill coming into force.

[23-8-30.]

Nair, The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran, Kt.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State.

Was a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council during Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty.

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Sir Sankaran Nair today*. I began by congratulating him on the speech he had made in the Council of State and he told me that the debate in the Council was already having considerable effect upon opinion in the Assembly. Many of those who had voted for boycott were profoundly uneasy and looking for a way out. A good deal will turn on the Moslem meeting arranged to take place on March 5th, at which, I understood from him, Jinnah was to report to the meeting that it had not been found possible to reach agreement in the All-Parties Conference between the Moslems and Hindus. The principal difficulty was the question of electorates, the Moslems being prepared to give up their special electorates on the condition of the regrouping of Provinces on a linguistic basis, while the Hindus were willing to regroup Provinces, but not willing to associate it in the way desired by the Moslems with the question of electorates. According to him, therefore, the position is that Hindus and Moslems will agree to differ on the point of communal electorates, upon which the Congress will forthwith proclaim that it accepts communal electorates in order to preserve as much appearance of unity as possible. I asked him whether, if Congress took this line, this would be at all likely to make Moslems less keen against the boycott, inasmuch as part of the fear principally impelling them in favour of co-operation would be removed. He did not think this would necessarily follow, as at bottom Moslems were genuinely—and he thought quite rightly—frightened of Hindus, and it was this more than anything else which influenced their attitude towards Government, which on merits they disliked quite as much as the Hindus did. He said that the Hindu Mahasabha would not ultimately boycott, and that Moonji was a good deal bothered by Malaviya, who is always trying to make him do things he did not like.

Finally, he said that Government had been too weak in the past few years over things like non-co-operation and boycott, and that, if he had had anything to say to it, a good many people would have been locked up long ago. He was certain that we should come to the necessity of passing an anti-boycott law.

[*2-3-28, 15-9-28, 22-3-30, 29-9-30.]

Nalagarh, Raja Jogindra Singh, of—Nalagarh ranks second in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Indian States in the Punjab. The area of the State is 256 square miles, with a population of 211,997 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,16,578. The present Chief was installed in the *gaddi* in 1911 and is of about 60 years of age.

A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the enquiries therewith showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him.

On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal service, and the resources of his State.

Co-operative Banks and Societies have been opened out in the State.

The Raja had an interview with Lord Lytton while acting as Viceroy.

[19-7-27.]

Nanak Chand Pandit, Mr., M. L. C.—Is Secretary and Whip of the Hindu Party in the Punjab Legislative Council.

1. With regard to proportions of the various communities in Punjab, he pointed out that Hindus were 31 per cent. and Sikhs 11 per cent. and referred to the strong feeling between them.

2. He disliked the Punjab Alienation Act, and said it was wrong that people should be debarred by birth from purchase of real property. He also said that it diminished sellers' market and spoke of its bearing on the constitutional problem and appointment to posts.

3. He was strongly against communal electorates, and asked why the majority should have the choice. The minority had the right to.

4. He deplored the communal bias in the Services.

[26-6-30.]

Nanavatty, Khan Bahadur Dr. B. H—Retired Civil Surgeon. Has been on the Municipality for years and fought the non-co-operators, including Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in debates and the Law Courts.

Is a Parsi loyalist and will talk about his successful appeal to the High Court in the suit he brought against the non-co-operating Municipality a few years ago.

[9-12-27.]

Naranji, Mr. Lalji.—A Hindu. Represents the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Is a director of the principal Mills and other concerns in Bombay. Has the sole monopoly for pressing cotton in many important States such as Radhanpur, Rajpipla, Nawanagar, &c.

Is an independent in politics, but an unsparing critic of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

[17-1-30.]

Narendra Nath, Diwan Bahadur, Raja.—Comes from a distinguished family of Kashmir Brahmins. Born 1864, was selected as Assistant Commissioner under the Statutory Rules, and was District Judge and Deputy Commissioner in several districts. Retired as a Commissioner. Is the leader in the Legislative Council of the party opposed to the rural majority. Moderate in tone. Was made Raja in 1917.

Is a prominent Member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

He is the President of the Hindu Mahasabha Conference and has been closely associated with the Hindu Sabha movements for many years; is more respected for his character than for his intellect.

Note by His Excellency.—Talked a good deal about the composition of the Statutory Commission. Is opposed to any idea of Parliamentary Commission and attaches the utmost importance to securing proper representation for minority communities. As an illustration of his purpose, he took the case of five Indians, whom he would distribute as follows:—

1 advanced politician.

1 Hindu from a Province with a Muslim majority.

1 Muslim from a Hindu majority Province.

1 European.

1 Brahmin from Madras.

He did not think the sort of purpose he had in mind would be achieved by having Provincial men co-opted; as he thought the Provincial, or rather minority, views must be constantly present to the minds of the Commission. He asked permission to submit a note.

[21-10-26, 17-11-26, 1-7-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—We discussed three main points:—

(i) the undesirability of separate electorates, except where the minority demanded them;

(ii) the necessity of securing by Statute reasonable protection for minorities in the matter of recruitment of services; and

(iii) the desirability of a clause defining fundamental rights of citizens, again in the interest of minorities, being incorporated in the Statute.

[1-8-30.]

Nariman, Mr. G. K., of Bombay.—Is a Journalist by profession and is said to be the best of Parsi Journalists.

He has just returned from a Journalistic tour in Afghanistan.

Note by His Excellency.—Thinks seriously of Bolshevik menace and combat by (1) Roads; (2) British traders doing more to push, *i. e.*, catalogues not translated, &c.

Thinks Hindus and Moslems ought to be left to fight it out between them.

Has written one or two very flattering accounts of Afghan progress, which seem hardly justified by facts.

He will send P. S. V. a note of his views.

[14-10-26.]

Nashipur, Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of— Bengal landholder. Was a Member of the former Legislative Council in Lord Chelmsford's time.

He had several interviews with Lord Reading.

Is the President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, and will be leading the All-India Landholders' Deputation.

Note by His Excellency.—Not a very noteworthy man. Bewailed the degree to which tenants in Bengal had been weaned from their old devotion to landholders.

[15-12-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Rather an ineffective individual to be Minister and seems very naturally to feel his position very insecure.

[27-12-28, 29-7-30, 13-12-30.]

Natesan, The Hon'ble Mr. G. A.—Is a nominated non-official Member in the Council of State from Madras.

A Hindu leader in Madras. Was editor of the "Indian Review" for a time. An influential man in politics. Sir Brojendra Mitter recommends him for an interview.

Note by His Excellency.—Was also very friendly and shared the view that politics were smoother at the present time than previously. Although from Madras, is greatly interested in communal appeasement. His other main topic was Kenya, in regard to which I explained the difficulties of having Indian representation, which he recognised. He attaches great importance to assistance by the Government of India to Indians in Kenya in the preparation of their case. A great friend of Sastri's.

[9-9-27, 25-9-29, 15-7-30.]

Nathmal, Rai Sahib Seth.—Is a Special Magistrate and Honorary Assistant Collector in Gokul, District Muttra, United Provinces. The title of "Rai Sahib" was conferred on him in January 1914. He was a member of the late Imperial Legislative Council. He is not a land-holder, but the local representative of a big firm of bankers. He is a rather stupid man, but very loyal, and such influence as he has is always on the side of Government.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice man, but I don't think—unless I gravely underrate his influence—that there was much object in seeing him. His conversation was principally devoted to expatiating on his own merits and services, which did not strike me as outstanding.

Note by P. S. V.—Note that he should not be given an interview in future. He appears a man of little position and the interview was a waste of His Excellency's time.

[19-11-26.]

Nawanagar, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., of— The Jam Sahib will probably mention the subject of transhipment of dutiable goods to the Kathiawar States. The year

1923 witnessed a remarkable development of trade in goods transhipped duty free from Bombay to ports in Kathiawar, particularly in sugar and matches. Enquiries satisfied the Government of Bombay, who were then in direct relations with the Kathiawar States, that the bulk of these goods were going into British India, and that the Nawanagar Durbar was not strictly carrying out their undertaking to charge full British Indian rates of duty on all foreign imported goods. The Bombay Government accordingly prohibited the transshipment free of duty of goods to a Nawanagar port, and warned the other Kathiawar Durbars. On further representations in 1924 the Government of India were disposed to agree to the reopening of transshipment, but wished first to examine every suggestion for safeguarding the customs revenue, particularly that of revising the agreement of 1917 giving the States the privilege of importing goods duty free. This led to an examination of statistics in 1925 and 1926, and from this, the Board of Revenue decided that the financial interests involved had become very important, and recommended certain reservations to be inserted in the 1917 agreement. A departmental committee was then formed to expedite a solution; the committee has generally agreed that the only remedy for the loss of revenue, which may shortly amount to a crore of rupees, is to reimpose a land customs line. Certain difficulties in connection with this proposal are however still under consideration. Political Department advise His Excellency to inform the Jam Sahib that the present position is causing the Government some anxiety, but that His Highness can rest assured that nothing will be done until the Durbars concerned have been given an opportunity of representing their case.

Note by His Excellency.—He represented to me very strongly the general case of Kathiawar States on this question of entry of foreign goods through Kathiawar ports. His main contention, for which I think there is a good deal to be said, was that so long as the States in question were not infringing the letter or spirit of their undertakings with the Government of India, but only taking legitimate advantage of their natural geographical position and economic advantages, it was unreasonable to strangle or forbid development.

Among their advantages were—

- (1) The cheaper freights on tramp lines plying direct to Kathiawar.
- (2) Lower harbour dues.
- (3) Shorter and, due to metre-gauge, cheaper rail haulage into Northern India.

He pressed for an assurance that no decision should be taken against the interests of the States, without their having a chance to make representations. This assurance I readily gave him*.

He also asked if he might speak to me, at Maharaja of Jodhpur's request, on a matter concerning Jodhpur of which I attach separate note* for Political Department.

[27-11-26, 23-3-27, 19-1-29, 4-3-30.]

Nayudu, Sir K. Venkata Reddi, Kt.—Sir Venkata Reddi was the Second Minister to the Madras Government from 1920 to 1923. He was defeated at the last December election to the Legislative Council.

He is one of those non-Brahmins who do not approve of the resolutions passed at the Coimbatore Conference, especially the entry into the Congress.

He was knighted in June 1923.

[5-8-27.]

Nazim-ud-din, The Hon'ble Mr. Khwaja, C. I. E.—Is the Minister for Education, Bengal Government.

[12-12-30.]

Negi, Subedar Darwan Singh, V. C.—Was a Rifleman only at the time he won his V. C. and received very rapid promotion to the rank of Subedar on that account; retired shortly after the War.

[19-3-29.]

Neogy, Mr. K. C.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Dacca Division (non-Muhammadan Rural).

He was also a Member of the last Assembly which he resigned on account of the Salt-tax. He belongs to no particular party. He is a man of independent views.

During the life of the present Assembly, he has several times taken the chair in his capacity as one of the Deputy Chairmen with conspicuous success. In debate he is inclined to be carried away with his own eloquence and to indulge in some wild remarks and unnecessary vituperation.

[31-5-26.]

Nepalese Envoy.—Will convey the compliments of His Majesty the King of Nepal and of His Highness the Maharaja, Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal.

Nepal has the status of an independent Kingdom and has a treaty with the British Government. We are permitted to recruit Gurkhas for our Gurkha regiments from Nepal. Nepal lent us the whole of their very efficient State Army during the War which enabled us to send far more troops from India to various fronts than would have been possible if we had not had this strong force to take their places for internal security and frontier defence work in India.

[6-4-26.]

Newham, Mr. C. E.—Is representative of *The Pioneer* and *The Civil and Military Gazette*.

[7-4-31.]

Noyce, Mr. F., C. S. I., C. B. E., I. C. S.—Is an attached officer to the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

[25-2-27.]

Orchha, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of—. The Maharaja is the oldest and highest in rank among the Bundela States in Central India and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns (permanent) and 17 guns personal. The area of the State is 2,079 square miles with a population of 284,948, and an average income of about 10 lakhs. He is 74 years old and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874.

Orchha has sent a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy which is still under the examination of Political Department. Amongst other claims he wishes Bijawar, who is Orchha's second son, to succeed him to the *gadi*. Orchha's desire is to disinherit the son of his eldest son (who has died) on the following grounds:—

- (1) that the succession is confined to the issue of Bundela Ponwans or Dhandhara Chouhan Rajputs, and that his eldest son having married outside this endogamous group, his grandson is thus disqualified. The Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, reports that enquiries have shown that no such hard and fast restriction exists as alleged by the Maharaja;
- (2) that Ruling Princes have the right to nominate their own successors, Government of India does not recognise this right to the exclusion of natural heirs;
- (3) that the Maharaja of Bijawar's adoption may be annulled in order to enable him to succeed in Orchha. This is against the fundamental idea underlying an adoption.

As regards Bijawar himself, Agent to the Governor-General contends that his succession should not be allowed, whatever the decision regarding the succession of Orchha's grandson may be, on the ground that when Bijawar was adopted into the Bijawar State, Orchha himself admitted that his son would have no claim to inherit after his death. The case will not be submitted to His Excellency by the Political Department until all the papers are completed and the Political Department suggest that His Excellency informs Orchha that the matter is still under consideration, and that before passing orders, he will consider very carefully the arguments adduced by His Highness.

His Excellency saw Maharaja of Bijawar on 30th November 1926.

Note by His Excellency.—He mentioned this at the end of a polite exchange of compliments, and I told him I would give the matter personal attention, but had as yet seen no papers.

[13-1-27.]

Oudh, Deputation of the grandsons of the ex-King of—.

[8-3-29.]

Paddison, Sir George, K. B. E., C. S. I.—Was the President of the Indian Deputation to South Africa.

He is a Madras Civilian and he joined the service in 1897. He holds a permanent appointment of Collector and District Magistrate in Madras Presidency and is a nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council. He was made a C. S. I. in June 1923.

Note by His Excellency.—Discussed South African Deputation. As to himself, he preferred reluctance but of course willingness to go if required. Thought he might be useful with Smuts.

On three other points, he was greatly concerned, but said he had already spoken to Home Member—

(1) Representation, by personal member, of depressed classes in Assembly.

(2) That his subject (Labour depressed classes) should be made a “subject” and reserved, so that he might be able to help direct instead of through Taluq Boards.

(3) Extension of Lee Commission concessions to certain members of Provincial Services.

[20-5-26, 3-9-26.]

Padrauna, Raja Bahadur of—Please see “Braj Narain Rai”.

[11-6-28.]

Pahalajani, Mr. Bhojising G.—Member of the Legislative Council, President of the Sukkur Municipality, leading Pleader of Sukkur and *ex-Deputy* President, Bombay Legislative Council. Is the leader of a large section of the Hindu Public in Sukkur.

[10-11-27.]

Pakrasi, The Hon'ble Mr. Suresh Chandra.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and represents the East Bengal non-Muhammadian constituency. Wishes to speak about the situation at Dacca.

[16-7-30.]

Panagal, Raja Sir P. Ramarayaningar, K. C. I. E., of—The Raja came to prominence as a leader of the non-Brahmin or Justice party and was the First Minister to Government from 1920 to 1926. The party recently met at a conference at Coimbatore and passed resolutions permitting entry into the Congress and stating that they would not accept office until provincial autonomy was granted. *Ex-Minister* for Local Self-Government, Madras.

He will speak about the Madras Religious Endowment Bill. He represents the non-Brahmin party in Madras. He also wishes to speak about the general political situation.

He was granted the hereditary title of “Raja” in June 1922 and was made a K. C. I. E. in July 1926.

He has come to Delhi in connection with the Investiture.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Said that he was applying his regained leisure to organisation of Agricultural Societies of landowners and tenants, with three principal objects—

(1) to improve agricultural methods,

(2) to extricate agriculturists from toils of vakils.

(3) to offer more useful subjects of thought than objectionable politics.

(2) Said that Justice Party was not anti-Brahmin except so far as it was anti-monopolist.

(3) Said that Brahmins occupied most of high official positions and all their influence had been exerted against him.

[1-7-26, 3-7-26, 19-7-27, 5-8-27.]

Pandian, M. R. Ry. Rajkumar B. Rajaram.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Madura and Ramnad *cum* Tinnevely Non-Muhammadian Rural constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Photograph! I was vague.

[12-3-31.]

Pandit, The Hon'ble Sardar Shri Jagannath Maharaj.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State.

(Bombay: Non-Muhammadan.)

[11-3-31.]

Panikkar, Mr. K. M.—In recommending him for the grant of an interview in November 1927, the Principal, University College of the South West, Exeter, said:—"Not many months ago he published a book called 'Indian States and the Government of India' with my brother-in-law Martin Hopkinson. Olivier wrote a foreword for it, but the book seems to me to be really what it claims, a scientific presentation of the facts. He has also in hand another book on the working of dyarchy, which I expect my brother-in-law will publish.

He has been in his time, although he is young, fairly active in the Indian national movement. For a period he was associated with Gandhi, but I have no doubt that you can very easily, if you wish, find out all about those years.

He is an extremely clever man, brilliant indeed, voluble and argumentative like all his race, but longer headed than most of them and he seems to me to begin to be something of a true realist in Indian politics. He is now ambitious of making a career on the lines which his new post opens to him, and he has the wits and the knowledge to go a long way. Besides living in England frequently and for long periods, he has been a good deal on the continent, and he has friends in those circles that concern themselves with Indian affairs".

Is Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir. Is now on deputation from the Kashmir Service as Deputy Director of the Special Organisation of the Princes.

[28-1-30.]

Panna, His Highness Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of— Panna State is under the Bundelkhand Agency (Central India) and the rulers are descended from the Orchha house.

The area of the State is 2,596 square miles with a population of 197,600. The average annual revenue is Rs. 9,48,000. The Maharaja enjoys a salute of 11 guns. The present Maharaja, who is now 32 years of age, succeeded to the *gadi* in June 1902.

A *sanad* conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief was granted in the year 1921.

[20-8-26.]

Note by His Excellency.*—The Maharaja of Panna was concerned—

(1) With the representation of smaller States.

(2) With the question of getting some railway extension into Bundelkhand. Could you speak to Russell? I told him Railways had now no money for anything.

[23-3-31.]

Panna Lal, Rai Bahadur.—Is a Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Ambala Division non-Muhammadan constituency.

[10-7-30.]

Parlakimedi, Raja of— He is a Zamindar in the Madras Presidency (District Ganjam). Educated at the Court of Wards School in Madras. On returning to his estate he took a direct interest in his zamindari, and has spent much time and money in its development. Among other things, he devoted a block of land as an experimental farm for distribution of seed, &c., among his tenants. He was recommended by the Governor of Madras to be a Member of the Agricultural Commission as a landlord who takes a keen interest in agriculture and administers his estates on up-to-date lines. The recommendation was accepted and has been approved by the Secretary of State. Any comment made in the Press on his appointment on the Commission has been favourable.

[11-6-26.]

Is a returned delegate of the Round Table Conference.

Note by His Excellency.—Orissa. Boundaries Commission should be set up as soon as possible.

Non-Zamindar representation on Round Table Conference, Madras and General.

[2-4-31.]

Patan, Thakur of—Please see "Udai Singh".

[13-7-28.]

Patel, The Hon'ble Mr. V. J.—President of the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Two cases—Privilege, Disallowance.

(2) Détenus, personal gesture.

(3) Confer with leaders to prepare for Commission.

(4) Would like regular half-hourly interview weekly while Assembly is sitting.

The President apparently can disallow resolutions specified in Rule 23 of Legislative Rules. He cannot disallow on the grounds specified in Rule 22 (1). Would it be possible to authorise the President to disallow motions on the grounds given in Rule 22(1)?

There might be a provision by which he should report his proposed action to the Viceroy not less than a fixed period before the motion is down for discussion. In the event of the Governor-General disagreeing with the President's proposed ruling, there might be opportunity for consultation and in case of disagreement in this consultation, the final decision would rest with the Governor-General, whose decision should be communicated by the President as a ruling on the motion under discussion.

Note by His Excellency.—On November 2nd at 10-30 I saw Patel. He professed to be pained and disappointed at the Parliamentary Commission, and was not inclined to appraise the idea of a Select Committee very highly. He said that they merely be Assessors at a later stage of the proceedings. He recognised the novel procedure, and possible constitutional implications later, but harped on the note that Indians had no effective voice. They could not sign the report to Parliament. He also asked what was the good of asking his and other Indian opinion now, when the thing was a *fait accompli*.

Note by His Excellency.—Patel came to see me again today*. I began by telling him that I had been greatly annoyed to see that the names of the Commission, which I had only mentioned in my joint interview with him and Srinivasa Iyengar, had been disclosed to the Press. I had no doubt which of the two was responsible for the disclosure, and had written as sharply as I could in the circumstances to Srinivasa Iyengar to complain of the breach of confidence. Patel said that he trusted I had no lingering suspicion of him and begged me to ask Moore of the *Statesman* the source of his information. I said I scarcely thought I could do this, but that he could set his own mind at rest, inasmuch as I had private grounds for knowing that he was not responsible. He went on to say that Srinivasa Iyengar was saying that he, Patel, was trying to get people to accept the procedure, and his position was difficult. Srinivasa Iyengar was, he said, both indiscreet and muddle-headed. How was his statement to me that he would have accepted a Commission with an Indian majority consistent with the Congress position that Parliament must first recognise India's right to Dominion status, and then hold a free conference of plenipotentiaries of both countries to decide details and precise method. But it was on good talking to him, for he said one thing one minute and another the next. I told him that the incident was a striking justification of the difficulty I had felt, which hampered all one's work, of frank confidential discussions with individual leaders in advance of decisions.

Returning to the main issue, he was greatly affected by the difficulty of his own position. He could hardly escape making some public announcement of his views, and what those were I knew. I told him that speaking off-hand I did not think such a step was easily compatible with his position as President, whose duty it was to keep himself outside controversy. Any such action by the Speaker of the House of Commons would be unthinkable. He agreed, but

said that so long as India had not got responsible government, his position as an Indian was different. I told him that he, like the Viceroy or any Member of Council, accepted the position, knowing well what were the limitations of the Indian Constitution or of convention, and the one remedy for all such persons if they disagreed with any action of Government so strongly as to wish to condemn it publicly was to resign.

Supposing he did this, and supposing even that all his friends walked out again from the Assembly and Councils, what practical result would they have achieved? He interrupted me at this point to assure me that there would be no such walk-out. They had discussed it, and he along with others had opposed it so strongly that he thought he could safely say there was no question of it. He recurred to the possible pressure that would be exerted on him to make some statement by way of interview to the Press, but from time to time said that he would wish to do nothing of which I disapproved. I told him that I would consider his problem if he wished me to do so, and that I was not insensible of his difficulties, and it might be found possible to evolve a statement which, while making his position plain to the Indian public, would yet not be such as to prejudice the official position which the President of the Assembly was bound to maintain. He said he would be grateful for any advice I might feel able after further reflection to give him.

I then asked him whether I was not right in surmising that the object which his extreme friends now had in view, was to condemn the scheme of procedure enough to put themselves right with their own public, but not to go so far as to put themselves hopelessly wrong with British opinion, or run the risk of losing such opportunities as the proposed procedure afforded. He nodded assent to this, and I said that this resolved the question rather into one of the appropriate tactics by which their object could best be secured, and which were obviously scarcely a subject on which I could advise. At the same time I could hardly suppose that the solution would be so difficult as to evade the search of ingenious minds. He was extremely friendly throughout, and I think is anxious to avoid trouble. In the course of conversation he referred to his desire expressed to the Secretary of State that he should invite Gandhi to be a member of a Mixed Commission. In reply to a question from me, he said that he would not have accepted membership, except on the condition that His Majesty's Government had previously accepted the Congress claim to immediate Dominion status, with the Commission to decide method, &c. He agreed that no Secretary of State could have made this condition, and that at the present time no Parliament would agree to such promises, but he thought they would come to it in a few years' time.

Note by His Excellency.—General discussion about difficulties of past session, with good resolutions for the future. Very keen about his separation of office schemes and thinks Graham is obstructing. Wants to propitiate and mediate at Bardoli; and to be consulted about date of next Assembly meeting. I told him I would see that I had his suggestions before me, along with the official recommendations, on the matter, *i. e.*, introduce the same procedure as for the allocation of time (*vide* my letter to Mr. Graham three or four weeks ago). I am speaking separately to Private Secretary to the Viceroy about this.

[-4-26, 11-6-26, 3-7-26, 7-9-26, 11-2-27, 19-3-27, 17-8-27, 17-9-27, 2-11-27, 6-11-27, 11-3-28, 30-3-28, 11-1-29, 23-8-29, 7-9-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—Mr. Patel came to see me this afternoon in connection with the letter that I had given to him yesterday containing the gist of my proposed statement on the 31st. He said that he had read and re-read it with great care, and that he wished to tell me at once that he was very grateful for the action that His Majesty's Government had agreed to take and, after discussing with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Ansari, they had decided that it ought to be accepted by Congress. So far he was warmly appreciative and grateful.

He then proceeded to say that by the action taken His Majesty's Government had placed the Congress on the horns of a dilemma. It was not easy for them to accept, having regard to their previous commitments and the opinions held by some sections of their party. The especial points on which they would

feel difficulty were that the proposal did not recognise the claim they had latterly advanced for a Conference to discuss the *conceded principle* of the early establishment of Dominion Status. In this connection however he took the view that, inasmuch as it would be open at the Conference to Congress representatives to convince the Conference and His Majesty's Government if they could of the wisdom of immediate grant of Dominion Status, they might turn the corner in this fashion.

On the other hand, it was clearly difficult for them to reject it. The announcement would certainly detach from Congress ranks many who had been associated with it, and would leave them isolated if they wished to reject. It was also evident that this was the only and last opportunity they would have of convincing other sections of opinion in India or His Majesty's Government of their case.

Having regard to these several considerations, he, Ansari and Malaviya had decided, as I have already said, that the right course was to welcome the announcement and to express appreciation of the action taken on the authority of His Majesty's Government; and further to agree to participate in the Conference subject to two conditions—

- (1) that the Conference should take place anyhow in 1930; and
- (2) that its composition should be such as they could accept.

At this stage I interrupted him to say that, while I appreciated the general attitude of mind that his conversation had revealed, I hoped that he would discourage his friends from attempting again to complicate issues by tying themselves or the Government up in definite dates. The practical facts of the Government of India having to consider the report in the light of the views of Provincial Governments, the possibility of Assembly elections in the autumn of 1930, the probability that the Princes would require time to consider their case, the unwillingness of Indians to go to England in the autumn, all these factors taken together might make it inevitable that the Conference should in fact be held over till the spring of 1931. I accordingly urged him, if anything was to be said by Congress or other persons on this point, that they should content themselves with urging that His Majesty's Government should expedite the matter as much as possible and that, if practicable, the Conference should take place in 1930.

With regard to the second point, the composition of the Conference, I said that it would make my task easier if, in any statement they made, they would confine themselves to saying that they hoped that before making recommendations to His Majesty's Government on this subject I would wait to receive representations from leaders of opinion in India.

I also told him that I thought it not unlikely that the Prime Minister, returning from America on the 1st of November, would make a statement on that day supporting my own, and that the Prime Minister's statement would probably appear in the English papers on the morning of November 2nd, being telegraphed to India that evening. It was for him to consider whether he should not advise his friends to limit their first statement to some general formula of approbation, expanding this in a fuller statement after they had seen what the Prime Minister had to say. He said that they were anxious to prevent the Press going off in all directions and I told him this was not really a matter that concerned me very closely, but that I was perpetually amazed at the promptitude with which all Indian leaders thought it necessary to rush into print.

He concluded by saying that he hoped in the course of next year that I should take steps to bring representatives of all sections of Indian opinion together, including Princes. I politely demurred to this, but I foresee that it will be the kind of thing to which Indian opinion is likely to recur. He asked me whether the States' subjects would be represented at the Conference, and I told him that I was quite clear that they would have no *locus standi*. So far as the States were concerned, the Conference would be discussing questions of constitutional policy, in regard to which the accredited Governments of the States were the only people who could speak with authority. No

questions, so far as I could see, would arise of internal Government within the States, nor, if they did, could they properly be treated in such a Conference, inasmuch as under present constitutional arrangements they were within the exclusive purview of the Paramount Power. He seemed to accept this very readily, remarking however that it would make a row among the States' subjects. He left telling me that Ansari, Malaviya and he hoped to see Gandhi in a day or two, and were endeavouring to call representative men together at an early date to take action of the kind of line that he had sketched.

[29-10-29, 3-4-30.]

Patel, The Hon'ble Mr. V. J., and Ansari, Dr. M. A.—Dr. Ansari is a renowned Physician in Delhi, having received his medical education in England. Takes a great part in Muhammadan politics and is an ardent Congressman. Was elected President of the last Indian National Congress held in Madras.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Patel will bring up the question of His Excellency subscribing to a memorial to Hakim Ajmal Khan. Sir Malcolm Hailey is against this proposal if the memorial is associated in any way with politics, *e. g.*, Jamia University. He suggests there will be no harm in it if it is devoted to, *e. g.*, the Tibbia College.

Note by His Excellency.—I put my difficulties to Ansari about subscribing to the Jamia, but he assured me that they changed both the plan and the constitution of the University two or three years ago, so as to make to
 A { definitely non-political, with a Foundation Committee of men of all
 B { political views. The appeal on its behalf was also supported by men of all shades of opinion.

He promised to send me the names of both A and B and agreed that if after reflection I felt I could subscribe, I might appropriately write a letter to him for publication explaining my doubts, and how they had been removed.

[31-1-28.]

Patel, The Hon'ble Mr. Vallabhbhai J.—President, Ahmedabad Municipality. Was re-elected President last month independently of any particular party. Formerly a non-co-operator and still wears khadi. Is brother of the Hon'ble Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. Is President of the Gujarat Congress Committee which did good work for flood relief and has co-operated with Government officers. Has done much to improve municipal management in Ahmedabad during the last three years. Is keen on Town-Planning schemes and will press for construction of a bridge over the Sabarmati river near Shahpur gate on which the biggest Town-Planning scheme depends. This question is now under the consideration of Government.

[9-12-27.]

Note by His Excellency.*—

(1) Thought over his suggestions—

(a) Prorogue.

(b) Discuss with Party Leaders in advance of his ruling—regret both unacceptable.

(2) He must therefore rule—

(a) If he rules for Government, P. S. Bill will presumably proceed. P. L. A. assented.

(b) If he rules against Government, I intend to address both Houses on Friday (12-4-29).

(3) I asked him if he could—

(a) to give me an indication of whether or not he was going to rule against Government in order that notice might be issued to both Houses.

He said he was—

- (b) to avoid in this case allowing his ruling to be provocative in tone, which would make it more difficult for me to maintain the impersonal note in discussing our differences which I should desire.

He took note of this.

[10-4-29.]

Patiala, Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., G. B. E., of—.

[10-2-27, 10-5-27, 12-1-29, 22-2-30.]

Paton, the Revd. William.—Is the Secretary, National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon.

[24-11-26.]

Wishes to speak to His Excellency regarding the trouble which has arisen in America in consequence of the demands made on American Missionaries by the Collector of Madura.

Thinks he might be of some use to His Excellency on the subject of the disputes of the Malabar St. Thomas Christians. He had an interview some time ago with the Patriarch in Mosul.

Wishes also to discuss with His Excellency the general outlook for Christian Missionary enterprise in view of the developments of Indian nationalism.

[29-1-31.]

Patriarch of Antioch, His Holiness the.—His Holiness does not know English and will be accompanied by an Interpreter.

[9-3-31.]

Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir Annepu, Kt.—Is a Minister for Education, Public Works and Excise Departments to the Governor of Madras.

As Minister he has done exceptionally good work and proved himself a very capable administrator. He is a man who possesses courage and much Parliamentary instinct.

He came here to attend the All-India Ministers' Conference.

He was knighted on 1st January 1924.

Note by His Excellency.—I talked to him after luncheon, 24th September 1926.

A very intelligent and public-spirited person. He was interesting about the rural organisation of his party, and of the effect this has had in enabling them to stand against the efforts of Swarajists. He anticipates that the latter will lose two or three seats for Assembly in Madras.

[24-9-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Chairman of Madras Provincial Committee. He had some talk about Reforms. He wants full Provincial autonomy, with reserve powers to Governor. I gathered he did not want much present change in the Central Government, and, as long as this remained unchanged, he favoured indirect election from Provincial Councils. I pointed out some of the objections to this. He was generally very reasonable and anxious to work in with Government. On the question of the postponement of elections, he wanted them postponed till report was out. Otherwise they would not have much to fight on. He was strong about this.

[30-3-29, 8-7-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Will be here till 19th or 20th and possibly longer. He favours the idea of my getting a few leaders together when they are all here to discuss procedure.

[11-3-31.]

Pattani, Sir Prabhaskanker, K. C. I. E.—The Governor of Bombay, in recommending Mr. Pattani for a C. I. E. in 1910, said—

“Mr. Pattani became Private Secretary to the Chief of Bhavnagar shortly after his installation, and was promoted to be Diwan later on. He is a man of marked ability and intelligence, combined with a great charm of manner. The reputation of Bhavnagar as one of the best administered of the Bombay States is no doubt in great part due to the Diwan. The internal administration of the State is essentially wise and progressive, while the people, owing to a generous land revenue policy, are happy and contented. The Governor considers that the value of Mr. Pattani’s administrative work fully entitles him to the honour of a C. I. E.”, and in recommending him for a K. C. I. E., which was conferred on him in 1915, the Governor of Bombay wrote as follows:—

“Mr. Pattani’s work as Diwan of Bhavnagar is too well known to require any remarks. His work as a Member of my Executive Council has been quite excellent. He has shown independence of thought and action, and I shall much miss his help when he leaves in August.”

He presented a marble statue of Lord Curzon to the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta. He has now retired on pension from the Bhavnagar State.

He was a Member of the Reforms Committee. Was Member of the Secretary of State’s Council.

He had interviews with Lords Chelmsford and Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—He talked about Bhavnagar Ports; and was concerned to emphasise their squared position in connection with proposals to revise customs arrangements.

I reminded him of the distinction between Bhavnagar and the Minor Ports, but we did not pursue the subject.

He also discussed the age at which Rulers should be given powers and was in favour of 18.

[9-5-27.]

Is President of the Bhavnagar Regency Council.

Note by His Excellency.—Powers for Maharaja. He pressed very strongly for relaxation of our rule up to six months on grounds already stated. Speak* Political Secretary.

[27-3-31.]

Patterson, The Hon’ble Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. A., C. I. E.—Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Ajmer-Merwara is an island of British territory surrounded on all sides by Indian State territory. It is administered as a non-regulation Province directly under the Government of India. There is a Member for Ajmer-Merwara on the Legislative Assembly, but there is no local Legislature for this small administrative area. Laws are extended to it or made for it by regulations issued by the Governor-General.

The States in Rajputana, except for a few in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General, are grouped in Residencies or Political Agencies. The Resident or Political Agent corresponds with Government through the channel of the Agent to the Governor-General, and the Agent to the Governor-General has the considerable powers of disposing of matters of

subsidiary importance himself without reference to the Government of India, Political Department. The Agencies are—

- (1) The Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.
- (2) The Resident, Western Rajputana States.
- (3) The Resident at Jaipur.
- (4) The Resident in Mewar.
- (5) The Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.
- (6) The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

The States in Rajputana arranged alphabetically are Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jodhpur (Marwar), Karauli,³ Kishengarh, Kotah, Partapgarh, Shahpura, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur (Mewar).

All these States are Hindu States with the exception of Tonk. All these States are Rajput States with the exception of Tonk (Muhammadan) and Bharatpur and Dholpur (Hindu Jat States).

The Maharana of Udaipur is regarded by all Rajputs as head of the Solar Rajputs and Rajputs generally on historical and ancestral grounds.

The largest and most important States from the point of view of area, revenue and population combined are—

			Area Square miles.	Population.	Revenue. Rs.
Jodhpur	...	...	35,000	1,841,000	1,20,00,000
Jaipur	...	...	15,579	2,338,802	84,00,000
Bikaner	...	...	23,000	659,685	83,00,000
Udaipur	...	...	12,691	1,380,063	51,00,000

The very important State of Jaipur is under Minority Administration. Jodhpur has only recently received his powers after a Minority Administration.

A number of the Rajputana States have very medieval types of administration, *e. g.*, Jaipur, Tonk, Udaipur, Bundi.

We have had actively to interfere in recent years for various reasons in the administration of Udaipur, Sirohi and Tonk. The financial arrangements in Bharatpur give cause for anxiety.

Colonel Patterson is an experienced Political Officer. He has been in the Foreign and Political Department since 1898. He has acted as Political Secretary. He has an extensive knowledge of Rajputana having served in various parts of it before he became Agent to the Governor-General, *e. g.*, as Resident of Jaipur and as Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

[27-4-26, 28-4-26.]

Paul, Mr. K. T., O. B. E.—Wishes to place before His Excellency among other matters the question of a Hostel extension to the Y. M. C. A. building in New Delhi.

[17-8-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Wished me to send a message to the World's Student Conference meeting at Mysore in December. I asked him to write in about this. He said he would do so.

(2) Intellectual co-operation. I advised him to speak to Habibullah and, if the thing took concrete shape and he wished to speak to me about it later, he could.

(3) He told me that Dr. J. R. Mott was coming to preside over the World's Student Conference and would be in Delhi the first week in February.

(4) In this connection he proposed to try and organise some kind of a Rural Industries Exhibition which he said he would like me to open. About this he will write in; and I told him I could give him no undertaking.

(5) He wants to build a Y. M. C. A. hostel in Delhi, adjacent to the Y. M. C. A. Institute. It is estimated this will cost Rs. 1½ lakhs, and he wants Government to contribute on the 50/50 basis as, he understands, they are doing for the Y. W. C. A. I advised him to see Mitra, which he said he would do.

[17-8-28.]

Paul, Mr. K. T., O. B. E., and Dutta, Dr. S. K.—Dr. Dutta might speak to His Excellency about his renomination to the Legislative Assembly and the recent criticisms of the Y. M. C. A. by the European Association.

Note by His Excellency.—“Dr. Dutta spoke at length of all the good work that Y. M. C. A. was doing of various kinds. Denied, with conviction both to himself and me, that they were fairly charged with obnoxious political activities—though he admitted it was not possible to guarantee the discretion of all their workers or speakers.

He specifically referred to certain instances of complaint lodged, I think he said in some form, a little time ago by the Home Department.

He asked me to be a Patron and to open a Y. M. C. A. in New Delhi next winter. I said yes to the first; and provisionally assented to the second. He or Mr. Paul will write about both.

We did not discuss his nomination to the Assembly—though he mentioned it in passing—and he did not enter into details about the European Association matter.

I told him that I thought it was of the utmost importance that they should avoid any suspicion of “politics” in the wrong sense. They agreed.

Mr. Paul would like an interview in July to discuss their rural reconstruction work—which I said I would give him”.

[3-5-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Will write in about my visiting his work at Coimbatore. I told him I doubted its possibility.

*[He will write in about the Young Men’s Christian Association Show in Delhi, which I promised to do. He may write to Military Secretary to the Viceroy.]

About his rural work, he explained how they are using—

(a) Weekly markets to propagand.

(b) Village open air theatres.

(c) Night schools in existing day schools.

A nice little man, and very keen on co-operation.

[11-7-27, 13-6-30.]

Pavry, Mr. F. C.—Is the Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway.

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long talk to Mr. Pavry, and I told him that, so far as I understood the case, the attitude taken up both by Sir George Rainy and Sir Austen Hadow was not that Pavry was not fit to be a member of the board, but that he was not as good a selection for the post as someone else. I sought to explain to him the distinction between “absolute” fitness and “relative” fitness; and told him that in a selection post of this kind, although he might very naturally disagree with their view, the view of the Hon’ble Member and Chief Commissioner of Railways must be final. Somebody’s view had to be final, and I found difficulty in supposing that the Public Service Commission, however able would be as competent to appraise technical qualification for a technical post, as technical men.

Finally, he said that he had only taken the action he had by way of memorial with great reluctance, and that he did not claim, and indeed he was not sure that he wanted, *the post of a member of* Railway Board. What he *did* want was that in whatever form of reply might be given to his memorial, the stigma of unfitness for the Board membership should be removed—and that it should be made plain that the view of Government was not that he was unfit but that he was not so fit as someone else. This he thought he could fairly ask in view of what I had explained the general attitude of Government to be;

and such a statement on his "absolute" fitness would prevent it being said in future that "there was no Indian fit, &c."

I think that his request in this sense, on the Government attitude that I was advised by Sir A. Hadow to adopt, is not unreasonable, and I would suggest that the Hon'ble Commerce Member might consult with Chief Commissioner, Railways, as to form in which the request might be met.

[21-6-29.]

Peddie, Mr. J., I. C. S.—Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore.

[29-12-30.]

Peterson, Mr. F. G. R.—

[4-3-31, 9-4-31.]

Petit, Mr. Jehangir B.—Is the representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Note by His Excellency.—

(1) *Indian Daily Mail* and Princes.

(2) Bombay strike position. Peaceful picketting due to deliberate agitation.

(3) Bardoli. Very damaging to Government arbitral Tribunal.

Phaltan, Lieutenant Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao alias Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of—One of the Satara Jahagirs.

The present Chief, Maloji Rao *alias* Nana Saheb, born in 1896, was adopted by the late Chief in 1899. He was installed with the full dowers appertaining to the Ruler of the State on the 15th November 1917. He has a son, Kishor Singh, born in 1918.

The Chief is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan and holds a *sanad* from Government permitting adoption. He has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The State maintains nomilitary forces.

The Chief is an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor. He is one of the most promising of the younger Chiefs and is personally very hard-working and takes a keen interest in the affairs of his State.

Pillai, Dr. P. P., M. B. E., Ph. D.—Is one of the officers of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva. He came to India in January last as a League of Nations Officer on special mission to enquire into the question of establishing an Information Bureau in India and League of Nations Unions; the result of which he will probably communicate to His Excellency at the interview as indicated in his note. He has been highly spoken of by Sir Atul Chatterjee the present High Commissioner for India.

He has written a very well-known book on economics which is a textbook for the I. C. S. examination in England and is a recognised standard work at both Oxford and Cambridge.

He had an interview with Lord Reading.

[26-5-26, 18-1-29.]

Pirbakhsh Mian Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.—Retired Deputy Collector; President, District Local Board; Special First Class Magistrate; President, Anjuman Islam; and Zamindar; Chairman, Sukkur Madrassah Board. Very much respected both by the Hindu and Muhammadan communities for his moderation and fairness. Is a little deaf.

[10-11-27.]

Pithapuram, Maharaja Sri Raja Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, C. B. E., Raja of—An ancestor of the Raja came from Oudh in 1600, joined the forces of the Nizam of Hyderabad, became his Aide-de-Camp, and on one occasion saved the Nizam's life from two assassins. The sword then presented to him is still preserved. The estate of Pithapuram was conferred on him about 1647. His descendants were granted the title of Sirdar.

The estate was under the management of the Court of Wards from the year 1890 to 1906, when the Raja took it over. He took a keen interest in recruiting and was a constant supporter of all local efforts in connection with the war.

A friend of the poor and of the depressed classes ; a patron of literature and education, the Maharaja has spent large sums of money on various charitable objects. He sat in two successive Madras Legislative Councils as an elected representative of the Zamindars of the northern group during pre-reform days. He was made a C. B. E. in 1918 and the personal title of "Maharaja" was granted in June 1922.

He had an interview with Lord Reading.

He has a letter of introduction from the Governor of Madras.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice man. Keen on social work ; and an enthusiastic dog-fancier.

Very apprehensive about the Madras Estates Land Bill which apparently is designed to regulate the relations of landlord and tenant. He fears that Swarajists will introduce amendments to make it still worse ; and says the effect will be—

(a) to damage the land-owners—a primary object of Swarajists ;

(b) to benefit the middlemen, but do no good to the cultivator.

I might write* to Goschen and find out what he thinks, making clear of course that it is more his business than mine.

[15-12-26, 23-5-27.]

Polak, Mr. H. S. L.—Is the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Overseas Association in London. Had two interviews with Lord Reading.

[17-2-28.]

Pradhan, The Hon'ble Mr. G. B.—Is Finance Member of the Bombay Executive Council.

He is a Hindu, and is a pleader by profession. He practised at Thana, and was Public Prosecutor for 12 years in the Kolaba District.

Is a member of the Swaraj Party, but, having made reservations about not wrecking the Council or keeping seats vacant if the party were in a minority, he was not accepted as their party candidate, although backed by them as an independent. He was President of the Thana City Municipality for seven years.

He takes an interest in the Co-operative and Boy Scout movements, and was Minister of Excise for some little time before his promotion to the Executive Council.

[14-1-30.]

Praduman Kumar, Lala.—Is a Jain Zamindar of Saharanpur ; a rich man paying about Rs. 40,000 as revenue ; has little influence in the district, but is interested in religious matters of his own community ; does no public work.

[18-1-29.]

Pudukkottai, Regent of—.

Note by His Excellency.—[I had a long talk with him and we went all over the ground. He strongly pressed for the boy's succession to be recognised on the grounds of (1) that he was held to be a Hindu, (2) that all the State wanted it, (3) that the Raja had behaved very creditably throughout the whole affair.

In any case, it was very desirable that early decision should be reached. I promised him careful consideration and, I hoped, fairly quick decision. But if Government of India felt that there were grounds for revising their earlier view, they would have to approach Secretary of State. So I feared in any case it would take some time. Political Secretary to see.]

[24-3-27.]

Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir, Kt., C. I. E., M. B. E.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce) constituency.

* Action taken.

Is a man of influence in business circles and was Sheriff of Bombay in 1920.

He has been prominent in financial debates during the life-time of this Legislative Assembly.

He was a Member of the Fiscal Commission, Inchcape Committee and Currency Commission.

Note by His Excellency.—Clever; pleasant; but somewhat vain and very sensitive. He was a good deal bent at what he conceived to be lack of courtesy on part of Blackett.

Doubts whether Reserve Bank is wise at this juncture. Imperative need of India is development of Internal Banking. Exchange Banks can't do this and Imperial Bank can't unless they can continue to get the advantage of handling Government Funds.

Thought that Government had treated the Assembly rather cavalierly this Session—

- (i) Pilgrim Railway Station.
- (ii) Moplahs.
- (iii) Refusing to get time-limit to Press Amendment Bill.

I told him I would look into (i).

He struck me as an example of a person who would be easily put wrong, but equally easily kept right if the superficial courtesies were generously observed.

[28-8-26, 1-1-27, 6-9-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas this morning. Although he did not disapprove of the arrest of communists, he was in a state of white and righteous indignation about the search that had been conducted in the premises of the Free Press. Apparently, as I had not known before, he, Jayakar, Sethna and Birla are directors of the Free Press, and he thought it a monstrous act of discourtesy that Government should have issued a search warrant against their premises without first approaching them. Had this been done they would, of course, have given every help in their power, or, had they hesitated to do so, nothing could have prevented Government sending a *clear the line* telegram. I must confess that, as he spoke, he evoked some sympathy from my mind; but beyond trying to soothe him by telling him that, if I was in his position, I would no doubt be as cross as he was, I made no attempt to do more than say we must clearly now wait and see what has happened. To this he agreed, and hoped that, if Government were wrong in the suppositions that had led them to raid the offices and if, as he said they would, they found all sorts of evidence that the Free Press was above suspicion, we should not be above saying so.

He concluded by inviting me to read the speech he had just delivered on the Finance Bill, which, I understand, dealt with the general policy to be adopted by His Majesty's Government on the Indian constitutional problem. He is closely concerned to see something done on sufficiently generous lines to enable moderate opinion to justify itself before the world for having remained moderate. He suggested he might possibly write to me in this connection during the next two or three weeks, and I assured him I should be always pleased either to hear from him or to see him if he desired to bring anything to my notice.

[22-3-29, 25-9-29, 27-9-29, 4-3-30, 25-3-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—

I saw Sir Purshotamdas yesterday (6th October 1930). He had asked Sir B. N. Mitra when he came up here to let him know whether I would be willing to see him, and he had come from Bombay on receipt of a telegram. He began by a reference to his own position *vis-à-vis* the Round Table Conference. On this subject he was apologetic, but said that, everything else apart, he took such a grave view of the economic situation that he thought he could really do more useful work in India than in England. He was very frank about his difficulties with his Chamber, but on all this told me nothing I did not know before.

Turning to general politics, he began by attempting to assure me that it was, speaking broadly, quite untrue that all the commercial community in Bombay had been helping, or were helping, Congress. According to him, when the thing began, there was of course a certain amount of sympathy with the movement in business circles, but the bulk of the support had come from people who, seeing themselves for other reasons on the verge of bankruptcy, had been anxious to cover their tracks in a cloud of patriotism. This was still operating, and, although he had made many attempts to find out what truth there was in the charge that the business-men were financing the Congress, with the exception of one man whom he suspected, he could not find any evidence that this had been done by the bigger men. The smaller men and shopkeepers were of course all in it, and had been carried off their feet in the current of what he termed "general madness".

He next reverted to the attempts he had made in June to secure permission for Motilal to see Gandhi. Motilal had at that time, he said, been very favourably inclined to peace and his arrest had been unfortunate. Before his arrest he had given Purshotamdas to understand that he (Motilal) thought that if he could meet me we should—as he put it—be able to settle the whole thing in two hours, and had said that he would be very glad to respond to a summons from me to come and talk it all over. Since his recent release Purshotamdas had taken steps through a trusted emissary to find out whether this was still his view, and had ascertained that Motilal was still willing that I should summon him to Simla, and discuss the situation with a view to peace. Purshotamdas had felt this to be so important that he had come to Simla to make me personally acquainted with the situation. He felt it had been his duty to do so, and, if I thought there was nothing to be done on these lines, his conscience would at least be satisfied.

I told him that on the information before me at the time I had no doubt that we were right to arrest Motilal. His interview with Mr. Slocombe had appeared to me to be prefaced, and concluded, by impossible conditions of—

- (i) an assurance from myself that in fact amounted to prejudging the Conference, and
- (ii) a claim that Congress should have predominant representation of the whole Conference.

Inasmuch as these conditions were both quite unacceptable to me and that Motilal must have known them to be so, I said that I had had no reason to think that his interview was other than a skilful piece of propaganda, designed to tie the hands of Government, while he and Congress proceeded with their efforts to suborn military and police and generally to intensify the campaign. He recognised I think the force of the argument.

Turning to his concrete suggestion, I told him that I saw two insuperable objections to taking any action upon it. In the first place, if I were to send for Motilal, the public inference would inevitably be that, not content with the flat rebuff administered to Sapru and Jayakar by the Congress leaders, Government was still so anxious for peace that they could not refrain from making yet a further attempt. The last negotiations had been freely represented by Congress as evidence that Government was suing for terms, and I was not willing to give ground for further misconception of this kind. The second objection was equally potent. The only means by which Motilal could possibly expect me to move would be on the lines of giving him some private assurance, which I had already both privately and publicly said was impossible, and, in short, by pressing me to do what I had persistently refused to do since last December. It must be frankly recognised that the time for all this had gone by, our Despatch had gone to London, and the ball was now out of our hands. I deplored the attitude of Congress, but thought they had only themselves to thank for the position they had created, and must make my view quite plain to him that, if and when anything more was to be done, it could only be done on a direct move from the side of the Congress leaders; in other words, that the only means by which we could get back to peace would be by them definitely calling off the movement. He admitted the strength of these considerations and said that he thought something ought to be done to save the face of Congress. I

told him I had no desire whatever to do this, and that there was no way that I could see of saving their face that would represent what they might be expected to desire, and at the same time could possibly be acceptable to Government. He then asked me how I thought they could possibly call it off with least discredit to themselves. I told him that it ought not to pass the wit of ingenious men for them to say that they had produced a great national movement, of which Government no doubt now realised the strength, and that having achieved this, their principal purpose, they were content to stop putting the country to great inconvenience and to see what emerged from the Round Table Conference. He said that he thought this would be generally hailed as admission of defeat, but that at a great crisis leaders should not be afraid to do this kind of thing, and should rely upon public opinion recognising in a year or two's time that they had acted wisely.

He then asked me whether, if Congress did call it off, it would be possible to suspend the proceedings of the Conference in order that they might participate. I told him that I thought this was impossible and that in this respect again they had missed the bus. But I said that, speaking for myself, I had always anticipated that the Conference proceedings might be more protracted than some people thought, and that it was even possible that the Conference might adjourn after its first month or two's work for further examination of particular problems in India or in England, and might resume its deliberations in the spring. If anything of this sort happened, and if in the meanwhile Congress had come to be more reasonable, it would no doubt be possible to arrange for their participation in the later stages.

He said that what was weighing a good deal in their minds was that they thought, if the movement were now abandoned, it would have the effect of stiffening opinion in England against them, in the sense that the stimulus to liberal treatment of the problem would be diminished. To this I said that they were greatly mistaking English opinion if they thought that the present agitation would have any other effect than to reinforce all those who were least sympathetic to Indian hopes, and that, so far from their diagnosis being correct, I had no doubt that, if Congress definitely and boldly retraced their steps and adopted a different line, this would evoke much more sympathetic reactions from British opinion than they could expect to secure by their present methods.

He went on to say that he thought when Jawaharlal came out he would exercise a moderating influence. I told him this would greatly surprise me, but that it would be unfortunate if, in the event of this being his desire, he began by calling a meeting of the Working Committee, as in such an event it was probable that his opportunities for exercising moderation would be curtailed.

He concluded by asking me what I thought such as he could do to help. He was conscious that Government generally thought that he had failed to pull his weight. I asked him why he and a dozen other people of position in Bombay, if they shared his views, could not boldly come out and sign a public manifesto? He said they had discussed this, but had discarded it, because they thought its only effect would be to elicit a counter-manifesto, more widely signed, which would undo any good they might hope to achieve. I then suggested that he and others like him might encourage cloth merchants and traders to rebel against Congress tyranny. He said this was already being done and its effect was already noticeable. Twelve or sixteen men of substance had recently been visiting Motilal at Mussoorie to represent to him the desirability of peace. He (Motilal) was not at all happy about the situation, but they were at present relying a good deal upon the embarrassment that must be caused to Government of India finances, and on the prospects of a land-revenue campaign in the cold weather.

We parted quite good friends, and I was left wondering whether he had been speaking entirely for himself or not.

[7-10-30, 1-2-31, 8-2-31, 28-2-31, 29-3-31.]

Radhakrishnan, Prof. S.—Professor of Philosophy, Mysore, 1918—21; Upton Lecturer, Manchester College, Oxford, 1926; Haskell Lecturer in Comparative Religion, University of Chicago, 1926; Hibbert Lecturer, 1929; at present Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University (since 1921).

Author of "The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore" and other works on Philosophy and Religion.

He has been informed that His Excellency has suggested his name as a successor to Sir Jagadish Bose on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and is willing to serve on it.

Gave Convocation address at Mysore recently.

[19-12-30.]

Rodhamohan, Lala.—Is one of the leading Rases of Delhi. His family who were Khatris of Lahore came to Delhi in the days of Shah Jahan and after the Mutiny his grandfather Lala Chhunna Mal acquired a large proportion of the confiscated property within the city walls which was sold by auction. His cousin Rai Bahadur Lala Sheo Parshad, C. I. E., the late head of the family, was a great figure in Delhi. He takes little part in the public life, but is well-known socially. He is the donor of the Cup which is given in the Polo Tournament which is called after him.

[13-2-30.]

Rafique, Sir Muhammad Kt.—Is a Member of the Secretary of State's Council.

Was a Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

[25-2-27.]

Rafiuddin Ahmad, The Hon'ble Maulvi.—Is Minister of Education Bombay.

Is a (Sunni) Muhammadan.

Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892. A fellow of the Bombay University since 1914. First elected to the Bombay Council in 1909. Is a holder of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Medal.

Is very interested in the educational progress of the Muhammadan community.

[14-1-30.]

Raghaviah Pantulu Garu, Diwan Bahadur T., C. S. I.—Is a nominated official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

In recommending him for the grant of a C. S. I. in 1924 His Excellency the Governor of Madras wrote as follows :—

"Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah Pantulu joined Government service as a Probationary Deputy Collector in 1893 and has since then filled with credit many important offices—Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Special Forest Settlement Officer, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras, Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture and Collector and District Magistrate—until July 1920 when he was specially selected to fill the place of Diwan of Travancore. The excellent services which Mr. Raghaviah Pantulu rendered from 1893 to 1920 were recognised by Government by the grant of the titles of Rao Sahib in 1900, Rao Bahadur in 1910 and Diwan Bahadur in 1921. Since his appointment as Diwan of Travancore, he has done meritorious work under difficult conditions for which he is now recommended for the honour proposed. He has overhauled every branch of the administration, purging it of much corruption, waste and inefficiency, meeting with fierce opposition and incurring much odium. He has introduced a Legislative Council on the lines of, and with much the same powers as, the Reformed Councils in British India, and an Income-tax Act which has been worked by him with much tact and success. He has effected, in the teeth of vested interests, a great constitutional change

by the separation of the Devasoms (temple property) administration from the ordinary land revenue administration, in consequence of which all appointments in the State are now thrown open to persons of all castes, instead of being as in the past a close preserve of the dominant caste. He has fostered industrial activity in the State by a number of practical measures and has laid down a scheme of railway extensions, the survey of which is now in progress. A great hydro-electric work, of which the results will be very far-reaching, has been elaborated by him and will shortly be carried out. He has been largely instrumental in bringing about the participation of Travancore in the Cochin Harbour Scheme to the advantage of all parties.

He is highly respected, of unimpeachable character and eminently loyal”.

Note by His Excellency*—A nice fellow and intelligent. He would like to be considered for work in an Indian State, if any opening offers. He retires next month.

Private Secretary to Viceroy might tell Political Secretary who should hear in mind. He is in Simla till October 8th if Political Secretary wished to see him.

[29 9-28.]

Raghubir Singh, Rjkumar.—Is the Heir-Apparent of His Highness the Raja of Sitamau.

Sitamau is situated in the Central India-Malwa Agency with an area of 201 square miles and a population of 26,549. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 2,56,000.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice boy; very friendly and good mannered. Was for a short time at Daly College, Indore; now being educated privately. Struck me as taking an intelligent interest in affairs and was interested in the proposed opium enquiry.

I asked him whether he and his father had ever considered the possibility of getting him some administrative experience either in British India or in another State. He said no, but seemed attracted by the idea which he said he would discuss with his father. I left it that if they thought more about it, they should communicate with me.

[21-6-27.]

Rahim, Sir Abdur.—

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long talk with Abdur Rahim this afternoon†. He began by asking, after I had detailed the procedure, what arrangements would be made to secure “good” Moslem representation on the body going home. I told him that I had considered the point, but nothing had been decided, and that I had always contemplated the possibility of some Moslem in the Assembly or Council of State resigning their seat in order to permit the election of some Moslem commanding the general confidence of the community. I asked him to consider the point and assured him that I was as anxious as he was to secure that all interests were adequately represented. He asked what numbers were contemplated, and I told him nothing was decided. He also asked whether there would be more than one Moslem, and I told him again that nothing was decided, but that I had always contemplated that there would be more than one.

He then proceeded to say (interjecting that his recent speech condemning any but a Mixed Commission had been made at a private party and was not intended for the Press) that he thought the Parliamentary Commission would excite great opposition, but that he fully appreciated the value and significance of Part II. On this part of our talk, though he explained he could not commit himself, his general attitude struck me as very favourable. I told him that it was no part of my purpose to seek to influence his judgment against what he might think right; but that I did hope, if on further examination, he thought the whole procedure was not too bad, he would take an opportunity of throwing his influence upon the side of moderation and same

* Copy sent to Mr. Glancy with Private Secretary to Viceroy's d.-o. No. 5576-G. M., dated the 2nd October 1928.

counsels. To this he willingly assented, and left on my mind the impression which I hope is not mistaken that he would not condemn the procedure proposed.

He was concerned to emphasise throughout that communal electorates were the only things that mattered to Moslems, and that the only chance of getting rid of them was by gradually bringing the two communities to work together in administration. From this point of view he feared that a Parliamentary Commission would be apt to get led away by doctrinaire notions of Western democracy, wrongly comparing Moslems and Hindus to Roman Catholics and Protestants, which were by no means true to Indian facts.

From this we passed to a discussion of the next stage in Provincial Government. He favoured a Unitary Government composed wholly of Ministers, with a system of official advisers, who should have direct access to Governor, who in his turn should have Reserve Powers for Law, Order and Finance.

We then discussed shortly Bengal politics, which, he said, changed very rapidly. He was now being blamed for having recommended a Moslem Minister to Sir S. Jackson, though he had only transmitted to him the general sense of his party. He thought the Ministry would carry on; but he hoped there would be no session of the Council before January, and he concluded by pressing very strongly that I should get Sir S. Jackson to have an enquiry into Kulkati. I told him that I would certainly give full consideration to everything he had said, but that I did not think I could interfere in a matter, so evidently one of Provincial responsibility and concern.

[3-11-27.]

Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. Represents Bombay Central Division Muhammadan (rural) constituency. He has taken a leading part in local affairs, and has been a member of every important Trust or Committee in recent years. The most recent was his membership of the Special Development Committee under Sir L. Hepper.

Note by His Excellency.—Interested in the question of Muslim representation and how it should be presented to the Commission.

Education—especially girls.

[11-2-27, 26-2-29, 19-7-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Wished to know if Government would support his father as President. I said that he had better talk to Maity, but that I scarcely thought we could give any undertakings at the present stage.

He said that *lathi* charges in Bombay were doing much harm and were generally ascribed to the new Police Commissioner's desire to finish off C. D. O. in a fortnight.

[6-11-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—He began by saying that he wished to draw my attention to the general position of the Moslems in India. They were not altogether satisfied at present with the treatment they received from Local Governments. So far as I gathered, they had no serious complaint against the Central Government but felt aggrieved about administrative action taken by Local Governments in such matters as music before mosques. In regard to this he said that, while the District Officer or Collector professed to go, and endeavoured to go, upon the basis of local custom, he, being ignorant of the local custom, inevitably relied upon the advice of his subordinates, who were mostly caste Hindus and who gave him wrong information. Representations to the effect that the information was incomplete by local Moslems did not receive the attention they deserved, as the Government invariably said they could not over-ride the man on the spot.

Passing to more general topics, he said that, although he had voted against co-operation with the Simon Commission, he thought the boycott was a mistake, which struck me as inconsequent. The Moslems were greatly

disturbed by the Nehru Report, and he and Muhammad Yakub were contemplating the issue of a statement to remove misunderstandings as to the attitude of that section of Moslem opinion with which Yakub is identified. He anticipated that this statement would take the form of saying that they could not at all accept the Nehru Report in these respects; but he proceeded to add that, however suspicious Moslems might be of a Report that was in essence the work of the Hindu Mahasabha, they had to ask themselves whether the treatment that they were likely to receive from Government was such as to justify them in doing what they would naturally prefer to do, *viz.*, continue to support the Government. He was, as always, slightly incoherent, and left on my mind the impression that he and his friends were very unlikely to commit themselves to agreement with the Hindus on the communal issues, but wished, at the same time, to get whatever he could by way of concessions from Government in return for the adoption by Moslems of such an attitude.

I told him that, on the particular point he raised as to the administration of Local Governments and the interpretation of local custom, I could obviously say nothing except to assure him that I knew Local Governments were as anxious as I was to proceed in fact upon what was the only sound basis of local custom. I advised him to speak to Sir Leslie Wilson, and told him that, if I had an opportunity, I would mention the point he had made to Sir Stanley Jackson.

On the general question I told him that it was impossible, and would be quite wrong for me, to seek to influence Moslems one way or the other so far as their attitude towards Government was concerned. At the same time I would not conceal from him the aspect from which I viewed the general problem to which he had alluded. I thought I could fairly claim to have done whatever lay in my power to resolve communal differences, but that I had always felt very clear that the creation of an Indian nation, and the future relations of communities, depended fundamentally upon the degree to which the Moslem community could be brought up to a parity with the rest; that from this point of view communal electorates and the rest, however undesirable from the angle of pure democracy, were an instrument in the elevation of a community temporarily backward, and that, if I were a Moslem, I should in no way conceive myself to be false to the ultimate claims of Indian nationality if I examined any proposals made to me critically from the point of view of their immediate effect on my own community, on the advancement of which ultimate nationality depended. He seemed to agree with all this, and I should suppose that his mind was, as I have said, moving a good deal against the Nehru Report.

[7-9-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Discussed Round Table Conference. Very anxious about the possibility of Moslem divergences being revealed at the Conference. Would not mind Jinnah, but would prefer him to be chosen from the Assembly, though not by election. For the rest favours a panel submitted by Moslems.

Asked for special representation for minority Conference.

[21-2-30.]

Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, K. C. S. I., C. I. E—*Ex-Member* of the Bombay Executive Council and *ex-President* of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Is a merchant by profession and the father of Mr. Fāzal Rahimtulla, a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

He is a member of the Royal Commission on Labour.

He is one of the most prominent Muhammadans in Bombay and a leader, of the Liberal Party here.

[29-7-26, 17-1-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—We discussed the question of Presidentship and I spoke on the lines we agreed. He professed to understand and in taking leave of him I told him that I could readily assure him, if unofficial opinion

was found to welcome his candidature, that I should be very glad to work with him.

Sir G. Rainy* should know.

[24-12-30, 31-1-31.]

Rajah, Rao Bahadur M. C.—The Rao Bahadur is a nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Depressed Classes. Comes from Madras. Intelligent, but takes no part in debates.

He had the honour of lunching at Viceregal Lodge in March last.

Note by His Excellency.—His principal point was to press that the Government of India should get the Bombay Government to establish a Special Department, as in Madras, to look after the Depressed Classes. Such a Department should have a Special Staff and be under the management of a senior I. C. S. Officer. He was very strong indeed about the necessity of some such action as this in the interest of the Depressed Classes, and I told him that, while I was not certain what there might be to be said on the other side, I would certainly discuss it with Sir Leslie Wilson. I should be glad if P. S. V.† would let me have a draft of a letter some time to Sir Leslie Wilson on these sort of lines. He was very full of the good results that had flowed from the institution of similar machinery in Madras.

[15-9-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—

(1) Federation,

(2) Separate Electorates,

(3) Extension of Franchise but not adult.

Representation of Depressed Classes on Franchise Commission.

I think Rajah would do very well. And his experience on Central Committee would stand him in good stead.

Reforms Commissioner. ‡Please note.

[17-3-31.]

Note by His Excellency.—Spoke almost entirely about the Commission. Said that opinion in the Provinces was coming round, that Madras would get a ministry supported by justicites, and that Lord Goschen had made the mistake of his life in ever letting C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer get hold of the reins and in falling out with Panagal. He concluded by making a strong claim for representation of his community on any Committee that might be set up.

[15-3-28, 21-9-28.]

Rajappa Avergal, Rao Bahadur P. S.—Is Chairman, Municipal Council, Tanjore, and a Zamindar.

[30-9-29.]

Ramachandra Rao, Dewan Bahadur M.—Born September 1868, was enrolled as High Court Vakil on the 10th April 1894, at first practised at Rajahmundry, and after the bifurcation of the Godavari District, removed to Ellore; was a Member of the Legislative Council of pre-Reform days for a series of years, and was a Member of the Legislative Council, Madras, in which he was the leader of the opposition. Member of the Moderate Deputation to England; gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England in connection with the Reform Act, and member of Lord Lytton's Commitant whose labours had to be closed for failure of the Legislative Assembly to vote funds. Distinguished Member of the Liberal Party in Madras and an eminent politician whose views have usually been characterised by sobriety. Author of book entitled "Development of Indian Policy". Is cautious, generally respected and commands considerable influence.

* Done *vide* P. S. V.'s letter, dated 25th December 1930.

† Noted by P. S. V.

‡ Action taken *vide* demi-official from P. S. V., dated 17th March 1930.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Wished to represent the case of the Indian States subjects to the Butler Committee and claimed that he could get it within the terms of reference. I told him that this must be a matter for the Chairman's decision. We had some general conversation on the subject in regard to which he expressed himself as grateful for what I had from time to time impressed on the Princes as regards standards of administration.

(2) He concluded by expressing his regret that we had not established a Sandhurst in India. Indians would for language and other reasons have great difficulty in attaining to the British Sandhurst standard. I told him I could not hold out any immediate hope of Government modifying its decision in this matter until it had further experience. Moreover the decision had been dictated by a desire to give young Indians the best chance of making good. A nice man.

[15-9-28.]

Ramdurg, Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao alias Raosaheb Bhawe, Chief of—Area of the State is 169 square miles, population 36,610 souls, revenue Rs. 2,63,000.

The present Chief is a Chitpavana Brahmin. He was born in 1895. He completed his course of studies in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, got his diploma in 1913 and secured a Gold Medal for his proficiency in English. He studied further at Kolhapur under the Revd. Mr. A. Darby, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Kolhapur, and went on a tour in India with him in 1913. He was sent to Jamkhandi in June 1914 to learn administration. The Chief was invested with the full powers of a Ruling Chief on the 21st January 1915.

He married Shrimati Manutaisaheb, the second daughter of the First Class Sardar Babasaheb Bivalkar of Alibag in 1913.

He is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

[4-4-26.]

Rameswar Nathany, Rai Bahadur.—Is a Share Broker and Dealer Calcutta.

He does not understand English.

Wishes to make a handsome contribution to the proposed public school.

Note by His Excellency.—Gave me a cheque for Rs. 50,000, for any purpose I chose, as long as it was not communal, and would give another Rs. 50,000 whenever I cared to ask him for it.

Wished his gift to be anonymous. I told him I thought Mr. Das' school would be an appropriate object of his generosity and he agreed. I will write* accordingly to Mr. Das.

[27-3-27.]

Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K. C. I. E.—Is an *ex*-Member of the Council State—and Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Rai Bahadur Kunwar.—Is an *ex*-Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

Note by His Excellency.—They were mainly excited about three points—

(1) Landholder Representation.

(2) Second Chamber.

(3) Fundamental clause in the constitution protecting them from confiscatory legislation. Their property had been guaranteed by Sanads. They thought little of the Governors' special powers as enduring safeguards and attached great importance to a clause in the constitution on the point. They did not mean that they regained protection against diminution of their rights by tenancy legislation, or expropriation on payment of just compensation—but against *confiscation*. I told them I thought it would be difficult to draft—but their view on the slender value of Governors' special powers was interesting.

*This was subsequently done.

As to the second Chamber, they said—establish one, and let the Lower House carry a motion for its abolition 10 or 15 years hence, by a three-fourths majority. If the Upper House accepts, well and good—if they differ, let the Governor-General, on the advice of the Governor, make a recommendation to be laid before Parliament Mr. Haig should see.

[30-8-20, 1-4-31.]

Rampur, Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., of (Muhammadan).—Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King.

The State was founded by Rohilla Afghans early in the 18th century. The area of the State is 892·54 square miles with a population of about 455,000. The average annual revenue is Rs. 53,00,000.

The Ruling Prince has a permanent salute of 15 guns.

His Highness has been round the world, but now lives entirely in India and does not go abroad. His State is surrounded by the British Province of the United Provinces. He is very loyal and maintains excellent relations with British Officers and our administration. He rendered conspicuous assistance to the Empire in the War both in man-power and money. He is one of the most important and prominent of the Muhammadan Ruling Princes.

Note by His Excellency.—Agriculture. Good rainfall. Son's Education.

[6-4-26, 9-11-28.]

Ram Saran Das, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala, C. I. E.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and represents the Punjab non-Muhammadan Constituency.

Is a very wealthy land and house-owner, also mill-owner and contractors owns about 30,000 acres of land, and pays an income-tax of Rs. 5,000 per annum; of pleasant disposition, not a very clear-headed politician, but possesses much general intelligence and information.

Note by His Excellency.—A good-natured fellow. Lives in Lahore, very much concerned about Council of State which apparently was withdrawn in 1921. Advised him to speak to Home Department.

[25-8-26, 14-9-28.]

Rangachariar, Diwan Bahadur T., C. I. E.—Is Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly. He opposed Mr. Patel for the post of President and was defeated owing to the landslide of the Independents under Mr. Jinnah.

A leading Vakil of Madras and a landholder; and assessed income-tax on an income from his profession of Rs. 40,000. Owns lands in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Chingleput and Nilgiris and several houses in Madras worth from Rs. 12 to 15 lakhs. Pays about Rs. 2,000 a year as land revenue. Municipal Councillor of the Madras Corporation and represented it on the Madras Legislative Council before the Reforms. Served on several important Committees appointed by the Government of India, such as Racial Distinction Committee, the Esher Committee, the Frontier Committee and the Indian Bar Committee.

Is a leading politician of democratic views.

Note by His Excellency.—Rangachariar was favourably impressed with the Part II procedure, and recognised that it was a valuable innovation. But he feared that it would be submerged in resentment at Part I, and that the voice of reason would be drowned. He appreciated also the fact that Parliament would be more likely to be impressed by the advice of its own members than by advice of persons, with whom it was unfamiliar. But he kept returning to the point that the Parliamentary Commission would have the effect of making the political position of all moderate men much more difficult, at the very moment they were gaining strength at the expense of the discredit which failure had brought to the Non-Co-operationists.

He pleaded very strongly that if it were not too late, even now the Commission should be delayed, or have two or three Indians added to it.

He represented India at the opening ceremony of Australia's new capital, Canberra.

Is now President of the Indian Cinematograph Committee.

The Diwan Bahadur has been hoping to secure the appointment of Member of Council in Madras in succession to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. The Governor of Madras in a recent letter said that he had considered his claim seriously, but that owing to Rangachariar's support of the boycott movement he had finally decided not to recommend him.

Wishes to represent his views on the Statutory Commission.

[19-8-26, 2-8-27, 7-10-27, 3-11-27, 15-2-28, 25-2-28, 16-7-30.]

Rastogi, Mr. Badri Lal.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Patna *cum* Shahabad Non-Muhammadan constituency.

[11-3-31.]

Raza Ali, Syed, C. B. E.—Is a Member of the Public Service Commission. Has a good deal of political experience but not a very forceful personality.

He expressed a desire to be considered as a candidate for the vacancy that will be caused by Sir Muhammad Habibullah's retirement.

Wishes to place before His Excellency his views both on political questions and official matters.

Note by His Excellency.—Conference. Thought nomination was best and Moslems should have at least one third.

League of Nations. Thought it should always be an Indian leader; and a Prince one in three.

[8-1-30, 25-3-31.]

Razzaq, Mr. A.—Is Consul for Afghanistan.

[18-1-30.]

Read, Mr. H.—Late of the 6th Squadron, Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons.

[13-6-29.]

Read, Professor B. E.—In recommending Professor Read for grant of an interview Sir Frederick Whyte wrote as follows:—

"I want to introduce to you my friend, Professor B. E. Read, of the Union Medical College, Peking. He will be in India this winter attending the Conference on Tropical Medicine in Calcutta, and if he should have the good fortune to find himself in Calcutta, or in Delhi, when you are there, I hope he may have the opportunity of a conversation with you."

Note by His Excellency.—Interested in trying to effect contact between Western and indigenous medicine. A nice fellow; is in Delhi till end of February. Military Secretary to the Viceroy might perhaps ask to a dinner*.

[20-1-28.]

Reddi, Mrs. Muthulakshmi.—Member of the Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission.

[12-1-29.]

Reddi, Sir Karma Venkata, Kt.—Agent to the Government of India in South Africa.

[17-4-30.]

Reed, Sir Stanley, Kt., K. B. E.—

Editor of the *Times of India* from 1907 to 1923, and now representative of the paper in London.

Commanded the Bombay Light Horse during the time of his editorship of the *Times of India*.

Represented Western India at the Imperial Press Conference.

Is now connected with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and visits India annually on their behalf.

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Sir Stanley Reed to-day† for three-quarters of an hour. He was principally concerned to emphasise to me the importance in his view of trying, if one could, to build a bridge for some of the more moderate politicians to get back to sane ground by. He told me that Jinnah definitely wanted to get back if he could. I told him that I was very willing to build bridges provided the material did not come from the foundations of my own house. I thought also that we must have regard to the feelings of our friends in the matter, and that at the present time I did not see any possible compromise. If he was more successful in his search than I had been before he left India, I should always be glad to hear his views.

[18-2-27, †2-3-28, 17-1-30.]

Rewa, His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur of.—The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs, descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1293. A member of the ruling family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its destruction by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813. For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Chief's grandfather, on his guaranteeing that he would respect the rights of the Zamindars of Amarkantak.

The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

The administration had always been favourably reported on, and the present Chief's father, Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, had kept up the improved methods of administration introduced during the British supervision of the State. In 1897 he offered his personal services and those of his troops for military duty on the frontier; but the offer was not accepted. In 1900 he again offered 50 horses for the Transvaal war; but the offer was not made use of by Government. Rewa State is very undeveloped but has great possibilities. The Geological Survey points to the existence of great mineral wealth and a very large coalfield covering most of the area of the State. The young Maharaja was married to the sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur and the Maharajkumar of Bikaner was married to his sister.

The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 31st October 1922.

The Ruler has a dynastic salute of 17 guns. The State has a population of 1,401,672 and a revenue of about 55½ lakhs and an area of 13,000 square miles.

He has nothing in particular to mention to His Excellency. Last winter he sought several interviews with Lord Reading to obtain an extension of the services of Major Colvin as his adviser, in which he was eventually successful.

[10-8-26, 26-11-26.]

Rice, Mr. C.—Mr. C. Rice is the Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer*.

[26-8-27.]

Rieu, The Hon'ble Mr. J. L., C. S. I.—Mr. Rieu is a member of the Indian Civil Service of 32 years' standing. Is the eldest son of the late Dr. Charles Rieu, formerly Keeper of the Oriental Mss. at the British Museum and Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. Educated at the University College School, London, and Balliol College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil service 1893, and posted to Bombay Presidency; served as Assistant Collector

and Collector in Sind, and in other capacities till 1911, when appointed Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the General Department; Collector of Karachi, 1917; Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue and Financial Departments, 1918. Commissioner in Sind for the last two years before proceeding on leave.

Mr. Rieu returned from leave in January of this year, and was appointed Member of the Executive Council in the place of Sir Maurice Hayward. Since then he has been in charge of the Home Department, but only a few days ago he has taken charge of the Revenue Department.

Has a very intimate knowledge of Sind which is about to be developed and colonised by the Sukkur Barrage Irrigation Scheme from the Indus. This scheme will bring five million acres under permanent irrigation much of which is now desert and add enormously to the cotton production of India.

[4-4-26, 28-7-26.]

Rodger, Mr. A., O. B. E.—Is the President of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and Director of Forests. For his specially meritorious work in connection with the supply of timber from Burma to the Overseas Forces during the late War the title of "O. B. E." was conferred on him on 1st January 1919. His Excellency met him in Dehra Dun.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) Disturbed about attempts of Department to compel him to take Indians, whom he does not consider fully trained. I told him if he got into difficulties to get the H. M. to discuss cases with me.

(2) Getting on well with his Research work and would be glad if I could give it all a push in a speech.

Thought the Chambers of Commerce a good opportunity in December and will send Private Secretary to the Viceroy notes.

(3) Strongly opposed to transfer of Forest Departments and hopes this may be allowed to slumber till Statutory Commission.

[25-8-26, 1-2-28.]

Rose, Mr. W. H.—Grand Secretary of the Royal Antedulivian Order of Buffaloes (Grand Lodge of England).

[2-12-27.]

Ross Massood, Syed.—Is the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University.

[10-4-31.]

Rouse, Mr. A. M., C. I. E., F. C. H., of the Public Works Department, United Provinces.—Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

He was made a C. I. E. in 1913.

[1-5-26.]

Roy Chowdhury, Mr. K. C.—Is a nominated Member of the Bengal Legislative Council representing the labouring classes of Bengal. He takes interest in labour organisations and was the President of Ranigunge Central Labour Association. Served on the Committee for Workmen's Compensation.

Is a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Note by His Excellency.*—

Two main points—

(1) Trade Union Congress was now political; not really representative of labour, and Government of India made a mistake in drawing its Geneva representative from it. Other bodies circularised to submit names for this purpose had given up replying because representative was always chosen from Trade Union Congress.

(2) Urged me to convene a conference of employers to press them to do more welfare work and have Works Committees.

Speak to Mitra.

[26-12-28.]

Roy, Rai Bahadur Tarit Bhushan.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

[20-3-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—I had a talk this afternoon to Rai Bahadur Tarit Bhushan Roy. His principal desire was to impress upon me the importance of postponing the elections—as I gathered—for a year, with the object of enabling the electorate to have the Simon Report before it. He was also anxious to get as much time as possible to organise the agricultural and depressed classes against the domination of the intelligentsia. I discussed some of the difficulties that I felt in regard to his proposal, which he appeared to admit without allowing them to shake his general conclusion as to the desirability of postponement.

The most interesting thing he told me was that Srinivasa Iyengar also wanted postponement and had asked my interviewer to tell me that he (Srinivasa) was now in favour of accommodation and, what he called, adjustment, which Roy said meant that he hoped to form a new party, shake off Motilal and get that new party to agree to a policy of taking office, and so on. I am not sure whether the idea of taking office would necessarily in his mind be as incompatible as it seems to mine with any propaganda in favour of independence.

[23-3-29.]

Roy, The Hon'ble Mr. K. C., C. I. E.—Mr. Roy is, with Mr. Buck, the Joint Manager of Reuters and Manager of the Associated Press and Indian News Agency in Simla and Delhi, and is also the Special Correspondent at Government Headquarters of a number of Indian papers.

He was made a nominated Member of the first Council of State, and has been again nominated as an unofficial Member in the present Council. He exercises a certain amount of influence in the Council chiefly through the power of the press which he can command behind him. On the whole, he has been fairly reliable and helpful from the Government point of view. He did useful work on the Colonies Committee which was sent home by the Government of India to discuss position of Indians in Kenya with the Colonial Office.

Mr. Roy married a daughter of Dr. Muthu, a tuberculosis expert who has done most of his work in England. Dr. Muthu is anxious to enlist Government aid in launching a scheme to fight tuberculosis in India, and Mr. Roy is likely to mention this. Mr. Roy was given a C. I. E. on 1st January 1923 in recognition of his general support of Government.

In politics he is what used to be called a liberal and may now be a Nationalist.

He has done useful work in connection with the Delhi University and all-India appeals for public purposes, such as the Japanese Earthquake Fund and the All-India Leprosy Relief Fund.

Is now a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—*K. C. Roy* came to see me this afternoon*. He already knew the main outlines pretty completely, but I ran over them again. He took the usual view that Part I would be the cause of a storm, but appreciated the immense significance of Part II, and thought that with time the storm would die down and people would judge the scheme as a whole. He had had talk with Jinnah and the Ministers in Bombay, and the Ministers had assured him in that in no circumstances would they boycott. Jinnah (who had, after his interview with me, been largely concerned with the chances of getting elected himself on to the Select Committee of the Legislature) had told him that he would say nothing hastily in public, and Roy gave me to understand that when the debate came on in the Assembly, Jinnah would support Government on the main issue of Co-operation *versus* Boycott. Roy hinted that the talk of boycott might find expression in boycott of the Commission during its first

preliminary visit, but that very few people would feel inclined to attempt to carry it beyond a certain point and so imperil the substantive advantages that the scheme as a whole offers. I understand privately that Srinivasa Iyengar was inclined to talk yesterday in the sense of boycotting the Commission during its preliminary visit and then dropping it; on the ground that a protracted boycott could not be maintained. Roy made a point that the Select Committee of the Legislature in its first stage would have little to do, and asked whether they might not be able to sit with the Commission, hear the evidence, and examine witnesses. I told him that the extent to which they met the Commission would be a matter for the Chairman to decide, and the terms of the announcement I should make on behalf of His Majesty's Government left him full discretion as to the extent or the method of consultation between the Commission and Select Committee, but that I did not anticipate it was probable that the Chairman would in any case see his way to adopt the idea of the Select Committee sitting permanently along with the Commission or taking part in the examination of witnesses. He said that Lajpat Rai had been (like Jinnah) concerned with the probability of him himself getting put on to the delegation which would go home.

Summing up, he said that he personally disliked the absence of Indians from the Commission, but that he liked the scheme as a whole and thought that the second part gave Indians more than they could have bargained for; that he should speak in this sense in the Assembly, and that he hoped after a little time had elapsed to get Patel to take the same view; that there would be no walk-out of Legislatures; that after a storm things would come out pretty straight, and that the Associated Press intended to give us all the help in their power.

It will be seen that on the whole his view was not discouraging, and he commended the idea of a preliminary visit of the Commission early next spring to draw the fire.

[24-4-26, 31-5-26, 17-5-27, 26-8-27, *17-9-27, 4-11-27, 31-1-28, 2-4-28, 27-5-29, 1-11-29, 1-1-30, 30-3-30, 20-9-30, 23-1-31, 7-4-31.]

Roy, Raj Bahadur Sukhraj.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas non-Muhammadan constituency.

[25-2-1.]

Rukmangad Singh, Raja Bahadur, of Katiari.—A rural gentleman of the old school; very well off and, like his ancestor at the Mutiny, thoroughly loyal. He is an hereditary Raja and holds also the personal title of Raja Bahadur.

[8-2-30.]

Rushbrook-Williams, Mr. L. F., C. B. E.—

[27-1-30.]

Rustomji Faridoonji, Mr.—Was a Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces. He retired from service in 1924. He was a Commissioner for a short time before his retirement in the Berars. He has settled down in Simla on retirement. He is the son of Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk who was for years Chief Minister in Hyderabad—one of the most able and trustworthy State Ministers in India.

[25-6-26.]

Rutherford, Mr. E. W., English, Captain H. H. and Hill, Major A. L.—Please see "English", Captain H. H.

[29-7-27.]

Ruthnaswamy, Mr. M.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Indian Christians. He is a Roman Catholic.

Was elected President of the last Madras Council.

Was for some years Principal of Pachappiya's College, Madras.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice man, very well educated and intelligent. Is very pleased to be on the Assembly.

[3-3-27.]

Sachin, Honorary Major His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan Bahadur, Nawab of—. Was installed on the *gadi* on the 4th May 1907. He is entitled to a salute of nine guns, which was raised to 11 personal on 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered by the Nawab in connection with the War. At the same time his honorary rank of Lieutenant was raised to that of Captain, and in June 1920, to Major. Was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Mayo College, Ajmere, and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps; is young and enthusiastic. He went on active service in East Africa with force "B" in November 1914, and was mentioned in despatches. He has been appointed A.-D.-C. to the General Officer Commanding VI (Poona) Division.

Area of the State is 49 square miles; population 19,977; revenue Rs. 38,000.

[28-7-26, 23-3-31.]

Sadiq, Dr. Mufti Mohammed.—Is Foreign Secretary to His Holiness the Khalifatul-Masih, Qadian, District Gurdaspur.

[11-9-29.]

Saifuddin, His Holiness Sayedna Maulana Tahir.—Is the High Priest of the Bohra Community, Bombay.

[29-7-30.]

Saiyed Mahmud Padshah, The Hon'ble Mr.—Is a Member of the Council of State. A Vakil by profession.

[25-9-29.]

Salmond, Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O.—

[30-12-30.]

Sanand, Thakor Jayantsinhji, of—. Leading Talukdar and owner of a large estate. Loyal, but rather disliked by his tenants—perhaps unjustly and owing to the instigation of agitators. He did a fair amount for his tenants in the way of flood relief and will talk about it.

[9-12-27.]

Sangli, Lieutenant His Highness Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E., Chief of—. Represents the senior branch of the Patwardhan Chiefs, who were called by the Duke of Wellington in his letter to the Resident at Poona "the most ancient friends that the British Government have in the Mahratta Empire".

In the middle of the seventeenth century, Baji Ghorpade played an important part in the wars of the Bijapur Kings against Shivaji and was eventually murdered by Shivaji with his whole family except the youngest son Maloji, who escaped.

After the downfall of the Bijapur Kingdom the Ghorpades of Mudhol for a time joined the armies of the Moghuls, their Saranjam and inam territory being continued to them by Aurangzeb.

After the downfall of the Moghul Power in the Deccan Malojirao Ghorpade joined the Peshwa's side with a contingent of Sowars paid by the Peshwas. Malojirao, with his sons, Shankroji and Ranoji, distinguished himself in the Peshwa's service in 1779, when Ranoji was killed and Maloji wounded. In recognition of this service Bidri Taluka including the village Padsalgi was granted in inam to Ranojirao's son Bahirjirao and Bilgi to Shankroji.

During the absence of Malojirao his son Maharao was in charge of the affairs of Mudhol where he made himself very unpopular. Malojirao's grandson Narayanrao with the support of the people put him to flight.

Malojirao was succeeded in 1805 by his grandson Narayanrao and the latter in 1816 by his son Venkatrao. It was in the régime of Venkatrao Raje that a treaty was concluded with the British Government. Venkatrao Raje died in 1854 leaving a son Balwantrao, then only 14 years of age. Government appointed a Karbhari who looked after the State, until the powers were handed over in 1859 to Balwantrao Raje whose career, however, lasted only for

14 months. He died leaving an infant son, Venkatrao as heir. Then there was a long minority for 20 years, during which period the State affairs were looked after by the Political Officers. Venkatrao Raje was given the charge of the State in 1882 with full powers, and died in 1900.

Sangli and Mudhol are still technically jaghirdars, and not to the fullest extent independent Chiefs and under their agreements the British Government reserve certain vague powers of interference. Since 1818, however, it has been the declared policy of Government that "it is not the intention or wish of the Governor-General to extend over them any authority not countenanced by those engagements while they shall continue faithful and obedient". Sangli in particular runs his State excellently and in practice Government does not interfere more than in the case of an independent Chief.

Area of the State is 1,136 square miles; population 221,321 souls; revenue Rs. 12,01,000.

[28-7-26, 10-8-28.]

Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur, K. C. S. I.—

Note by His Excellency.—Began by recounting the impressions left on his mind by his visit to England. These were broadly that the Press, and the public generally, so far as he could gather, had little interest in Indian affairs and were not disposed to distinguish between their friends and foes. "Mother India" had done an infinity of harm and had been immensely circulated all over Europe. He could not doubt that there was organisation behind it. He went on to say that the one reform which he was anxious to see effected was the abolition of the India Office. It was out of touch with Indian opinion; let the Government of India be as bureaucratic as you like, but let it be able to deal with Indian problems on the basis of its own knowledge and experience. He apologised for speaking with what I might consider excessive frankness, but said he would not be honest unless he impressed upon me what he considered to be the most important reform which India required.

We then proceeded to discuss the Commission on which he was rather stiff. The exclusion of Indians was a political mistake, which Montagu had never committed, as he realised the importance of carrying *some* section of Indian opinion with him. This plan of a purely Parliamentary Commission would carry nobody. The second part he recognised as valuable, and I contented myself with telling him that I should have thought persons in position his would abet a great act of political unwisdom on the part of India, if they did not in anything they might say, take steps to see that this part was not overlooked. We then proceeded to discuss possible constitutional changes rather generally. He wants a Unitary Provincial Government, all Ministers dependent on the Council's support. Governors to have some reserve powers, and a clear division between All-India and Provincial subjects, as in Canada. As regards the Central Government, he would like the Ministers (Members) to be wholly dependent on the Assembly vote, the Governor-General retaining for a period of years powers in regard to Foreign Affairs, Army and the States and generally for peace in emergency.

[5-11-27, 6-5-30, 4-7-30, 16-2-31.]

Sarabhai Nemchand Haji, Mr.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay.

Note by His Excellency.*—So far as I could gather, the upshot of a long conversation was the expression of a hope that a committee might be appointed which might by the Simla session recommend alternatives to the Coastal Bill, such as incorporation of Companies in India, &c. And then the Coastal Bill, if that were done, might go into cold storage.

But he was very anxious not to have it supposed that it was not still a very good and practical Bill. I told him to speak to Rainy with whom I promised to discuss.

[14-3-29.]

Sarfraz Husain Khan, Khan Bahadur.—Is a Pleader in Bihar and Orissa. Was elected as Congressman in the Legislative Assembly in 1926, but has now left the Congress Party. Represents Tirhut Muhammadan constituency

* Copy sent to Hon'ble Sir G. Rainy on 16th March 1929.

in the Assembly. Is a Zemindar. Was Vice-Chairman of the Municipality for 15 years and a Member of the District Board and also of the Bengal Legislative Council. Can hardly be said to have much influence in many quarters.

He is very old and feeble. Has an attendant always with him to help him in walking in the lobby and is almost blind.

[17-2-30.]

Sarila, Raja Mhipal Singh, of.—I saw the Raja of Sarila today, 23-3-31.

**Note by His Excellency.*—

(1) He wants a gun salute. He says he takes precedence of five-Salute States enjoying nine or 11 guns. That he had not got a salute he attributed to the fact that his State had for 50 years been under minority administration, and that his case had accordingly gone by default.

(2) He wants membership of Chamber in his own right.

(3) He is concerned about the representation of the smaller States.

[23-3-31.]

Sarma, Mr. R. S., C. I. E.—Editor, *New Empire* of Calcutta. Mr. Sarma had several interviews with Lord Reading. He wishes to discuss the political situation with His Excellency. He has recently returned from a visit to England.

Note by His Excellency.—He represented himself as a great friend of Government and in friendly relations with the various political groups.

He told me that the Responsivists had had a meeting in Calcutta yesterday upon general policy, in the course of which they expressed the view that it was unreasonable to take up the attitude of the Bengal Swaraj Party about the Bengal détenus. Iyengar had told him that he would be willing to co-operate on two conditions—

(1) release of détenus ;

(2) abolition of nominated seats in Assembly.

Sarma had told him both were impossible. The détenu question did not in his view cut much ice outside Bengal, and not much would be heard of it in the Assembly. There Currency would be the issue, and he thought, although it was rather suspected even by Indians as a "Bombay mill-owner" question, that the Assembly would vote for 1s. 4d. My speech at Cawnpore had made them think I should certify, which up to then they had not expected. He pressed strongly to be nominated to Assembly or Council of State so as to be able to lobby. He thought he could get a good many Bengal people right on Currency.

[23-12-26.]

Is the Managing Editor of the *Bengalee*. A nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency—Very interesting about his new work and showed me a very bitter letter he had had from Goswami—reproaching him for the attitude he was taking.

He is very pleased with progress made and is expecting to do much better. He has roped in several Swarajists in Bengal Council, on payment, to write for him and can, he says, get their votes by methods which I might think corrupt! Is quite certain the Bengal Council will vote for Commission. Is very anxious, when occasion offers, to be nominated for Assembly. (Private Secretary to the Viceroy please note and tell Crerar†.) May be going to England in May for a little propaganda. If he wants any help, will write to Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

[30-3-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Two main points. 1. Thought it very important that when Simon's report is coming out, someone should go to England to lobby representative politicians. He did this before and would do it again. P. S. V. please remind* me to speak to Simon.

2. Would like to be nominated on the Assembly. I should like to do this if possible.

P. S. V. please remind†, if opportunity occurs.

[18-8-28, 10-9-29, 1-3-30, 26-12-30, 27-3-31.]

Sarma, Rao Bahadur Sir Bayya Narasimha, K. C. S. I.—Late Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Is now Chairman, Railway Rates Advisory Committee.

[14-6-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Voluble and incoherent :

1. Indian States.

If they get a share of customs, they should move for defence.

2. Government of India should be strong.

(?) Some kind of Privy Council for India which would be manned by distinguished Indians, who would thus be made more easily accessible to Viceroy.

There might be something in this.

[17-7-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Rao Bahadur Sir Narasimha Sarma thought there ought to be a strong Central Government which, when defined, he interpreted to mean a Government able to control Provinces, and for this purpose thought that the Central Government should enjoy residuary powers.

As regards the Centre, he thought that responsibility must be introduced into it, and that the two essential points were Finance and Commerce. As to these, he made the suggestion that Provincial autonomy might begin at once, and that changes in the Centre might be incorporated in the Statute, but there stated to be introduced after a short space of year. He didn't like indirect election and didn't believe it would give you any better an Assembly. He preferred to rely for his main check on the Council of State.

[1-8-30.]

Sarvadhikari, Sir Deva Prasad, Kt., C. I. E., C. B. E.—Is son of the late Dr. Rai Surja Prasad Sarvadhikari Bahadur who rendered useful service to Government during the Mutiny; is Attorney-at-Law; was Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and also a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council; has taken part in the social, religious and educational question affecting Calcutta; represented Bengal in the University Congress in Europe; was a Member of Lord Lytton's Committee, is of moderate and sober views and well respected; nominated as one of the panel of Chairman for the first session of the Assembly.

He was a member of the Indian Deputation to South Africa last year.

Note by His Excellency.—Nothing much to say. Rather gloomy about prospects of South African Conference; and disappointed at not having more time.

[15-12-26, 13-12-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Said the "moderates" like himself were miserable at all the Independence talk.

Sapru had made a great mistake in "cognetting", when he ought to have condemned.

Would like to come and see me again for ten minutes after All Parties' Convention. I should like to see him.

[20-12-28.]

* Action taken.

† Mr. Crerar has made a note of his name for consideration as soon as a vacancy occurs.

Note by His Excellency.—Came to tell me about the proceedings in the All-Parties Convention, and was very pleased at having got a good vote in favour of Dominion Status, with the omission of the Lucknow words, allowing anybody else to work for independence.

The Congress were much split on the point, but he thought they would probably patch something up. The Liberals were going to clinch the thing further at Allahabad; and their position was gaining strength. He hoped Government would, if it had opportunity, help them. I said that the first condition of Government being able to help them if any means of doing so offered, was that they should range themselves boldly and broadly on side of Government, instead of as so often emulating people, much more extreme and less sane, in unmeasured criticism and condemnation of everything Government did. He was very disposed to be friendly and hopeful.

[27 12-28.]

Sassoon, Sir Victor, Bart.—

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Sir Victor Sassoon to-day*, who invited me to become Patron of the Aero Club which I said I should be very pleased to do.

We then discussed a good deal of general politics. I don't think he told me anything that I did not know before, but he was rather emphatic about the extreme misery at the moment of Jayakar.

[*20-3-28, 26-12-31.]

Sastri, The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa, P. C.—

[18-2-27, 28-2-27, 28-6-29.]

Satyamurthi, Mr. S., B. A., B. L., M. L. C. (Madras).—Had an interview with Lord Reading on 4th October 1921. Is a Vakil of the Madras High Court. In a private letter to Lord Reading, dated 20th April 1921, the then Secretary of State said - "Satyamurthi is a strong extremist, but I think largely owing to my influence he is an anti-non-co-operationist. He corresponds with me from time to time. I think he can be lured on to a Jos. Wedgwood kind of line. It might be worth while your seeing him."

He was externed from the Pudukkottai State for speaking and writing against the Raja.

Mr. Satyamurthi may be described as a political adventurer; he is a man of undoubted ability, but without means. It is said that he once approached the Governor of Madras with the offer that he would abandon anti-Governmental agitation if he were made a Sub-Judge on Rs. 800 a month, but the Governor rightly refused to consider such a bargain. The advances which Mr. Satyamurthi appears to have made recently to the Governor of Madras indicate that he may still be available for purchase by Government at a price; but that price will probably be higher now than Rs. 800 a month.

Mr. Satyamurthi has been engaged from time to time in propaganda against the Raja of Pudukkottai and his son Sydney Marthanda; for this he has doubtless been paid by the rival claimant, Ramachandra Tondaiman.

He is a Brahmin, and is one of the leaders of the Congress (Swarajist) Party in the Madras Legislative Council; he is the ablest speaker in the Council.

Note by His Excellency.—Mr. Satyamurthi came to see me to-day† and was very friendly and agreeable. He began by speaking about cases of succession in two Indian States, of which Pudukkottai was one, in regard to both of which I asked him to discuss more fully with Political Secretary and undertook to give full consideration to his views when the cases came before me for decision.

He then passed to a discussion of the position created by the Statutory Commission; and said that he wished to begin by thanking me for the speech I had made at Simla on the communal situation. This had been universally welcomed by his friends and they were grateful for it. He went on to say that he and those who thought with him had been careful to make no attack in the present controversy upon me or the Government of India, as they felt,

rightly or wrongly, that we objected to the decision of His Majesty's Government as much as they did. It was not his business to ask me whether or not this was true. He only stated it in order to permit himself to speak more freely. He then went on to express the hope that, although Government were clearly bound themselves to render every assistance in their power to the Statutory Commission, they would not go out of their way to sweep the by-ways of India for unrepresentative evidence to put before it. I told him when he finished that he was in no way entitled to dissociate me from the action of His Majesty's Government, for which I took full measure of responsibility, and that accordingly I had no desire or claim to stand out from any attack launched on His Majesty's Government under any false pretences. I then told him that while I conceived it would be no part of the duty of Government to tout for unrepresentative evidence, I did think it would be our plain duty to take whatever steps we could to see that responsible and representative opinion of different sections of Indians was made as freely available as possible for the Commission. I reminded him that the Congress was not representative of all India and that, however regrettable it might be, they should not associate with the Commission, it would be not less regrettable if other people holding different views from them should also be debarred from stating their views. I proceeded to tell him what a profound mistake I thought he and his friends were all making. They had, without giving themselves any opportunity for calm reflection, thrown themselves into a position which they might hereafter find uncomfortable. By no conceivable stretch of the imagination could it do any good in India or England, where it must inevitably have the effect of setting British opinion against them. Whether they liked it or not, their only chance was to convince Parliament that they were reasonable people who could safely be trusted with more responsibility. Their present attitude would not be encouraging in this regard. Moreover, though they were at full liberty to say that His Majesty's Government had chosen the wrong method of associating Indians with the Enquiry, what they were not entitled to say was that His Majesty's Government had set out to offer an affront to Indian opinion or had been careless of the necessity of associating those who could speak for India with the deliberations preliminary to an enactment of constitutional reform by Parliament.

At this point he said that in his judgment the association of representatives of the Indian Legislature with the Joint Select Committee would be valueless inasmuch as they would only be so associated after a Bill had presumably received Second Reading approval in Parliament. On this I referred him to the plain words of my statement, which he confessed he had not appreciated, explaining his inability to do so by the fact that it was a long statement and he had had to make a speech the same evening on which it appeared. He admitted it made a great difference and frankly said that he thought, in the light of the words to which I drew his attention, that the procedure at that stage would be valuable. He added that whatever might be said now about boycott, he felt, as far as he was concerned, that it would be a great mistake not to take advantage of the association suggested with the Joint Select Committee of Parliament. I said this was all very well, but their views would carry less weight if they had been thoroughly silly and unreasonable in all the earlier stages, and that I hoped they might reconsider their attitude sufficiently far to enable them to place their views before the Commission. He said that it was intended to draft a Constitution at the Madras Congress, which would be published and therefore be available to the Commission.

At one point in our conversation he said that the position of the Congress Party in regard to any Commission was quite clear, as recently defined by Pandit Motilal Nehru, that the position of the Liberals, like Sapru, at the moment was purely dictated by personal irritation at not being on the Commission themselves, and that personally, as a Congressman, he thought the task of Government if they had sought to select Indians for a Mixed Commission would have been almost impossible unless they had selected at least 50. But it would have been a machiavellian move to break the Indian ranks. He

also said that it had been his intention to move at the Madras Congress in favour of allowing acceptance of office and so on; he feared this would in the present circumstances no longer be possible.

He concluded by expressing the hope that nothing would be said on either side to make co-operation difficult when we came to the later stages of the procedure. I told him that this exhortation should more properly be addressed to his own friends who were rending the heavens by their cries rather than the Government, who were wholly restrained and comparatively mute.

The general impression the conversation left on my mind was that they do not intend the boycott shouting to be taken too seriously, and that at some stage or other they will find ways and means of getting closer to the procedure than their protestation at the moment would seem to suggest.

[24-11-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Seemed mainly anxious to tell me of the internecine warfare in which he was going to engage with Gandhi and Motilal. Thought boycott of Councils was suicidal and was not going to do it. Had formed the Congress democratic party! which apparently was to stand for Independence—but he thought that this would gradually fade, and he and those who thought with him wished to support the Conference. A little later he hoped to join forces with Sapru.

He asked if he could bring a deputation for the Brahmins about the Sarda Act. I asked him not to make the request if he could help it, as I could hold out no hopes of Government modifying their attitude.

[4-1-30.]

Savantvadi, Captain (Honorary) His Highness Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Savant Bhonsle alias Bapu Saheb, Sar Desai of— He was born in 1897. He was educated at Malvern College in England and, on completion of the officers' training course at Cambridge, was granted an honorary commission in His Majesty's Army and served in Mesopotamia as a Second-Lieutenant attached to the 116th Mahrattas for nearly two years. In recognition of these services he was promoted in 1919 to the rank of Honorary Captain and has been permanently attached to the First 116th Mahrattas. He married in April 1922 Princess Laxumidevi, granddaughter of His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda, and is related by marriage to the ruling families of Gwalior, Baroda, Dhar, Akalkot and Kagal, Junior. He is entitled to a salute of nine guns and a local salute of 11 guns, the latter was conferred in 1921 for the war services of the State. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The administration of the State was handed over to His Highness the Sar Desai at an investiture Durbar held on the 29th of October 1924 after the State had been under administration for nearly 100 years. His Highness takes a keen personal interest in the affairs of the State.

The State has an area of 925 square miles with a population of 206,440 and a revenue of Rs. 6,81,000.

[28-7-26.]

Savary, Mr. J. T. D.—Is now Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, Delhi, and is going to take up the editing of the *Pioneer* shortly.

[31-3-30.]

Savary, Mr. J. T. H.—Is the Editor of the *Englishman*.

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Mr. Savary this afternoon. He is very deaf, and in consequence conversation was not easy. Used to work on the *Pioneer*. He told me that he was frankly out of sympathy with Indian aspirations, which indeed was evident from his conversation. A good deal of his talk was about the political position in Bengal, in regard to which he said the whole story of the defeated Ministers—if it came out—would hold its own in discreditable stories very easily. He told me in confidence that the day before the division the Nawab of Dacca had written to Ghuznavi, who is his

uncle, asking the latter to give him four or five hundred rupees to ensure his vote. The Nawab's vote ultimately went to the Swarajists for four thousand, so he clearly did better for himself than he could have done by selling it in the family. Mr. Savary thought that the only chance of re-establishing a Ministry was to revert to the original number of three and give one portfolio to the Europeans, who would exercise a stabilising influence and might hold the Moslem vote, without which the Swarajists would be powerless to defeat Ministers.

He referred to my speech to the Legislature yesterday, and expressed the opinion that he thought the probable line of a good deal of political opinion would be to press for linking up the suggested Communal Conference with a General Conference on the political position.

[30-8-27.]

Selby-Bigge, Sir Lewis Amherst, Bart., K. C. B.—Permanent Secretary, Board of Education.

Member of the Education Committee, Indian Statutory Commission.

[11-11-28, 10-1-29, 13-1-29.]

Sen, Mr. N. C., O. B. E.—Late Educational Adviser to the High Commissioner for India.

[15-1-29.]

Son of the late Mr. Keshub Sen, the well-known Brahmo reformer, and brother of the Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar; late Educational Adviser to the High Commissioner for India.

[23-12-30.]

Sen, Mr. U. N.—

[27-3-31.]

Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanta Kumar.—Is an Acting Judge of the Patna High Court.

Note by His Excellency.*—I had a long discussion with Mr. Sen this afternoon†. He mainly wished to speak about various matters arising out of the Report of the Jails Committee, 1919-20, such as children's courts, treatment of adolescents, mental defectives, agricultural colonies and such like, but recognised that it was impracticable in present circumstances for individual Provinces to establish such machinery, as the cost would probably be disproportionate to the work required of it. But he was very anxious that the possibility should be explored of gradually introducing some of these reforms for linked or grouped Provinces.

I should be glad if the Hon'ble the Home Member, when he has time, would consider the matter and speak to me at his convenience. I recognised there may be difficulty due to relations of the Provincial and Central Government on these matters. On the other hand, if progress is only possible by a combination of Provinces, it is improbable that it will be achieved unless a lead is given by the Central Government. It might perhaps be worth considering the possibility of a Conference some time of Provincial Ministers.

Mr. Sen struck me as a good sort of person with plenty of intelligence and a nice mind.

[†22-8-27.]

Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal, K. C. I. E., Kt.—Was Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in charge of the General and Development Department. Was a Member of the Hunter Committee; served as a Member on the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India. Was for a short time President of the Legislative Assembly.

[26-5-28, 31-5-28, 25-10-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—I had a long interview with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad today. The main purpose of his visit was to impress upon me the desirability of some further statement being made by myself on behalf of His Majesty's Government to the effect that the object of the Conference would be to discuss a scheme of Dominion Status, and to examine how best the

* Copy sent to Hon'ble Home Member.

difficulties in any such scheme might be overcome. He laid great stress upon the unsatisfactory position in which Moderates like himself now found themselves, and the need they felt of some new strength to their elbow.

I told him that I thought any such further statement at the present time would be open to very grave objection, and that for several reasons

First.—That my experience of statements was not very encouraging in that the natural sequence of events in India seemed to be that when one statement was made another was immediately demanded, and the first was subject to dangerous glosses. For this reason I had definitely come to the conclusion that India would not be convinced of Great Britain's good faith by further statements, but by action at and after the Conference.

Secondly.—I thought the whole Civil Disobedience movement had been so reckless and wrong that it was quite impossible for me to advise any attempt to buy it off. Nor indeed could I suppose that any such effort would meet with success now, or with other than dangerous reactions later.

Thirdly.—I asked him to reflect upon what would be the consequence of any such statement on English opinion. He had seen how this opinion had reacted to the bare mention of the words "Dominion Status" last autumn, and the harm that had then been done. To revive this controversy, which rested upon much misunderstanding, was to destroy any hopes of getting English opinion to move sufficiently far to hold out any hopes of settlement at the Conference and subsequent stages. Indeed, I supposed that it was quite possible that any Government that made such a statement at this moment would not long survive.

He admitted the force of all these arguments, but, not unnaturally perhaps, saw his own more clearly, and left me very friendly but unconvinced. He told me that Gandhi's arrest had given a new spurt to what was becoming a rather fatigued movement, but thought that it would soon flag again. He was not disposed to criticise the policy of the arrest, and said that several Congress workers in Bombay had admitted to him that they were rather relieved, for the reason that they thought the whole movement mistaken, but they couldn't say so to Gandhi himself, and thought that now he was out of the way they might be able to go a bit more slow. He gave as his estimate, for what it is worth, a duration of another two months to it.

[10-5-30.]

Sethna, The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze, Kt., O. B. E.—Is a Member of the Council of State.

[12-7-30.]

Shadi Lal, The Hon'ble Sir, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court, Punjab.—Born 1874, educated Forman Christian and Government College, Lahore. Went to Balliol and took Honours in B. C. L. and was called to the Bar, 1899. Began practice in Lahore and became Principal of the Law College, Lahore. Elected to Legislative Council by University in 1909, but did not take much part in politics owing to his good practice at the Bar. First officiated as Judge of the High Court in 1913, succeeded as Chief Justice in 1920. Is a good lawyer and keen administrator and a good disciplinarian. Still takes a keen interest in University matters, and is one of the most prominent members of Syndicate. Knighted 1921.

Note by His Excellency.—Would like High Courts made a Central Subject.

[21-10-26.]

Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Dr.—Is a Professor of History in the Allahabad University and a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council representing the Moradabad Muhammadan Rural Constituency and has interested himself in the question of Muhammadan *Wraqf*. Is President of the United Provinces Muhammadan Educational Conference. He is generally regarded as having sacrificed his academic to his political activities. He is son-in-law of Sir Muhammad Shafi. He is not regarded very seriously as a politician by the better Muslim opinion in the United Provinces. He entertains an exaggerated opinion of his own merits and his views on public questions are not likely to be valuable.

He had an interview with Lord Lytton while acting as Viceroy in 1925.

Wishes to place before His Excellency some facts relating to the position of Muslims in the United Provinces.

Note by His Excellency.—Not a very impressive personality. He was concerned to emphasise, as the general opinion of United Provinces Muslims.

(1) The importance of retaining communal electorates. The Delhi proposals in no way reflected the general Moslem view.

(2) The importance of securing to Moslems a reasonable share in administrative power. He complained that out of 48 District Boards, 47 had an unofficial Hindu Chairman and that every legislative proposal to reform local administration became a Hindu-Moslem question, in which Government ought not to be afraid of using their special powers. I don't think he was very clear himself as to action which he desired Government to take and it is not therefore surprising that he did not succeed in conveying it very clearly to me.

[8-6-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Concerned to emphasise solidarity of Moslems against Nehru report and for the Aga Khan Delhi proposals.

Thought they would stand firm; and hoped I should not forget their case. His friends were glad that I had not embarked on "dangerous" conversations. I said that I should always see anybody whatever their views who wanted to see me; but that I hoped he would disabuse the minds of his friends from any anxiety that I should give them away behind their back.

[3-4-29, 29-5-30.]

Is a returned delegate to the Round Table Conference.

[4-3-31.]

Shafi, Mian Sir Muhammad, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.—Born 1869, educated at Government College, Lahore. Went to England in 1888 for his legal education, and was called to the Bar in 1892. Started practice in Lahore, which became very extensive. Took some part in Muslim politics and was President of All-India Muslim League in 1913. Was Member of the Punjab Legislative Council and Imperial Legislative Council from 1909—1919. Made Education Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1919, and Law Member in 1924. Has now resumed practice at the Bar. Man of excellent temperament, gets on well with other communities. Made K. C. S. I. in 1922.

Note by His Excellency.—Moslem on Governor-General's Council.

[21-10-26, 13-6-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Began* by talking with great vigour and conviction about the communal situation, in regard to which he spoke very severely about the Mahasabha and its leaders. Their idea really was a Hindu Raj, *vide* the attempts to get Hindi as the *Lingua Franca*, the revival of Hindu national festivals, &c., &c. And they wanted to get the power *now*, while it would be still their hands into which it would fall. They were Hindu Nationalists—not Indian Nationalists—and would presently find themselves left on one side. But they certainly did not at present want to settle.

He, on the other hand, and the Punjab Moslem League had lost no time in approving of the Congress Committee's action at Calcutta. It might be that the resolutions gave rather more to Hindus than to Moslems, but he and his community generally were for peace. The interests of India demanded partnership with Great Britain; and both the interests of India and of his Moslem community demanded close alliance between British and Moslems. This had been his consistent attitude and was his strongly-held conviction.

We then discussed the Commission, in regard to which he thought a great error had been made in excluding Indians from the "Original Court" and only admitting them on to the "Appellate Court". What harm would have been done, or be done even now, by admitting, say, two Indians to sit on the Commission. It was a matter of deep sentiment which would affect all Indians.

The second part of course he liked, and I told him that I should think it a grave misfortune if Indian political opinion were so unwise as to allow their judgment on the whole scheme to be thrown into distorted perspective by their disagreement with one part only of the general plan of procedure outlined. I added that, though I anticipated an immediate outburst of resentment, I hoped that, when reason had time to reassert itself, people would judge differently. He said he hoped so too, but was not sanguine. I do not think however that he personally will wish to do other than exercise a moderating influence.

[4-11-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Sir Muhammad Shafi came to see me this afternoon*, and began by recalling a conversation he had had with me earlier in the year. On that occasion he had emphasised his opinion that the purpose of the Hindu politician was to establish caste Hindu oligarchy, and that, if this was to be prevented, as must be the desire of all who wanted representative government rather than oligarchy, it must be by—

- (1) maintaining and indeed extending the principle of communal electorates, so that not only Moslems, but depressed classes, land-owners and so on would have their due share;
- (2) appointments of Moslems to the services; and to
- (3) other appointments of influence and honours.

He repeated the familiar appeal that Government should encourage its friends rather than placate its enemies, and especially drew attention to the fact that no Moslem had ever yet been sent to the Imperial Conference, and that Government did not reward by its patronage those members in the Legislature who stood by it.

I told him that I did not at present anticipate that he or his community need be unduly nervous over the risk of abolition of communal electorates. If the danger developed later they would have plenty of time to make their views heard; but my own view was—and I fancied the view of the Commission would be—that they could only disappear by consent.

As regards Moslem appointments to services, I repeated the familiar defence and he said that he would send me a list of efficient Moslems in the public service who might be considered when opportunity arose for promotion. I remarked upon the fact that it surely ought to gratify the Moslem Community that a Moslem had been chosen as the first Indian to lead the League of Nations Delegation. This he appreciated.

At one stage in our conversation he read me extracts from a confidential diary from which it appeared that he was anxious to be considered for a Provincial Governorship; and had declined the offer of Presidentship of the Council of State which Lord Reading had made to him; whereupon, according to him, Lord Reading had said: "There may be something bigger for you later on".

He talked for a long time without saying anything very new, but, I think was pleased to have an opportunity of getting a good deal off his chest. He did say that if communal electorates were abolished, he thought that Moslems would boycott the Councils.

[14-6-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—Had a good deal to say about the residuary powers. Muslims feel very strongly and would feel that any provincial autonomy in their majority Provinces would be insecure if the residuary powers lay with the Centre.

[He thought the Conference should be held as early as possible—and that November 1930 was better than spring '31—unless of course Indian opinion preferred the later date. But he did not think it would.

As to composition of Conference, he thought that, if the right team was invited, there would be no feeling about Election. Moslems should have about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole. And would take Jinnah as one of, say, 8 out of, say, 25. But they would not like Ali Imam, Mahmudabad or Ansari. He threw out

*14-6-26.

the suggestion that Legislatures might elect a panel from which I should undertake to select a part of the total team.]

[6-1-30.]

Shahab-ud-Din, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Chaudhri, M. L. C.—President of the Punjab Legislative Council. Started life as a pleader and made money as Editor of the Law Reports in Lahore. Took part in politics and was President of Municipal Committee, Lahore, for some time. Was elected President of the Legislative Council recently and has done well.

Note by His Excellency.—A good person who strikes me as doing his job conscientiously.

[21-10-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—We had a general talk. The Punjab, he said, was pretty contented, and everyone had great confidence in de Montmorency. The extremist movements were doing a little harm in the towns, but were not having much effect in the country. Lajpat Rai's incident and death had turned and unpopular and discredited man into a hero and a martyr. His own private view was that the police might have shown greater restraint and nothing would have happened. City people barked, but, unlike the country people, could not bite much.

On the whole he did not anticipate any serious trouble in the Punjab, and without this nothing much would happen in India! But there were only two general alternatives. Either concede everything or govern firmly. The choice seemed to me unduly limited.

He was very friendly; and suggested by implication that Government ought to work closely with and for Muslims.

[8-1-29.]

Shahani, Mr. S. C.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Sind non-Muhammadian Rural Constituency.

[7-3-31.]

Shah Mohamed Yahya, Khan Bahadur.—Is the head of an old Muhammadan land owning family, which has always been loyal to Government. Has been a Member of the Bihar Legislative Council from 1921 to 1926 by election and since then by nomination; and has invariably spoken and voted on the Government side. Is a Member of the Provincial Board of Secondary Education and has been a Fellow of the Patna University and a Member of the Senate. Is President of the Anjuman Islamia of Monghyr District. He recently had the honour of entertaining Lady Stephenson to lunch at Monghyr. His ancestors entertained the Emperor Akbar. His family is much respected and carries great weight in the district. Is a Barrister by profession. He rendered considerable assistance to the District Officer of Monghyr in settling communal disputes.

Note by His Excellency.—A nice fellow. Spoke hopefully about prospect of securing an agreed Bill about Land Tenure.

[6-5-29.]

Shah, Mr. Shantidas A.—Has an introductory letter from Lord Inverforth.

Lord Inverforth in recommending him for grant of an interview with His Excellency wrote:—

"Mr. Shantidas is well-known in the Western Provinces, and in London he is known to the India Office and is highly thought of by the Merchants trading with India. I meet Mr. Shantidas as Chairman of Grahams Trading Co., Ltd., whose connection with India is large, and established over a long period of years."

Note by His Excellency.—A nice and friendly man. He struck me as intelligent; and very friendly to Government which he expressed his desire to serve in any way that he could. He expressed himself as strongly in favour of preferential cotton duties with Great Britain.

[27-11-26.]

Shah, Nawab Shah Aga Rookh.—He is a Mussulman, and is agent to H. H. the Aga Khan to whom he is related. He has lately taken to public life, and makes a very keen and energetic President of the Poona Suburban Municipality. His politics are decidedly pro-Government.

He is an Honorary A.-D.-C. to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

[29-7-26.]

Shahpura, Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K. C. I. E., of— This Rajputana Chiefship was formed by the grant in *jagir* by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar). In 1848 Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions. He is a feudatory of Udaipur as regards part of the State. The present Chief was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Chief, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855 and was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1875. The State has an area of 705 square miles with a population of 65,142 souls and an annual average revenue of Rs. 5,33,000. The Chief enjoys a permanent salute of nine guns. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, though in return he is only visited by the Political Secretary. He was created a K. C. I. E. in 1903.

No Viceroy has ever visited the Chiefship. The present Chief attended the Durbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Durbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi in 1875, and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911.

The Chief visited England in 1911 and 1915, and his second son served with the Imperial Service Troops at the Front during the war with Germany. On the outbreak of war in August 1914 the Rajadhiraja placed all the resources of the Chiefship at the disposal of Government and offered the personal services of himself and his two sons.

The Chief has always administered his State on progressive lines. He had interviews with Lords Chelmsford and Reading.

[16-2-27, 27-3-29.]

Shamsuddin Kadri, Khan Bahadur.—Retired Collector who rose from Provincial Service. He is the leading member of the well-known Kadri family of Ahmedabad. Is an Inamdar and has brought up his son to look after his estate and improve it. He will probably talk about this.

[9-12-27.]

Shams Shah, Nawab Sir Mir, K. C. I. E., I. S. O.—Born 1863. Sayad of the Peshawar District.

Entered Government service in the Peshawar District in a subordinate capacity at the same time as Sir Abdul Qayum, and between the two has always existed a friendship tinged with rivalry. Came to Baluchistan in 1892. By efficiency and character rose to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner and then to be admitted to the Political Department from which he has retired.

Since 1912 has been practically continuously serving in the Kalat State with an interval when he spent a year in Kabul with the Dobbs Mission. Previously to 1912 he had served with Sir Henry McMahon on the Seistan Boundary Commission and on duty with Amir Habibulla Khan.

His present title is Wazir-i-Azam of the Kalat State.

During his time in Kalat he has brought the State from poverty, discontent and mismanagement to a condition of affluence and prosperity, having banked nearly twenty lakhs of rupees. The good relations he has established between the State and the Sardars has rendered possible the abolition of slavery. His diversions are horse-breeding, horse-racing and motoring. He has collected a very fine stud—which His Excellency will see at Mastung—and is doing much to revive the old indigenous Baloch breed. Is a Steward of the Quetta Races.

Most of the cars—including the Daimler landaulette—provided for His Excellency's use are Kalat State cars.

His main interests in life are the welfare of the Kalat State and the Muhammadan religion.

As regards the first, he aims at maintaining for the Khan his ancient rights and privileges, based on unfaltering loyalty to the British Government.

As regards the second, he is an orthodox Muhammadan of the old school but at the same time tolerant to other religions.

In politics he is a Conservative of the deepest dye.

Does not know very much English and does not like to speak it.

It would be preferable for P. S. V. or M. S. V. to be present as interpreter.

[23-4-27.]

Shantidas Askuran, Mr.—Is President of the Jain Association of India. He along with two other Jain gentlemen had an interview with Lord Reading in connection with the Jain-Palitana question.

Note by His Excellency.—He did not mention Palitana except incidentally. Devoted all his time to an exposition unrepresentative nature of All-India politicians, and to a strong and repeated assertion that if men of good will organised themselves a bit, they could easily defeat the boycott. He said he would send me a note.

He also left me the attached note*; which Private Secretary to the Viceroy might send personally for Sir M. Habibullah to see. He will write again if they reach the stage of wanting a subscription.

The Jain Association, he said, would like to bring their deputation to Simla. He will speak to Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

[22-2-28.]

Shapuri, Rao Vajinath Das.—His Excellency paid a visit to his village a Hardatpur on 6th January 1929 and saw the reconstruction work.

Note by His Excellency.—He left the papers† below which are interesting. He struck me as a good sort of man and genuinely interested in the efforts to get something done in the villages. He told me that if results can be produced in three years in the 14 villages with which they are at present concerned, the work will be extended.

I assured him of my warmest good wishes and encouraged him to do all he could to get his brother land-owners to take the same interest.

[25-2-29.]

Shaukat Ali Maulana.—

[9-4-31.]

Sheppard, Mr. S. T.—Is Editor of the *Times of India*, Bombay.—

[18-1-30.]

Shore, Reverend Father T. E. T.—

[19-12-28.]

Shri Ram, Lala.—Is the President, Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Limited.

Note by His Excellency.—He was disposed to agree that three representatives of the Commercial community on the Round Table Conference would suffice and said he would talk it over confidentially with his Community and submit names from which selection might be made. I told him that on my present information I was inclined to think that the best three would be Purshotamdas, Birla, and Jamal Mahomed. He again seemed to agree.

[4-4-31.]

(1) *Shumshere Jung Major-General Subarna*;

(2) *Shumshere Jung, Major-General Mono*;

(3) *Chandra Jung, Colonel.*

(1) and (2) are grandsons of the Prime Minister of Nepal. (3) is Representative to the Nepal Government.

[19-12-30.]

* Not reprinted; copy sent to Hon'ble Sir M. Habibullah on 23rd February 1928.

† Not reprinted.

Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Trustees of—.

[22-11-28.]

Sifton, The Hon'ble Mr. J. D., C. I. E.—Member, Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa.

Joined the Indian Civil Service on 22nd October 1902.

Secretary to Government in the Finance and Municipal Departments from 28th August 1917 to 8th February 1919.

Deputed to England as a member of the Committee for studying the working of the English system of Local Government Boards from 1st July to 5th August 1919.

Was awarded the decoration of C. I. E. in 1921.

Election Officer in 1922.

Chief Secretary to Government on the 4th December 1925.

He took his seat as a Member of the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa on 5th May 1927.

[14-11-28.]

Sikander Hyat Khan, Captain Sardar, M. B. E.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. Is Chief Minister of the Bahawalpur State. The title of M. B. E. was conferred on him in January 1920.

Note by His Excellency.—I saw Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan to-day*. He began by a little talk about Bahawalpur State, in regard to which he said that conditions were not too easy, as the Nawab wasn't always very accessible and had not succeeded in surrounding himself with the best advisers. He hoped however gradually to improve on these conditions. He then asked me whether, from the point of view of the Government of India, there was any objection to him serving on the Punjab Committee in view of the fact that he was in the service of Bahawalpur State. I said, so far as the Government of India was concerned, this was a matter that primarily concerned the Punjab and Bahawalpur and I did not think we should in any way wish to intervene. Speaking personally, I told him that I thought it would be undesirable, after what had passed, to disturb the arrangement that had been reached in the Punjab.

He then, at my invitation, turned to the Statutory Commission. He said that he thought they had got quiet a good Committee and would pull together, and hoped that in doing so they might set an example to other Provinces. There were two points on which he particularly wished to take my opinion. The first was in regard to the question of *in camera* evidence. It would help them very much if Sir John Simon could say that the taking of *in camera* evidence would only be an exception from the general rule, and that for the rest Committees would be entitled and able to deal freely with all evidence along with the Commission. He said that they contemplated perhaps asking Sir Malcolm Hailey to represent their views to Sir John Simon on this point. I told him that I had no hesitation at all in assuring him that Sir John Simon had always contemplated the *in camera* provision as one of exceptional application only, and that indeed it was quite possible that the question would in fact never arise at all. As to the question of procedure that he had suggested, I told him that while in no way wishing to tell him or his Committee how they ought, to proceed, I felt myself, knowing what I did of what was in Sir John Simon's mind, they would have no difficulty at all in arranging the matter when they got to the point of working with Sir John Simon and his Commission, and there might perhaps be a certain danger if they started by making official representations now that their action would be misunderstood in other quarters, and might be misused by others following a different line of political action in a sense that the majority of the Committee would regret. He said he was alive to this danger and would bear what I had said in mind.

The second point to which he wished to refer concerned the possible constitution of the Provincial Cabinet if Provincial Government was placed, as he hoped it would be, on a unitary basis. He had no doubt that such a Unitary Government ought to include a proportion of officials, but it might be that, from the point of view of the team working as a whole, and from the point of view of the relations of the Cabinet to the Council, it would not always be the senior officials who would be the best. What did I think therefore about the possibility of the official Ministers, if such there were, being chosen freely from the official cadre with reference rather to their personal qualifications than to their seniority in service? I told him that I had considered the general question to some extent and also the particular point on which he invited my opinion; but that I had not been able to find a wholly satisfactory solution to it. It might be that if some such line as he had adumbrated was found to be the most promising line of development, it would be necessary to recast our thought to some extent in the direction of distinguishing between the Civil head of an office and the spokesman of the office in the Popular Council. But I did not pretend that at this moment I had a solution of the obvious difficulties any such proposal would entail, and I asked him if at any time he should evolve one to put me in possession of it.

He seemed very friendly and full of anxiety to be hopeful.

[29-5-28, 10-4-31.]

Singh, Babu Bhagwati Saran.—He belongs to an old and respectable Zamindar family of the Gaya District and is the son-in-law of the late Raja of Maksudpur.

Is the Secretary of the Gaya District Land-holders' Association.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa recommended him for an interview.

[25-6-26.]

Sifton says—

Singh, Babu Chandreshvar Prasad Narayan, of Sursand Raj.—"He was a Member of the Provincial Committee which sat with the Simon Commission; has been sitting in the Council as representative of the big landholders of Tirhut, and is one of the few residents of Bihar who has presumably studied the report".

Note by His Excellency.—A nice fellow, does not like official Member in Provinces and wants some responsibility at centre.

[12-8-30.]

Singh, Kunwar Raghubir, M. L. A.—A Brahman, zamindar of Surajpur in the Aligarh District. Pays nearly Rs. 35,000 as land-revenue. Chairman of the Education Committee of the Aligarh District Board, and Honorary Assistant Collector and Magistrate. Has good local influence.

[14-7-30.]

Singh, Rai Bahadur Shyam Narayan, C. B. E.—Is a nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly from Bihar and Orissa Government.

Note by His Excellency.—The Rai Bahadur said that he thought possibly more might be done in the Assembly by Government taking into their confidence Leaders who were habitually opposed to them. At the end of our interview, he expressed a wish that he might be afforded an opportunity, before I left India in 1931, of unfolding his mind to me on different matters. I had no means of knowing what this request might portend, but readily gave him the assurance.

[2-4-29.]

Singh, Rai Bahadur Thakur Jaswant.—Age 40; a landlord of the best type, 1st class Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Assistant Collector. His ancestors rendered loyal services in the Mutiny and he himself has always been a loyal supporter of Government, devoting as much time and skill to his magisterial duties as a stipendiary Magistrate. Universally respected and of great help to the district administration. Speaks English fluently.

[8-12-26.]

Singh, Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad, of Monghyr.—Sir Henry Wheeler speaks in high terms of his public spirit and charities and of his useful work on local bodies in Bihar and Orissa. The family are descended from Bankers. The head of the family has a Raja's title. He was given his title in 1923.

Has given a portrait of Lord Chelmsford, and also has paid in Rs. 10,000 for a picture of Lord Reading for Council of State.

Lord Reading has written to His Excellency concerning this man.

He was defeated in the recent election, and will almost certainly mention
A { his desire to be nominated to either the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly.

Note by His Excellency.—Concerned to show all his good deeds as measured in public subscriptions. He would gladly, I am sure, give largely to any fund!

Asked me to unveil Lord Reading's picture when it arrives and to attend a garden party at his house on the day. I was friendly about the first, but very non-committal about the second. He did not mention A.

[18-12-26.]

Singh, Raja Jagannath Bakhsh.—Please see under "Jagannath Bakhsh".

[8-2-30.]

Singh, Raja Raghubir.—Is a hereditary title-holder of Etawah, United Provinces; loyal and a good landlord.

[8-2-29.]

Singh, The Hon'ble Raja Raghunandan Prasad, of Monghyr.—Is the head of the Monghyr banking family. Uncle of Raja Devakinandan Prasad Singh.

He gave Rs. 15,000 for any charity Lady Reading wished to name in commemoration of the successful recovery of herself.

Note by His Excellency.—Very anxious to show me list of benefactions he has given and public offices filled.

He produced what was on paper a very good circular of advice to and-holders and for doing their duty by their tenants.

[18-12-26.]

Is a Member of the Council of State (Bihar and Orissa non-Muhammadian).

Note by His Excellency.—Picture. Will see Ghuznavi.

[12-3-31.]

Singh, Raja Suraj Bakhsh, O. B. E., of Kasmanda.—Please see under "Suraj Bakhsh".

[8-2-30.]

Singh Roy, The Hon'ble Mr. Bejoy Prasad.—Is the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bengal.

[12-12-30.]

Singh, Rana Umanath Bakhsh, of Khajurgaon.—Please see under "Umanath Bakhsh".

[8-2-30.]

Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahar, C. I. E.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and one of the principal Jagirdars of the Ambala District.

He is thoroughly loyal.

He had an interview with Lord Reading.

An old supporter of Government in the Assembly, with a sure vote and a silent voice.

Note by His Excellency.—General talk; not much English.

[20-9-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahar Singh described the situation in the Punjab as being much quieter; Karak Singh not likely to do much damage, as there were personal dissensions between him and other leaders.

[8-9-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Had nothing very particular to say, but, in the course of conversation, expressed his opinion that the Sikhs as a community were sound in support of Government and that they did not like the Nehru Report. He emphasised the importance of Government in these days doing what was in its power to reward its supporters and encourage its friends, and especially mentioned the necessity of careful selection of Commissioners and Police Superintendents in the districts, who still exercised great influence.

[7-9-28, 14-7-30.]

Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly, and one of the principal Jagirdars of the Ambala District.

[25-3-31, 30-3-31.]

Singh, Mr. Harbans.—In recommending him for grant of an interview His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab wrote as follows:—

“He is a young Barrister who has just been elected to the Assembly after rather a tough contest with a less desirable man. I think it would be a good thing if His Excellency could see him. The interview might keep him on the rails. He is likely to raise the somewhat dead bird of more Sikhs for the Round Table Conference, as he made representations to me several times on the point of the number of Sikh delegates”.

Note by His Excellency.—He spoke about the Sikh Representative on Round Table Conference and then about Siganj. But did not press either point with great vigour. He seemed friendly.

[12-11-30.]

Singh, The Hon'ble Kumar Nripendra Narayan, of Nashipur.—Elected Member of Council of State. Represents West Bengal non-Muhammadan. A big landholder, who wants to speak about the position of landholders' constituencies.

Note by His Excellency.—Separate representation of landholders. Made the point that in Simon's calculations a good many petty landowners were reckoned as having won general seats, and credited to the landholding interest. But in fact they were Swarajists and in no sense representative of the main landholder interest which special representation was designed to protect. Mr. Dunnett* might, if he will, have this point examined and try and get figures.

[12-7-30.]

Singh, The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Mahijit.—Please see under “Mahijit Singh”.

[5-2-30.]

Singh, The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Kushapal.—Please see under “Kushalpal Singh”.

[5-2-30.]

Singh, The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal, K. C. I. E., of Kurri Sudhanli (Taluqdar of Oudh).—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State; Honorary Magistrate and Munsif. He is a Fellow of the Allahabad University and the President of the British Indian Association.

The title of Raja is hereditary in the family. The income of the estate is about Rs. 50,000. A part of the estate was confiscated after the Mutiny on account of the concealment of cannon. The estate was under the Court of Wards from 1875 to 1888. The age of the present Raja is 59 years. He takes a great interest in the affairs of the estate, has laid out a well-planned Agricultural Farm in which he takes a real interest. He was educated at the Aligarh College and is a man of notable public spirit and a very good landlord.

* Done vide P. S. V.'s Demi-official No. 2818-G. M., dated 12th March 1931.

† Copy sent to Mr. Dunnett.

He has asked His Excellency to receive a deputation of the Taluqdars of Oudh. Arrangements are being made to receive this deputation in Delhi.

He headed the deputation of the Taluqdars of Oudh which waited on His Excellency on 22nd February last.

Note by His Excellency.—A pleasant fellow and full of progress in idea about the duty of land-holders to give a lead to tenants in direction of improved methods, &c.

He says that among his friends there is a considerable movement to farm some of their own land instead of merely living on its rental.

I suggested postponement of the address till I visited the Province. He will write to Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

[25-8-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—1. A little general "agricultural uplift" talk. He says land-lords and such like would do a lot if they got encouragement to begin with from District Officers; but that they are shy of starting, and afraid of failing. This is worth exploring.

2. Says the United Provinces would like a Governor from England More broad-minded!

[11-3-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Spoke at some length on the communal situation. His main point was that a good deal of the trouble was now due to either community having learnt that if it made sufficient threats of disorder and such like, it succeeded in inducing District Officers to modify rulings or practice in their favour.

[17-9-27, 14-3-29, 8-2-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Taluqdars have Sanads which ought to be observed under a new constitution as much as the States treaties.

P. S. V. might draw Dunnett's attention to this.

[12-3-31.]

Sinha, The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta, Kt.—Is Minister of Local Self-Government.

An influential member of the Bhumihar land-owning class of Bihar and an elected member of the Provincial Legislative Council.

Appointed Minister of Local Self-Government on 27th March 1923 on the resignation of the first Minister, Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, and has remained in office since then.

He was knighted in June 1928.

[14-11-28.]

Sinha, Babu Adit Prasad.—Represents Tirhut non-Muhammadan constituency in the Legislative Assembly.

Is well informed on political, particularly agrarian, situation both in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.

Had interviews with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Very anxious that Darbhanga should go to Round Table Conference as representing—

(i) Orthodox Hindus.

(ii) Landowners of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.

(iii) And as being very popular with tenants generally on account of recent concessions.

Says he would do quite well. Perhaps he might.

[21-2-30.]

Sinha, Mr. Sachchidananda, Bar.-at-Law.—Was lately Finance Member, of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council. Held the Office of President of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and was formerly a Member of the

pre-reformed Imperial Legislative Council from Bihar, and was for some time Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly representing the Patna *cum* Shahabad non-Muhammadan Constituency.

Belongs to a highly respectable Kayastha family of Bihar, the members of which have distinguished themselves both as public servants and legal practitioners. He is a keen and staunch social reformer and is the Editor of the *Hindustan Review*.

Note by His Excellency.—A pleasant and intelligent fellow. He had a good deal to say about general politics in which his sympathies are against Swarajists.

[17-9-26.]

Sinha, Raja Bahadur Harihar Prasad Narayan, O. B. E., of Amawan.—Please see "Amawan".

[28-6-27.]

Sinha, The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and represents the United Provinces Northern non-Muhammadan Constituency.

Is son of the late Rai Nihal Singh Bahadur; a land-owner and banker; takes interest in matters affecting the public welfare; is Chairman, Municipal Board, Muzaffarnagar; was a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council; an orthodox Hindu; has an annual income of Rs. 61,000.

He had interviews with Lords Chelmsford and Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—A pleasant and well-intentioned fellow. Very friendly. [Anxious to show me villages, &c., in his part of the U. P. Might be worth doing some time. Let M. S. V.* note.]

[23-3-27.]

Sinha, The Lord, of Raipur—

[13-12-30.]

Sircar, Mr. N. N., Bar-at-Law.—Is the Advocate-General of Bengal.

[19-12-30.]

Sirguja, Maharaja Ramanui Singh Deo, Raja of (Hindu).—Born 1893 date of succession 31st December 1917.

Sirguja is a Feudatory State in the Central Provinces with an area of 6,000 square miles and a population of 380,000. The average revenue is 3½ lakhs of rupees.

The Raja has no salute.

[22-5-26.]

Sirmur (Nahan), Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., of (Hindu).—Sirmur or Nahan ranks sixth among Native States in the Punjab and is situated in the Himalayas and foot-hills. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A. D. 1695. The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Prakash, the eldest son of the Ruling Chief, who was set aside on account of his profligacy and imbecility.

The area of the State is 1,198 square miles, with a population of 140,468 and a revenue of rupees six lakhs.

The present Chief succeeded his father, Raja Sir Surendra Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K. C. S. I., in 1911. His succession was recognised by the Government of India subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him should be confirmed by the Commissioner of the Ambala Division, and he was formally invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on

October 26th, 1911. The State was in relation with the Government of India through the Punjab Government, but is now in direct relation with the Government of India. The Ruling Prince has a permanent salute of 11 guns.

The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered laid in Egypt. On the outbreak of the War with Germany in 1914 the offer by the State of their Imperial Service Sappers was accepted. They did exceptional work in Mesopotamia, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's Forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the Corps which was employed at the base at Basrah escaped capture. The Chief and his relations have been liberal in contributing towards the various War Funds.

[6-4-26, 24-3-31.]

Note by His Excellency.—Asked if he might put up a case for increase of salute. Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala which all used to be 11 guns had all been raised to 13. I told him he could certainly put it up through Agent to the Governor-General, but I could give no undertaking that it would be found possible to meet his wishes.

Political Secretary to see*.

[5-3-30.]

Sitamau, the Heir-Apparent of— Please see "Raghubir Singh".

[21-6-27.]

Sita Ram, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala, Sir Kt.—Has been a Member of the Legislative Council since the Reforms and its President since August 1925. Is a zamindar of Meerut with an annual income of about Rs 25,000.

[8-2-30.]

Is the President of the United Provinces Legislative Council. Was knighted on the 1st January 1931.

[4-3-31.]

Sivaraj, Mr. N.—Is an *ex-nominated* Member of the Madras Legislative Council; is probably the best educated among the prominent Adi Dravidas; aged about 35.

[5-9-30.]

Skinner, Colonel Stanley E.—Is an Honorary Officer of the 1st Duke of York's Own Skinner Horse.

[12-3-28.]

Smyth, The Hon'ble Mr. S. A., C. S. I., I. C. S.—Finance Member to Burma Government.

Succeeded Sir W. Keith six months ago. Was previously Financial Commissioner, and before that Commissioner of Mandalay which he knows well. Is well up in question of Burmese monkhood (pongvis) which is said to be responsible for a good deal of the violent crime in Burma.

[22-11-28.]

Sohan Singh, Sardar.—The Sardar lent his house at Rawalpindi during His Excellency's visit to Kashmir.

Note by His Excellency.—He struck me as a much nicer fellow than the Doctor's account of his house would have led me to expect.

Very much interested in his property and his tenants. Seemed to know about them and to keep in touch with them. Says that land-owners generally are beginning to take more interest in their land under pressure of economic necessities.

[27-6-27.]

Sohawal, Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, C. I. E., of— The State has an area of 213 square miles with a population of 38,078 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,04,000.

The Raja is likely to mention his desire to have a salute. In reply to a similar request at an interview in 1922 Lord Reading said that he would look into the papers, but that the matter was one of great difficulty and delicacy, as any move in the direction of giving a new salute gave rise to numerous claims of the same nature. Lord Reading hinted that if the matter was pursued officially, other much stronger cases for consideration might be found which would take precedence. So far the Raja has not put forward his request officially, but the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India States, has told him that he would not support the demand. Political Department agree that there is little in favour of a salute, and suggest that His Excellency should say that His Excellency finds himself in agreement with the reply given to him by Lord Reading, and that there is little chance of His Excellency being able to accede to his request.

Note by His Excellency.—He brought his son who talks English well.

No question of salute was raised.

We had a little general talk about Education in which the son took part; and in regard to which he said that they were anxious to extend the modest beginnings they had made.

[30-11-26.]

Sovag Jung, Captain, and Chandra Jung, Commanding Colonel, C. I. E.— Representative to the Nepal Government.—

Note by His Excellency.—The only matter of business that came up was the suggestion of attaching religious leaders to Gurkha military centres. I told him that I fully appreciated the importance and was at first sight disposed to think the suggestion might be valuable. I asked him to discuss it further with Foreign Secretary who should see†. I presume the Commander-in-Chief should also be consulted.

[30-7-30.]

Sri Ram Sud, Rai Sahib Lala.—Was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab and had a considerable reputation as an efficient Magistrate. His conduct during the Punjab disturbances came under discussion in the Hunter Committee Report. In paragraph 27 of their Despatch of the 23rd of May 1920 the Government of India wrote as follows:—

“An armoured train was sent to the rescue from Lahore and fire was opened from this at Chuharkhana under the orders of Rai Sahib Lala Sri Ram Sud, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sheikhpur. The Committee find that this officer acted in a difficult situation with promptitude and decision. The minority take a different view and condemn him on the ground that his intention was punishment and that the firing was therefore not justified. The Government of India accept the opinions of the majority in all matters arising out of the disturbances at these places and agree with them that Lala Sri Ram displayed promptitude and decision in the discharge of his duties.”

As a result of what he did Lala Sri Ram came in for a good deal of social persecution, to such an extent indeed that for many years he found it impossible to get a husband for his daughter.

He retired from Government service a few years ago and took service for a time under the Rao Raja of Sikar in the Jaipur State.

Is now a First Class Honorary Magistrate of Delhi.

[30-1-30.]

Srivastava, Mr. J. P.—Is a Member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces and represents Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Is Chairman of the Provincial Committee, United Provinces, to co-operate with the Simon Commission.

Gave Rs. 500 to Thanks-giving Fund.

* Copy sent to Political Secretary for information on 6th March 1930.

† Copy sent to Foreign Secy., with P. S. V.'s compliments on 31-7-30.

Note by His Excellency.—He began by speaking about the Simon Committee, in regard to which he told me of a conversation he had had two or three days ago with Sapru and Chintamani. He had asked them whether they proposed to co-operate with the Select Committee of Parliament after the stage of Simon's Report had been finished. They said "No". He then asked them whether they would co-operate in the Constitution that Parliament would produce. On that they said they had not made up their minds. He told me that he had pointed out to them the illogicality of their position, and said they all recognised they had got into a very unenviable position but had committed themselves so deeply that they did not see how they could get back. Behind the scenes, they were helping him and made no secret of their pleasure that he had come forward to serve on the Committee.

He further told me that they were greatly concerned at the claims being put forward by the Moslems, and had no doubt that they would be equally concerned with the propagation of the movement for Independence.

We then had a little discussion about United Provinces politics, on which he was evidently reluctant to say much but on which he did say that five members of his party had been given a definite assurance, before the Simon Commission vote in the United Provinces Council, that, if they supported Government on this, Government would place no obstacles in the way of their vote against the unpopular Minister. I did not pursue this subject beyond saying that I hoped that he and all his friends would, as quickly as may be, put behind them the aftermath of what, from any point of view, had been a regrettable episode, and get to work with Government and with all other reasonable elements in constructive tasks. He struck me as quite intelligent, but the degree of his trustworthiness I do not feel fully able to gauge.

[12-11-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—Told me that the United Provinces Committee report was nearly ready and was based on Sir M. Hailey's Punjab Plan.

He had had some talk with Motilal, who wants to find a way out; and who had said that he and others would be satisfied if the result turned out to be a scheme of reasonable "provincial autonomy" with *some* responsibility in the Central Government.

[21-5-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—I think the co-operators ought to have a show on the Round Table Conference.

[11-1-30.]

Stark, Mr. H. A.—He represents the other group of Anglo-Indians opposed to Colonel Gidney. He is a retired School Master.

Note by His Excellency.—A good fellow I thought and intelligent. Worth several Colonel Gidneys. Cannot associate with Colonel G. on account of—

(1) his private life,

(2) his domineering qualities.

Very keen on European (which includes Anglo-Indian) Education to be a central subject. Provinces to make an assignment equivalent to average of last three years' good service pension. I told him this would have to await enquiry by the Statutory Commission with which he agreed.

[24-12-26.]

Storrs-Fox, Reverend E. A.—Chaplain, New Delhi.

[6-11-28.]

Subbarayan, The Hon'ble Dr. P., Chief Minister.—Until he took office was a Member of the Independent Party, of moderate views.

Is a Zamindar, was educated at Oxford and has two boys at School in England, one at Eton.

Is a Zamindar in Salem District. He is a Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, B. C. L., M. A. (Oxford), LL. D., (Trinity College Dublin), LL. B. (University of London).

He is the leader of the Independent Party and has been Chief Minister (portfolios—Education and Local Self-Government) since December 1926. He has been a Member of the Madras Legislative Council representing the Central Districts Landholders since December 1920 and was Council Secretary to the Minister of Development in 1921-22.

[5-8-27, 13-12-29.]

Suhrawardy, Dr. A.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Burdwan and Presidency Divisions Muhammadan Rural Constituency. Was formerly connected with Pan-Islamic movement in England and Constantinople and at one time removed from the appointment of Professor in the University for holding extremist views. Then became a loyalist and then again Swarajist. Has been a Member of the Bengal Council since 1921. Was Deputy President of the Bengal Legislative Council. Generally voted with the Swarajists, but seceded from the party after the death of Mr. C. R. Das. Is one of the leaders of the newly-founded Independent Moslem Party. Has considerable influence over a section of the Muhammadans in Calcutta.

Note by His Excellency.—He was very loquacious, and in spite of extra time found it quite impossible to compress all that he wished to say. He began by the communal situation, in regard to which he thought that it would have to be tackled provincially rather than on an all-India basis. In this connection he laid some stress on the numbers of young Moslems who came out of some educational course with titles of "Maulvis" and "Maulanas" and found no occupation to their hands except that of stirring up communal feeling in the mofussil. His remedy struck me as unpractical; it was to devote funds to be drawn in part from Secret Service money and in part from private subscription to using them for some literary work which he did not clearly define. He said he desired to speak to the Home Member about his idea.

His next point was the Statutory Commission. On this he said that he had been originally in favour of a Parliamentary Commission, but thought this was not possible. In that event, he wished Moslems to be given the same numerical representation as Hindus. His last point was the question of the Ministry in Bengal. On this he repeated the general stories about the coercion of the Nawab of Dacca to vote for the Swarajists on joint grounds of blackmail and bribery. He hoped that the Governor would not reward those who had restored to such methods by office.

[17-9-27, 2-6-28, 26-12-28, 22-5-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Dr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Ghuznavi began by reference to the question of elections. Ghuznavi was opposed to any postponement, while Suhrawardy wanted an announcement to be made that the Assembly was extended by one year, and then that dissolution should take place in January, his object being to provide an answer to his friends, and the friends of Government, against the suggestion that, if no extension were granted, this would be due to the machinations of Motilal, Gandhi & Co. I told him that his plan, though ingenious, seemed to me not very easy of adoption, and suggested that a good deal of his probable purpose might be met if and when an announcement of no extension were made, this were made in reasoned form, giving reasons adequate to justify a decision publicly.

They next proceeded to discuss, with some diffidence, the question of the raising of a Party Fund, and said that they were in the difficulty that they had nothing to offer to possible subscribers. Ministers in Provinces had influence for honours and patronage. I told them that it seemed to me they could very well appeal to different interests on grounds of personal advantage by way of insurance against political dangers, and Ghuznavi seemed to think that, if they had Rs. 5 lakhs, they could do a great deal. I advised

them to try and organise the collection of such a fund on the kind of grounds I had indicated through well-known and responsible names in each Province, beginning with Bengal.

The last point Suhrawardy mentioned was the inadequacy of the pensions granted to the Princes of Oudh, which matter they themselves had brought before me not long ago. I repeated to him the promise I had given to them that I would see the case myself before orders were passed.

[2-4-29.]

Note by His Excellency.—Left two notes, communal electorates indispensable at present stage.

[4-4-31.]

Suhrawardy, Lieutenant-Colonel H.—Is Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.

[23-1-31.]

Suket, His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of (Hindu).—The State is situated in the Himalayas on the right bank of the Sutlej between Mandi and Bilaspur States. It covers an area of 420 square miles, has a population of 55,000, and a revenue of nearly two lakhs. The founder of the State came into prominence in 1846 by helping the British Government to expel the Khalsa garrisons from their mountain strongholds; in recognition of his services the Raja was awarded the rights of a Chief in his territories.

The present Raja succeeded in 1919 and is now 32 years of age. He received a good education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore. His administration has not been successful, and economic distress following on the refusal of the Raja to hear complaints against certain officials and to make reforms in the administration for which the people had repeatedly appealed, culminated in a riot, arson, and the mutiny of the State troops in Xmas week, 1924. The Raja left for Dehra Dun, and British troops, police and officials had to be called in to put things in order. It was found necessary to make a number of reforms in the administration and to dismiss certain officials. The Raja remained away from the State and expressed disagreement with a number of the measures adopted. A settlement was drawn up by the Government of India giving certain terms which the Raja must agree to accept before he could be permitted to resume his administration. His Highness demurred for some time and finally agreed. The Agent to the Governor-General has recently reported that he is going on well at present.

He has informed Political Secretary that he does not wish to discuss the question of his trouble with the Mians of his State, but Political Secretary thinks it would be as well for His Excellency to mention that he hopes His Highness is carrying out Government's orders.

[24-4-26, 14-5-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Everything quite peaceful in his State.

[27-3-31.]

Sultan Ahmad Khan, Sardar Sahibzada, C. I. E., and Appaji Rao Sitole Sirdar Sir, K. B. E., C. I. E.—Members of the Gwalior State Council.

Will represent to His Excellency the views of Her Highness the Senior Maharani of Gwalior in connection with the retention of services of Mr. Crump as Resident, Gwalior.

[8-2-28, 22-8-30.]

Sundar Singh Majithia, Sardar Bahadur Sir, Kt., C. I. E.—He belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the Punjab. He is the son of the famous Raja Surat Singh. When the second Sikh War broke out Raja Surat Singh joined the rebellion from the first. After the battle of Gujarat, his jagir worth Rs. 22,500 per annum was confiscated and he was removed to Benares where he remained under surveillance. During the Mutiny he was conspicuously loyal, and it was due to his personal influence and exertions that the Sikh detachment in Benares remained firm. He displayed gallantry

in the field on several occasions and was once severely wounded. For his services he was granted a special pension and a valuable jagir in perpetuity. He received the title of Raja and later a C. S. I.

Sir Sundar Singh is a man of good education and great public spirit. He has been Secretary to the Chief Khalsa Diwan and the Khalsa College, Amritsar, for some years.

He is a Fellow of the Punjab University. He was a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and the Punjab Legislative Council; and was a Member of the Executive Council of the Punjab Governor. Owns a large sugar factory at Gorakhpur, the successful running of which diverts most of his attention from politics.

Note by His Excellency.—Greatly disturbed about, as I understood him the withdrawal of money formerly given by Nabha from his College at Amritsar. Thinks Government of India ought to instruct Administration to continue its payment and fears that otherwise the example of suspension of payment by Nabha will be followed by other States : Patiala, Jind, Faridkot.

I told him I would discuss with Sir J. Thompson.

[3-9-26, 21-10-26.]

Suraj Bakhsh Singh, Raja, O. B. E., of Kasmanda.—Has a big estate in the Sitapur District which is very well managed, and is an Honorary Magistrate. Is President of the British Indian Association.

[8-2-30.]

Surpat Singh, The Hon'ble Mr.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and a Zamindar of Harawat.

Had an interview with Lord Goschen while acting as Governor-General.

Note by His Excellency.—Came apparently to ask for my photograph. A stupid man who could not do much in political argument except murmur "Dominion Status".

[26-9-29, 12-3-30.]

Susang, Maharaja Bhupendra Chandra Singh, of.—The Susang family is by far the most ancient and is probably the most important in the district of Mymensingh; the founder hailed from Kanauj in the 13th century. Lately continual litigation has impoverished the zamindary. Partition proceedings are still going on and appear to be reaching the final stage.

The title of Maharaja is hereditary. The Maharaja is an educated young man, but owing to great financial difficulty finds it difficult to keep up the dignity of the house.

Has taken no part in politics.

Note by His Excellency.—Hopes to get the Bengal Government to put up a scheme for assisting his estate. I told him that if they ever did put up a scheme, the Government of India would give it careful consideration, but the case was evidently one which primarily concerned the Local Government.

[20-12-30.]

Syed Abdul Hafeez, The Hon'ble Mr.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State and represents East Bengal Muhammadan constituency.

[25-2-31.]

Syed Ahmad, Shamsul-Ulama Maulvi.—Is Shahi Imam of Juma Masjid, Delhi.

He had an interview with Lord (now Marquess) Reading. He has always been helpful in showing Viceregal parties round the Juma Masjid.

Will probably speak to His Excellency about the question of the repairs to the Juma Masjid. In this connection please see correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

[10-2-27.]

Note by His Excellency.—Said that Hindu-Muhammadan tension was growing worse and worse and blamed it on the Arya Samaj and Hindus. Urged that there should be a preponderance of Muhammadans in the Police services to counter disturbances which were mainly work of Hindus.

He said that Muhammadan feeling in Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Northern India generally was that Amir Amanullah deserved little sympathy. Moslems had looked with great suspicion on his European endencies as being contrary to Moslem principles and he said that they felt the same about Mustafa Kemal and the Shah of Persia. Ibn Saud on the other hand was in their eyes a true Muhammadan and a good Ruler as well.

He also said that Nawab of Bhopal had incurred a lot of adverse criticism from Moslems for his European habits, dress and games, and for abolishing *Purdah*.

[18-1-29, 25-3-30, 1-4-31.]

Syed Qasim Khan, Mr.—Is the Afghan Consul-General.

[31-10-28.]

Syed Rajan Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur Makhdum Pir.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents South-West Punjab Muhammadan Constituency. Is President of the Municipal Committee, Multan. Is unable to speak English.

Note by His Excellency.—A very loyal supporter of Government and I should think a good representative of his country and people.

We had a good deal of talk on the activities of the Municipal Committee in which he was interested, but hampered for money.

[19-3-27.]

Sykes, Mr. E. F.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Bombay European Constituency. He belongs to a firm of civil engineers and architects in Bombay, and his political views are moderate.

[23-8-26.]

Tagore, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Kumar, Kt.—Is a leading Zamindar of Bengal. A strong supporter of the Local Government in administrative measures. Takes a prominent part in local charities and movements to benefit the cause of education and health.

He had interviews with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Cousin of Poet.

Very friendly and well-intentioned.

Communal feeling in Bengal due to up-country influence.

[24-12-26, 19-12-28, 23-12-30.]

Tairsee, Mr. L. R.—Is President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the leading commercial body in Bombay.

Educated at St. Xavier's College. Is a swarajist in politics and wears *khaddar*. A member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Is President of the Hindu Gymkhana.

Has joined the Anti-Priest Association in Bombay recently started by certain atheists, though not an atheist himself.

[17-1-30.]

Tambe, The Hon'ble Mr. S. B.—Mr. Tambe is Home Member in the Central Provinces Government and as such takes Police, Jails, Administration of Justice, &c. In the absence of Ministers he is doing the work (without extra remuneration) of the Education Minister. This comprises the Local Self-government, Medical, Public Health and Education portfolios. Mr. Tambe is a lawyer. As a younger man he was a disciple of the late Mr. Tilak, and became eventually the leading politician in Berar. Though in common with the other Berari politicians he joined the Swaraj movement, he never liked the barren policy of obstruction, and accepted the Presidentship of the Central Provinces Legislative Council in March 1925. From that time his influence was cast on the side of constitutionalism. When Mr. C. R. Das died in July 1925, the Beraris gave up hope of saner counsels prevailing in the Swaraj Party and Mr. Tambe pronounced openly for co-operation with Government. Subsequently in October 1925 he accepted a seat on the Executive Council. The storm which this action produced in the Swaraj world split that party in two. The Mahratti-speaking politicians of the Central Provinces and Berar and of Bombay followed Mr. Tambe's lead at once. The leaven is still spreading and each month sees further defections all over India from the old diehard party of obstruction. Mr. Tambe is a Mahratta Brahmin from Amraoti in Berar. He is a widower. He is one of the best bridge players in the Province.

[22-7-26.]

Tata, Sir Dorabji J., Kt., J. P.—Is son of late Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata, Pioneer of Indian industries and a merchant prince of Bombay. Educated at Caius College, Cambridge (Honorary Fellow) and Graduate of the Bombay University.

Is Chairman and senior Partner of Tata Sons, Ltd., and the Tata Companies.

Was created Knight in 1910. The Tata Companies control various large industrial concerns and Mills, *e. g.*, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Tata Oil Mills Co., &c.

He formerly took prominent part in all public and social movements in Bombay and was also a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

He appears to have now retired from public life.

[2-8-26.]

Tehri (Garhwal), Captain His Highness Raja Narendra Sah, C. S. I., Raja of—The Tehri State is situated in the north-west corner of the United

Provinces, being bounded on the south-west by Dehra Dun District. It has an area of 4,500 square miles of mostly mountainous country. The population of the State is 318,482 and the annual revenue Rs. 12½ lakhs.

His Highness is 27 years old, and ascended the *gadi* in 1913. He is in political relations with the Government of India through the Governor of the United Provinces. According to the Private Secretary to the Governor, he is young and inexperienced, but is trying his best and deserves encouragement. He enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns. Sir William Marris tells me he has got rid of a number of very undesirable officials from the State and is reforming the Administration.

During the war the Tehri State did very well. The Garhwali Regiments recruited in the State proved themselves the best* Indian Infantry Regiments which went to France. The Raja was awarded the C. S. I. in 1922 for his services in recruiting. The State maintains a Sappers and Miners Company with a strength of 182 men.

[17-4-26, 26-10-30.]

Tek Chand, The Hon'ble Dewan, O. B. E., I. C. S.—Is an elected official Member of the Council of State.

Is Commissioner, Ambala Division.

In one of his interviews, Diwan Tek Chand told Lord Reading that he had been promised a Secretaryship to the Government of India by Lord Chelmsford, but that no opportunity occurred before the Viceroy's departure. He asked Lord Reading to consider him when there was a vacancy.

Note by His Excellency.—An active minded little man—very pleased with his record of service—(Censor in the war, &c., &c.). Would like if possible to get Secretaryship in Government of India. I wonder whether he is worth considering as a possible successor to Bhore. P. S. V. might explore.

[24-3-27.]

Tendulkar, Dr. Ayi.—Is Special Correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*.

[22-8-30, 23-8-30.]

Thapa, Brigadier Colonel Chandra Jung, C. I. E.—Is the Representative of the Nepal Government with the Government of India. He was appointed in December 1925 and had an interview with Lord Reading in January last. He served with the Nepalese Contingent during the Great War and was given his C. I. E. on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of Nepal. No business is ever done with him and he is purely ornamental. He speaks English. The conversation might be general, and Foreign Department suggest that His Excellency might express a desire to make the Prime Minister's acquaintance. The King of Nepal, who is a mere cypher, is referred to as His Majesty the Maharaja Raja. The Prime Minister, the real Ruler, is referred to as His Highness the Maharaja.

[3-12-26.]

Tikam Chand, Rai Bahadur Seth.—A wealthy banker of Ajmer. He and his family have acted as Government Treasurers for three generations. Is very frail both in body and mind, but thoroughly loyal to Government.

[14-6-28.]

Tonk, His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of— The State is situated in Rajputana and has an area of 2,553 square miles with a population of 287,898 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 23,66,000.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Nawab was granted a personal salute of 19 guns on 1st January 1921. The Ruling Prince attended His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Durbar at Agra in 1876, as also Lord Mayo's Durbar at Ajmer in 1870, and Lord Lytton's Durbar at Delhi in 1877 and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. Lord Minto, Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsford visited the Capital of the State. His Highness

* The first Indian to get a V. C. in France was a Garhwali.

the Nawab also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford and Reading.

On the outbreak of war with Germany, the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of the Government and contributed Rs. 50,000 in cash towards the expenses of the war. His Highness also contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the Rajputana Aeroplane Fund, Rs. 25,000 for war purposes and presented one ice-machine for the use of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. He also contributed Rs. 39,000 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and Rs. 30,000 towards other miscellaneous War Funds.

Tonk is the only State in Rajputana ruled by a Muhammadan Prince.

Note by His Excellency.—Very conservative a real “no changer”.

Three requests—

(1) That I should visit the State.

Friendly and non-committal reply.

(2) That he should stop cocaine-smuggling.

(3) That he should be allowed to continue to enjoy the services of Captain Webb.

Private Secretary to Viceroy might tell M. S. V. of (1) and ascertain C. B. R.'s view on (2).

[28-2-27.]

Travancore, His Highness Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang of—, and his mother, Her Highness the Junior Maharani of—. Born 7th November 1912. Succeeded his uncle on 1st September 1924. The area of the State is 7,625 square miles with a population of 4,006,062 and an annual average revenue of Rs. 2,21,88,000.

Travancore, the largest State in Madras, is bounded on the east by the Districts of Madura and Tinnevely, on the north by the State of Cochin and the Coimbatore District, and on the west and south by the Indian Ocean. It is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers and a succession of back-waters and vast forests.

A line of railway, an extension of the South Indian Railway, connecting Tinnevely with Quilon, was completed in 1904. The Durbar has underwritten the Secretary of State's guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line in Travancore territory. The line has since been extended to Trivandrum.

The Srimulam Popular Assembly was inaugurated in 1904 and met for the first time in October of that year. Its object is to allow duly elected representatives to bring before the Durbar the needs and requirements of the country. The Assembly meets once a year in Trivandrum. The present strength is 100 members, of whom 77 are elected and 23 nominated by the Durbar. There is also a Legislative Council of 50 members of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated.

The Ruler of the State belongs to a Kshatriya family which claims to date from the abdication of a mythical Emperor of Malabar, Cheraman Perumal, about whose life there is a cluster of irreconcilable legends. His rule is supposed to have followed a partial disruption of the ancient Chera kingdom, and at some period one of his vassals is supposed to have received the southern part of his possession, embracing what is now Travancore. The old principal town of Tiruvankodu, which gave its name to the country, is now but a small village. Passing on to the time of Tipu Sultan, the Travancore Prince was the ally of the British during the wars with the house of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into subsidiary alliance with them, receiving a guarantee of protection. His successors contracted closer relations with the Paramount Power in 1805.

The family follows the ancient *Marumakathayam* or female law of inheritance.

The State is under Minority Administration and is carried on by the Senior Maharani, who has been recognised as Regent by the Government of India.

The Junior Maharani, who is the mother of the present Ruler, had an interview with His Excellency in August 1927. The Maharani will probably wish to discuss with His Excellency the question of selecting a new tutor for the young Maharaja, who is now 15 years of age. Mr. Dodwell, I. C. S., has recently resigned the post, and is due to leave Travancore in April 1928.

[17-1-28.]

Travancore, The Junior Maharani of—The Junior Maharani is the mother of the minor ruler and cousin of His Highness the late Maharaja of Travancore and also of Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore.

Note by His Excellency*.—The Junior Maharani came to see me to-day and had a good deal to say in connection with the education of her son the Maharaja. She made in effect two points—

(1) the date that he might expect to receive his powers; and

(2) the question of his administrative training.

As to the first she asked me whether she might assume that he would be given his full powers at the age of 18. I told her that she could not and that the general policy of the Government of India was to defer grant of full powers till 19½ or possibly 20. She then said that as the boy got older causes of friction between him as future Ruler and the Maharani Regent would multiply, and that it was desirable to curtail this difficulty as far as possible; and made the suggestion that if we were not prepared to grant him full powers, we might instal him on the *gadi* with restricted powers for a certain period. I told her that I would take note of what she said and of her wishes.

As to the question of his training, she left the attached memorandum†. Generally, her ideas seem to be sound. It occurred to me that it might possibly be useful if the boy later had some training in a well-administered State, such as Mysore, and in addition perhaps some definite training in district work in the Madras Presidency. Lord Goschen tells me there would be no difficulty about arranging the second if desirable.

I have not read the memorandum and do not therefore know whether there are points in it to call for immediate decision, but the above will serve to put Political Secretary in possession of what passed at my interview with the Maharani.

[3-8-27.]

Trevor-Pinch, Mr. C.—Is the Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore.

[22-6-28.]

Tripura, His Highness Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman of—Born 19th August 1908. Succeeded his father on 13th August 1923. Area 4,116 square miles. Revenue Rs. 26,14,000. Salute 13 guns. Population of State is 304,437. The Ruler is of Indo-Chinese stock with an admixture of Aryan blood.

The State, of which the chief town is Agartala, is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract, and at times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbans in the west, to Burma in the east and south, and Kamrup in the north. The Rajas have taken the status of the Kshatriya caste and claim descent from the Lunar race.

The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy, and the privilege of a return visit has been extended to His Highness.

The Maharaja had several interviews with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Discussed brightly the prospects of his marriage with the young lady he has never seen. I told him I could express no opinion but would expedite a decision.

[18-12-26.]

* Copy sent to Political Secretary.

† Not reprinted. Sent in original to Political Secretary.

Tripura is a State in political relation with the Government of Bengal. His Highness was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1923. He has a permanent salute of 13 guns and the revenue of the State (including Zamindaries in British India) is Rs. 31,61,000.

[23-12-30.]

Tun Aung, Mr. U.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Burma non-European constituency.

Wishes to speak to His Excellency about the proposed separation of Burma.

Note by His Excellency.—Tun Aung came to see me to-day in order to impress upon me the feeling in Burma that the separation question was being rushed, and that before finally deciding, Burma would wish to see the actual constitution designed both for India and for Burma.

[23-3-31.]

Uberoi, The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Shivdev Singh.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Council of State, from Punjab, Honorary Magistrate, Sialkot City.

He represents the Punjab Sikh Constituency, and is Secretary of the Sikh Educational Society. He is a wealthy inhabitant of Sialkot, being related to the large sports firm of that name there.

Note by His Excellency.—Also concerned with precedence of Council of State.

Much interested in education and apparently Sanskrit schools in which all communities get on very amicably, religious teaching being given by their respective teachers in school hours. Religion is the mother of moral sense, and without moral sense man is no better than a beast.

Wishes to bring deputation to me at Lahore.

Very proud of the Punjab.

[25-8-26.]

Note by His Excellency.—Came to canvass me about the Council of State election, on which I was non-committal, but vaguely sympathetic. He told me that he had tabled an amendment to say that one of the three should be a Sikh. This might be useful.

[13-9-28, 3-4-30.]

Note by His Excellency.—Sikhs would never accept Moslem majority in Punjab Council.

[27-3-31.]

Udai Singh, Rao.—Thakur of Patan.

He is the son-in-law of Mohan Shumsher Singh (son of the Prime Minister of Nepal). Is a Thakur of Jaipur State; has an income of rupees two lakhs; is of no great importance, except as a connection by marriage of the Prime Minister of Nepal.

[13-7-28.]

Udaipur, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., Maharana of—.

The State has an area of 12,915 square miles with a population of 1,406,990 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 50,76,000.

The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Ruling Prince is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A. D. 144.

No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was effected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana), who on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the North of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A. D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1303, by Bahadur Shah of Guzarat in 1534, and by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur House succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh, when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Maharana retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aarvali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present Capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, and surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair. He followed up his success with such energy, that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur was, on the death on the 23rd December 1884 of the late Ruling Prince without issue, unanimously selected for the *gadi* by the Maharanis and Sardars. This selection having been accepted and confirmed by the Supreme Government, His Highness was installed on the 4th March 1885. He was invested with full powers of administration on the 22nd August 1885, and created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in February 1887, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire in December 1911. His Highness the Maharaja received the G. C. V. O for services in connection with the war on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent local salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1921.

The only surviving son is Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhupal Singh who was born on the 22nd February 1884. He married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, but the Kunwarani died in June 1910. He again married in February 1911, the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State. He was appointed a K. C. I. E. on the 3rd June 1919.

The administration of the State has hitherto been carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana by two ministerial officers. His Highness, however, being 72 years of age, delegated extensive administrative powers to his son, Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhupal Singh, K. C. I. E., on the 28th July 1921.

A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Durbar.

There are 60 guns classed as serviceable.

The State maintains a squadron of Silladar Cavalry for Imperial Defence.

Note by His Excellency.*—After some preliminary observations of a general nature, His Highness said that which he did not desire to raise the question of the administrative arrangements for the State now in force, he did very much feel the fact that his son ignored his orders, and that his prestige was accordingly greatly impaired. He left a note†, attached—on which I assured him that I would give to this my careful consideration, and write to him in due course when I had had time to do so. As he had not introduced the *general* questions of going back on the present arrangements, I thought it better to leave them alone, contenting myself by saying that while I appreciated the difficulties which His Highness no doubt had in mind, I was not less

* Sent in original to Pol. Secy. with Private Secy. to Viceroy's demi-official, dated the 4th November 1928.

† Copies sent to Pol. Secy. and Colonel Field on 4th November 1928.

anxious than he to see the relations between him and the Maharaj Kumar as cordial as possible, and that I could assure him, so far as the Government of India and I thought the whole of India were concerned, his name was not less respected than it had ever been.

He replied to this by quoting some case in the Law Courts, on which he had been plainly told that his orders were of no authority.

The general conversation was very friendly, and wholly (on my side) non-committal, beyond undertaking to write in due course in regard to his note† (attached).

P. S.—Since writing this I have read the note; which clearly appeals for reopening the case *ab initio*.

The first sentence of my note should therefore be read in this light of his real intentions; but the actual conversation was limited as I have described.

[3-11-28.]

Udaipur, Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhupal Singh, K. C. I. E., of—.

Will speak to His Excellency about the question of effecting modifications in the terms of delegation of powers by His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur.

Note by His Excellency.*—In a long conversation he did not say much, of anything, that was not in his typed note. He stressed the difficulties the Maharana imposed in the business of preparing budgets and would like to speak also to Political Secretary about this.

I told him definitely that, while I was naturally anxious as I knew he was to do everything possible to meet his father's wishes and share his feelings, he need not be afraid that Government was likely to do anything that would have the effect of making his own position more difficult. I doubt whether it will be found possible to do anything, or at least anything that would be much good from the old man's point of view.

[12-2-29.]

Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar.—Is a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

Note by His Excellency.—(1) *Sisganj*. Still pleads for an Enquiry—with two or one moderate non-officials. This would satisfy all moderate opinion. *Speak Emerson.*†

(2) Constitution—

(a) wants Governor to appoint Ministers and to be under Statutory obligation to take one from principal minorities,

(b) does not like official member or Chief Secretary,

(c) centre very disappointing; would fall back on dyarchy, but thought a composite Cabinet might work, except for the difficulty of saddling popular Ministers with unpopular decisions of the Governor-General.

[15-8-30.]

Umanath Bakhsh Singh, Rana, of Khajurgaon.—He holds the hereditary title of Rana and has a large estate. He is the head of the Saibasi family of Bais Rajputs. He was a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly and is an Honorary Magistrate.

[8-2-30.]

Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, The Hon'ble Colonel Nawab Sir, K. C. I. E.; C. B. E., M. V. O.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Council of State.

Is a large land-owner and a successful horse-breeder; an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the District Board. He pays over Rs. 30,000 as land revenue.

Has had a distinguished military career, and served in France and Belgian during the war.

Is developing a habit of speaking on every subject in the Council of State and is in danger of becoming a little ridiculous in debate. This would be unfortunate as he is an influential supporter of Government.

Note by His Excellency.—His principal theme was that Governor was often too ready to reward its enemies and ignored its friends. Hence people came to think that the way to get on was to attack.

Thought it would be a good thing if Council of State could be made to depend on social position (Rajas and Khan Bahadurs, &c.) not on election.

Education of young agriculturists rendered them physically unfit for manual and agricultural work. The indigenous system of education, i. e., school 6—9, work in fields 9—4 and school 4—6 had been devised and was right from his point of view.

[3-9-26.]

Was at one time a nominated non-official Member of the Council of State. Is now a Member of the India Council.

Note by His Excellency.—Very concerned with the “weakness” of Government and openly said that the only thing which would do good was the arrest of Gandhi and the Nehrus.

[21-2-30.]

Unsworth, Lieutenant Commissioner J.—The Commissioner is a distinguished Officer of the London Headquarters of the Salvation Army.

[1-11-28.]

Uttukuli, The Kumar Zimindar of— (Coimbatore).

[5-8-27.]

Vanrenen, Major.—

[21-2-29.]

Venkatagiri, Maharaja Sir Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendrularu, K. C. I. E., of— The Estate has an Area of 2,500 square miles; income from rent Rs. 11,00,000; Pesheash Rs. 3,24,000.

Founder of family, Chevi Reddy, granted land about 1250 by Raja of Warangal, estate was increased by successors and reached present size in 1696. In latter part of eighteenth century the zamindar assisted the British against Haider Ali, and his capital, palace and records were destroyed by the Muhamadans.

The Maharaja took over the administration of the estate in 1916 on the death of his father who was a Maharaja (personal) and a G. C. I. E. Very generous and charitable, the Maharaja has spent large sums of money on hospitals and educational institutions. He subscribed liberally to the War Funds and actively helped recruiting during the War. He was made a K. C. I. E. in January 1922; he was an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Willingdon. He sat on the Council of State for about a year as a nominated Member. He was granted the personal title of "Maharaja" in January 1927.

He holds the rank of Honorary Captain in the Indian Land Forces and is very keen on being granted the rank of Honorary Colonel.

[5-8-27.]

Venkatagiri, The Kumarajah of—

Note by His Excellency.—Rather intelligent and waking up to the necessity of propaganda. Sanguine about the fortunes of the Justice Party at the Elections, both Provincial and Central.

[21-2-30.]

Vijayaraghavacharya, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., K. B. E.—Was Indian Exhibition Commissioner at Wembley.

Was a Member of the Public Service Commission.

Is Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and *ex-officio* Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

[23-8-29, 7-1-30, 3-2-31.]

Villiers, Mr. E.—Is Chairman of the European Association, Calcutta Branch.

*Note * by His Excellency.*—I saw Mr. Villiers and Mr. Gavin Jones this morning and had a very frank talk to them about the political situation. They said that a variety of their Branches had asked them whether it would assist Government if they passed resolutions on one subject or another, and that they were all generally out to help. I told them that I greatly appreciated that, and that I thought any resolutions of support that they wished to pass should, as far as possible, be general in terms and that it would be better if they did not deal expressly with such things as picketing, on which their view would not be thought disinterested.

Mr. Villiers made one suggestion that is worth passing on. He made it from the point of view that, if the right method of ridicule in treatment of the movement could still be invented, it might be helpful. He suggested the following, that all persons arrested for civil disobedience should be set to spin for many hours a day; the product of their labour would be sold and pay for their keep; the balance to charity. He suggested that it would be difficult for them to decline to spin, and that the general effect of so wide an application of the principal item of Gandhi's programme would impress the world that the Government of India was not lost to a sense of humour. I do not know whether anything can be made of this, but it's an entertaining idea.

[21-4-30, 27-5-30, 13-12-30.]

Vyasa Rao, Mr. K.—Editor of *Federated India*, a Madras paper.

Coatman describes him as an unusually well-informed student of politics.

Is anxious to help the Statutory Commission.

Note by His Excellency.—I had an interesting talk to Mr. Rao this morning*, in the course of which he presented me with one or two of his writings. He seemed a very interesting fellow and intelligent.

He began by saying that he thought Montagu had made a mistake in going for the political reform side of the business instead of for practical administrative reforms, which Congress had been for many years demanding and which were of much greater practical importance, such as, separation of Judicial and Executive, Indianisation, and so on.

He next referred to what he would do were he in the position of the Statutory Commission. So far as the Provinces were concerned, he would abolish diarchy in favour of a unitary system of government, but he would frankly do away with the connection between Ministers and the Legislative Council, replacing it by a Unitary Executive Council, all nominated, either from official or non-official elements. This Council would hold office for five years, whatever the Legislative Council did. They should however be bound to carry out the instructions of the Legislative Council, subject to certain well-defined reserved powers in the hands of the Governor. This, in his view, would give the popular body the sort of control it ought to have, without exposing the Government to the damage of interminable personal intrigues for office. He thought it was very important to keep communal representation for such people as Depressed Classes ; but whether this was intended also to cover Moslems I don't know.

Passing to the Central Government, he made two points. First, that he would strengthen the control of the Government of India over the Provincial Governments by transferring, wherever he could, any control the Secretary of State had over the Provincial Governments to the Government of India. The second suggestion concerned the Assembly, in which he said that the situation was now frankly intolerable. It was damaging to Government, and only encouraging in irresponsibility to the unofficial elements. The existing situation meant that if Government ever won a vote, it was depreciated and discredited as gained by votes that were influenced and servile ; if Government lost, it was hailed and advertised as a great Government defeat. The remedy he was disposed to suggest was that, leaving the Assembly and the Central Constitution much as it was, you should have no officials voting in the Assembly. They should speak and explain policy but not vote. Government therefore would never be defeated in the strict sense, though they might frequently be unanimously censured. But this, in his view, would be less damaging to them than what happens at present.

He may be right in what he says, but I am afraid any scheme that the wit of man can devise is not likely to succeed wholly in overcoming the naturally vicious results that must flow from the unnatural combination of an elected representative irresponsible legislature with a nominated and irremovable executive.

He would have the Council of State elected by high franchise on a possible indirect election ; the Assembly he would continue to keep democratic on direct election.

[*19-3-28.]

Wacha, The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Eduljee, Kt.—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Council of State. Was educated at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

For 30 years he was a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and its President during the years 1901-02; for 31 years was a Member of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association Committee and of the Bombay Improvement Trust since its foundation in 1898 up to 1921.

Was President of the 17th National Congress, Calcutta, in 1901, and of the Belgaum Provincial Conference in 1894; was Honorary General Secretary, Indian National Congress, from 1894 to 1912; was President of the Western India Liberal Association. Gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure in 1897.

Was nominated as one of the panel of Chairmen for the first two Sessions of the Council of State.

Has been engaged in the cotton industry since 1874.

Is a writer to Indian papers and journals.

Holds a high social position and is thoroughly respected by all sections.

He is now 82 years of age.

He was knighted in June 1917.

Note by His Excellency.—After some past history of his early part in Congress politics, with the moral of the damage done to India by the perversion of the earlier spirit in Swarajist hands, he discussed Bombay Cotton Mills. In his view most of these troubles are due to inefficient management.

[4-9-26, 25-2-27, 13-3-28, 11-10-28.]

Note by His Excellency.—General; and very friendly. Warned me about the rumours of widespread attempts at disturbances of various sorts on May 10th.

[1-3-29, 20-3-30, 18-3-31.]

Wadero Mahomed Panah Ghulam Kadir Khan Dakhan.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Sind. Muhammadan (Rural) Constituency.

Member of the Legislative Assembly and Special Second Class Magistrate. Previously Member of Bombay Legislative Council. Is a typical big Sindhi Zamindar. His land is mainly in Garhi Yasin Taluka and is irrigated by the Sind and the Sukkur Canals.

[13-3-27, 10-11-27.]

Wadero Wahidbakhsh Illahibakhsh Bhuto.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Land-holders) Constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Raised three subjects—

- (1) Ibn Saud's desecrations,
- (2) Communal riot and music,
- (3) Hindu shops selling Moslem Holy Books and not treating them with reverence.

I was sympathetic, but reserved judgment and on the communal issues reiterated importance of leaders inculcating restraint.

[13-3-27.]

Wadia, Sir Ness, K. B. E., C. I. E.—One of the most prominent mill-owners of Bombay. Educated at St. Xavier's College. Was elected Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association in 1911 and again in 1925.

Is a Parsi convert to Christianity and used to be a Trustee of St. Thomas' Cathedral.

He is well known for his philanthropy.

[17-1-30.]

Walchand Hirachand, Mr.—Wishes to speak to His Excellency about the economic and agrarian situation.

Note by His Excellency.—He readily accepted my refusal to discuss Sholapur, and spoke entirely about Railway Freights. On this I arranged for him to see Departments. As to the Congress and C. D. O., he was very emphatic that the movement was going very strong.

[5-11-30.]

Watson, Mr. A. H.—Editor, *The Statesman*, Calcutta.

He took over the Editorship about a year ago, after a long period on the staff of several leading London papers.

Note by His Excellency.—Interesting about Bengal electoral prospects. Thinks Abdur Rahim will secure a solid block of certainly 30 and possibly 39 Moslem seats. This with official and unofficial support will place him in impregnable position. For the rest, say 50 Swaraj and 10 Independents of different shades. Thinks it would be disastrous if purely Moslem Ministry were formed and that Lytton should force Rahim to take in at least one Hindu.

Thinks Europeans should take more part in general politics. Very difficult as for them. It is no career—*i. e.*, they can't hope to be Ministers, &c., and the only thing is to appeal to, and rely on, the patriotism and public spirit of big firms and of intelligent individuals.

The desire to create a solid Muhammadan block, *i. e.*, detach Moslems from Congress platform, responsible for raising of communal issue in acute form. Issue mainly political.

Too soon to forecast Assembly prospects from Bengal. Situation fluid. No organisation except in Swaraj party and their opponents are very late getting to work.

[2-10-26, 26-12-30.]

Watson, Mr. H. W. A.—Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma.

[22-11-28.]

Weston, The Hon'ble Mr. D., I. C. S.—Is Member, Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa Government, and a nominated official Member of the Council of State.

[1-3-29.]

Wills, Dame Mary Monica.—Is a Member of the Council of the Bristol University, the buildings of which were largely provided by her late husband and his brother Sir George Wills. She has been asked by the Vice-Chancellor of the University to hand over personally a letter to His Excellency which His Excellency has been asked to consider the possibility of accepting an offer of the Chancellorship of the University.

[26-12-28.]

Wilson-Johnston, Mr. J., C. B. E.—Administrator, Nabha State Coming to India in 1899, he served in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province till 1923 when he was appointed Administrator of Nabha State after the deposition of the Maharaja. He had a very difficult time in dealing with the Akalis who concentrated their efforts on making an upheaval in the State and he succeeded in maintaining the position with a firm hand, sometimes at considerable personal risk.

[25-6-26, 23-8-27.]

Wilson, Mr. F. W.—Is Editor, *Pioneer*, Allahabad.

Is now the Editor of the *Indian Daily Mail*, Bombay.

[4-6-28, 25-3-31.]

Winterbotham, Mr. G. L.—Is President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Associated Chambers of Commerce. Educated at Malvern College and Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Is Consul for Siam. Has been in business in India since 1912.

[17-1-30.]

Yain, The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Ah, Bar.-at-Law.—Forest Minister to the Governor of Burma.

Was returned unopposed for Chinese Chamber of Commerce in last election.

A Chinaman, with a Burmese wife.

Represents the "Golden Valley Party", which is likely to have a majority again next election.

Is a great friend of Ben Chong who went bankrupt recently through rice-speculation.

[22-11-28.]

Yakub, Maulvi Muhammad.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions Muhammadan Rural constituency. He has had several interviews with His Excellency.

Note by His Excellency.—Wished to be considered for the Public Service Commission in succession to Raja Ali. I told him I would discuss with Home Member.

He said that Moslem feeling was now very stiff following on United Provinces riots.

[4-4-31.]

Yergan, The Revd. Max.—Is an American Negro and is the Agent in South Africa of the International Committee of the American Young Men's Christian Association.

For particulars please see letter from the Right Hon'ble V. S. Sastri, dated 3rd November 1928.

[21-1-29.]

Yusuf Ali, Khan Bahadur Abdulla Ibn, C. B. E., M. A., LL. B. Barrister (retired I. C. S.).—Is a resident of Begampat in Hyderabad State.

Is the author of "A Monograph on silk fabrics" and of "Life and Labour of the people of India".

He holds pro-Government views and is loyal to the British Government. He had an interview with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Very intelligent. Was employed by Foreign Office on propaganda in Scandinavia in 1918.

Was Revenue Minister in Hyderabad, but resigned owing to Nizam's impossible interference. Thinks that Hyderabad administration could be easily put straight if right people were got into the right jobs, and if they felt they had the support of Government.

Is at present reorganising or doing something for the Islamia College. Work will finish next year and he is willing to help Government in any way.

Any work in Hyderabad!

[25-8-26.]

Was a Member of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, 1928.

Note by His Excellency.—After general talk about politics, in the course of which he laid great stress on the importance of getting news to Eastern countries, through Consulates, &c., as in the war, he gently hinted that continuity was very important for the League of Nations representation.

[19-3-30.]

His next suggestion was that it should be laid down in the new Government of India Act that at least one of the Ministers in the Provinces should be a Moslem. I asked him what would happen supposing Hindus refused to serve with a Moslem or *vice versa*, and that no Ministry containing these elements could be formed which would enjoy the support of the Council. In that case he said the Governor would have to nominate Ministers who would not be dependent on the Council and with their help carry on the Government.

He was very emphatic about the necessity of replacing the elected President of the Assembly, and I fancy of all Legislative Councils, by Presidents nominated by the Crown. In the case of the Assembly, the post might be filled by some Parliamentarian from England; in the case of the Provinces, this would not be necessary and some local man might be nominated.

He then referred to the importance he attached to the exchange of visits between India and England, and in this connection said that he thought the British Association would be very glad to have a meeting in India in the cold weather of 1930-31, which would be useful, and that some of those attending it might be invited to stay on and deliver lectures to the Universities. I told him that I was quite prepared to sympathise with his general idea, but he had better discuss it so far as it needed official discussion with Sir Muhammad Habibullah; and, as regards the question of non official opinion, he would doubtless place himself in touch with those who could speak for the unofficial circles whose welcome would be necessary. This he agreed to do.

His last subject was the necessity of appointing an Education Commission. Such Commission, in his view, would be the appropriate complement to the Agricultural and Labour Commissions. I told him I thought we had better wait a bit before having more Commissions, and he appreciated this but hoped we should not wait more than 12 months.

He was very full of ideas and very agreeable in conversation.

[24-5-29, 20-5-30.]

Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly and represents United Provinces Southern Division Muhammadan Rural constituency.

Note by His Excellency.—Communal electorates indispensable.

[4-4-31.]

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Nawab Sir, Kt., C. S. I.—Is an elected non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

He is the second cousin of the Nawab of Maler Kotla. For some years here was a great dispute between him and the Nawab, and Lord Minto settled this in favour of him and his brothers.

He was an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ludhiana, in which capacity he did good work for some years. He resigned this post in 1895 to proceed to England, where he spent two years. He is an excellent English, French and Persian scholar, and is a prominent member and Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Chiefs' Association. He, on behalf of the non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, presented a bust of the late Sir John Jenkins which Lord Hardinge unveiled in March 1916 at Delhi. He was a nominated Member of the late Imperial Legislative Council as representative of the landed aristocracy of the Punjab. He was for three years Chief Minister of Patiala and finally resigned owing to differences with the Maharaja. There were probably faults on both sides.

He had interviews with Lord Reading.

Note by His Excellency.—Raised the question of the Hedjaz, and, though not very clear, gave me to understand that no objection would be taken by Muslim opinion to our approaching Ibn Saud with a request to receive an Indian Deputation if on other grounds we thought this desirable.

He had, on some religious matters, been unwilling to join the Muslim deputation to me and to confer his view may be of somewhat greater importance.

[27-3-27, 17-2-28.]

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Nawab Sir, Kt., C. S. I., and Muhammed Iqbal, Sir, Kt.—Please see "Sir Muhammad Iqbal".

[8-9-28.]

**PRESIDENT'S
SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY**